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PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1898-99.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1898-99.

LAHORE:

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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES
FOR
1898-99.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.—Sir Mackworth Young held charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

In respect of Native States the year is marked by the deaths of four Chiefs, those of Baháwalpur, Farídkot, Pataudi and Náhan; all of them have been succeeded by direct heirs except the Nawáb of Pataudi, whose State has passed to a distant relative. On the frontier the year has been one of settling down after the widespread disturbances of the preceding autumn and winter. In Wazíristán there was a rise of crime, but the only noteworthy disturbance occurred in the small corner lying between the charges of Bannu, Kohát, the Tochi and Kurram, which formed a temporary Alsatia for outlaws. Their action and offences had merely local bearing.

The collections of land revenue were much better than in 1897 and hopes were entertained that the Province was in a fair way of recovery from the drought of 1896-97, which, however, since the close of the year have been darkened by the shadow of impending famine and distress. While there was a decrease in the total number of offences, the same cannot unfortunately be said of serious crimes of violence; and special steps are being taken to cope with this class of offences. Civil litigation, though more than last year, has been lower than the quinquennial average, and the Courts of the higher grades have disposed of more than the usual volume of judicial business decided. There has been a slight decrease in the numbers of the average daily jail population. With the return of agricultural prosperity the total number of documents registered has fallen considerably. The forests have been administered with success, the surplus income from this important State property being the highest on record. Trade rose to a great extent, as might have been expected after the preceding year of scarcity.

Half of the trans-frontier trade of the Province is with Kashmir and one-fifth with the countries lying to the north of the Malakand Pass. The re-opening of the Khaibar naturally led to an increase of trade with Afghánistán, but the fiscal policy of the Afghán Government continues to be the same as in former years. A very large increase in exports and a steady rise in imports characterised the internal trade. There was an extensive export of wheat due to a good spring harvest and a strong European demand; the export of wool apparently to Europe trebled in quantity and value. The increased purchasing power of the community was shown by the rise in imports. Owing to recent financial pressure the development of Public Works has necessarily been small; but it was found possible to spend on Original Public Works double the amount of the average for the preceding four years. Irrigation was naturally more restricted during the year under report than in the year which it followed. The area watered from the Chenab Canal, however, continues to expand. The head-quarters of the tract irrigated by this canal were visited by His Excellency the Viceroy towards the close of the year. The health of the Punjab has been good.

Throughout the year plague has been most successfully kept at bay. Although never totally extinguished, it has not been allowed to spread, it has been confined to the scene of its first appearance, and the Province has fortunately been spared the scourge of a general epidemic.

2. NATIVE STATES.—The Nawábs of Baháwalpur and Pataudi and the Rájas of Farídkot and Sirmúr (Náhan) died during the year. All of them were succeeded by direct heirs, excepting the Nawáb of Pataudi, whose territory passed to a distant relative. The Nawáb of Baháwalpur is a minor, and a British Officer has been appointed Superintendent of the State.

The Mahárája of Patiála was invested with a G. C. S. I. in November 1898 in recognition of his personal services in the Mohmand Expedition, and the excellent conduct of his troops during the frontier compaigns of 1897.

The Rája of Jínd remained in charge of a British Tutor, but since the close of the year has been invested with the full powers of a Ruler, subject to the advice for a time of a British Officer. Máler Kotla was throughout the year managed by the Nawáb of Loháru. The Rája of Kapurthala was seriously indisposed during his visit to Europe, but has now completely recovered.

In the Simla Hill States affairs have been on the whole satisfactory. A Manager was appointed in Keonthal, with the consent of the Rája, and here, as in Bashahr and Kumharsain, direct administration has been a success. The settlement has been completed in Nálagarh, though the assessment is being reconsidered. The Rána of Jubbal died during the year, and the State is being administered by Wazír Bhagwán Dás during the minority of the new Chief. The question of cession of jurisdiction over the catchment area of the Simla water-works, by the State of Koti, is not yet settled.

3. THE FRONTIER.—Fortunately the history of the frontier during the past year has been more peaceful than in 1897-98, though there has been a

considerable recrudescence of crime on the Wazíristán border. Our relations with the local Afghán Governors have been made difficult owing to the almost entire absence of reciprocal action on their part towards the redress of the grievances of the tribes living on this side of the Durand Line.

The chief events of the year were the settlements with the Afrídís in November 1898 and with the Orakzai in January 1899, the payment by the Madda Khel of the Tochi of the balance of the fine of Rs. 10,000 imposed on them for the Maizar outrage, and the conclusion of the arrangement with the Largha Sherannís on the Dera Ismail Khan border for the introduction of closer political control over their country.

Notwithstanding difficulties and some disappointments there has been a consistent strengthening of our position in Kurram and Wazíristán, and some progress has been made towards improving the status of the militia and levies in these tracts, on whom we must depend mainly for the successful working of the system of political control. Since the close of the year proposals have been submitted for reorganising these forces and the Border Military Police in most of the districts, which should result in a great increase of efficiency and a consequent improvement in our political position.

The only portion of the border which was seriously disturbed during the year is the small corner lying between Bannu, Kohát, the Tochi and Kurram, which is at present not directly and entirely under the political control of any one officer. The gradual pressure of our closer control over the Tochi and Kurram has perhaps resulted in a concentration of dangerous outlaws in this no-man's land, and so led to an outbreak of raids and robberies which have taken the line of least resistance into the British districts whose Deputy Commissioners are not so well equipped with irregular forces and means of repelling such attacks as are the officers in the Tochi and Kurram. The opening up of the Idak-Thal route, and the grant of allowances to the tribes responsible for this tract, will, it is hoped, eventuate in the establishment of reasonable peace and order as has been the case in the other tracts which have been brought under our close political control. The necessity for arming our Political Officers with some legal authority to impose and enforce sentences on offenders in serious cases which cannot be adequately punished by tribal jirgas has formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India.

4. SETTLEMENTS.—Five districts were under settlement during the year, and a small settlement party was also at work in the Agror Valley of the Hazára District. The settlement of Montgomery was brought to a close in the course of the cold weather of 1898-99, and that of Dera Ismail Khan was begun in October 1898. In Jhelum and Mooltan operations are well advanced, but in Muzaffargarh the work has been somewhat delayed owing to the unfortunate death in July 1898 of the Settlement Officer, Sardár Bahádur Arjan Singh, which was referred to in last year's Administration Report. The operations in Agror are partly of a political nature and have been undertaken under the Agror Valley Regulation of 1891 in advance of the settlement of the remainder of the Hazára District.

5. LAND REVENUE.—The figures in this section of the report relate to the agricultural year which ended on September 30th, 1898, and which was a year of comparative plenty following a year of drought and famine. The total land revenue realizations on account of the demand of the year amounted to 251½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 226½ lakhs in the previous year and 240¾ lakhs in the year before. The collections in the year 1896-97 were abnormally low in consequence of the suspensions of fixed land revenue allowed on account of drought, and the increase in the present year as compared with 1895-96 is due partly to a rise in the income from fluctuating land revenue occasioned by favourable seasons and good canal working and partly to large receipts on account of nazarána and sales of land on the Chenab Canal. The tendency in recent settlements has been to substitute a fluctuating for a fixed system of assessment, and the fixed land revenue demand has increased but slowly during the past five years, and is only 3½ lakhs above the demand of 1893-94. In addition to the above realizations on account of the demand of the year a sum of 14 lakhs was collected out of the balance of 30 lakhs outstanding from previous years. Unfavourable seasons have followed and there is little prospect of the balance being further reduced.

The rise in the market value of land so far as this can be gauged by recorded transactions of sales and mortgages still continues, and the increase estimated to have occurred during the past decade is between 30 and 40 per cent. for sales and 50 per cent. for mortgages. At a sale of 5,200 acres of Government land in the Chenab Colony the average price realized for the land in its waste aspect and subject to all the usual demands for land revenue and water rates was Rs. 134 per acre. The area transferred by sale in the Province during the year was larger than in any year since 1888-89, but the net area mortgaged after deducting the area redeemed is less than in 1896-97, and if cultivated area alone be considered the difference (12·7 per cent.) is not inconsiderable.

6. CIVIL JUSTICE.—The total number of civil suits instituted shows an increase of 6,054, or 2½ per cent. over the figures of 1897, which were unusually low, but is smaller than in any other year since 1892. The number of suits disposed of has increased, but has not kept pace with institutions, and the pending file has again risen. There has been a noticeable improvement in the outturn of work in Divisional Courts, and the pending file in those courts has been reduced by 20 per cent. The pending file of appeals in the Chief Court has continued to increase.

7. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The statistics again show a marked decrease in the total number of offences reported, and the crime of 1898 was less than that of any year since 1894. The decrease was distributed generally over most of the different classes of crime; the only classes in which there was a considerable increase were robbery and dacoity, rape, extortion, and offences under Chapters X and XXII of the Indian Penal Code (contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, and cases of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance). The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts fell to 34, the lowest figure on record for many years. In Sessions Courts the percentage of convictions rose from 46 to 51. The number of death

sentences confirmed by the Chief Court was 78 out of 148, as against 112 out of 146 in the previous year. During the course of the year the District Judges of Lahore, Ferozepore and Ráwalpindi were invested with powers under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, to try all offences not punishable with death.

8. POLICE.—The decrease in reported crime has been noticed in the paragraph on the administration of Criminal Justice. At the same time the number of crimes of violence has been unusually large, and special measures are being adopted to deal with them. Certain suggestions have been made for the improvement of the Police, and these have been referred to a Committee of experienced officers. The percentage of cases of cognisable crime ending in conviction fell from 33 in 1897 to 31 in 1898, and that of persons convicted from 62 to 56; the percentage of stolen property recovered rose from 39 to 44. The number of judicial convictions of members of the Police Force and of departmental punishments varied but little from the figures of the previous year. The Police again rendered good service in connection with the plague operations in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts.

9. PRISONS.—The daily average jail population fell from 13,170 to 12,953. The cost of dieting fell from over four lakhs to under three lakhs, the chief cause of the decrease being the fall in the price of food-grains. The net cash earnings of prisoners per head rose to eight rupees. The number of offences of all kinds committed by prisoners against Prison rules rose by over a thousand; the increase occurred almost entirely in offences relating to work and to the possession of forbidden articles, and is attributed to more attention being paid to discipline and to a stricter insistence on the performance of a full day's work. The year was an unusually unhealthy one in the jails of the Province; the daily average number of sick per *mille* of the jail population rose to 37, and the death-rate rose to 23·5. The Inspector-General is probably right in ascribing the increased mortality to the fact that the stamina of many of the prisoners admitted to jail was reduced by the scarcity and by the very severe malaria that prevailed in 1897.

10. REGISTRATION.—The report submitted by the Inspector-General of Registration during the present year dealt chiefly with the results of the last three years as compared with those of the previous triennium; and since the comparison is useful and interesting the triennial grouping is preserved in the present report.

The total number of documents registered during the last three years shows an increase of 137,325, or 39 per cent. on the previous triennium. The financial results have been satisfactory. With an increase in the total charges of Rs. 82,874 there has been an increase in receipts of Rs. 2,94,025, leaving a total increase in net profits of Rs. 2,11,151, *i. e.*, of 28 per cent. The most noticeable feature in the year 1898-99 was that the total number of documents registered, which was abnormally high in the previous two years, fell with the return of agricultural prosperity from 174,246 to 141,123.

11. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—One Municipality, that of Fatahabad in the Hissar District, was abolished during the year, and the town was constituted a Notified Area under the provisions of Chapter XI of the Municipal Act. Tohána in the same district has also been constituted a Notified Area. Very little change took place in the constitution of Municipalities, except in the Mooltan Committee, where it was found necessary to equalise the numbers of the Hindu and Muhammadan members. As was remarked in last year's report, there is no indication of any general increase in the popularity of the elective system in the Punjab. Only 40 per cent. of the seats to be filled by election were contested, and in these contests only 57 per cent. of the possible voters appeared at the polls. As a rule it is only in the large towns that a keen interest is taken in municipal affairs. Rural Municipalities are mostly managed by Government officials, but none the less fulfil a useful purpose in supplying funds for sanitation and other works of public utility.

The income on the whole has greatly improved during the year under report. Comparing the octroi receipts of the year with those of 1896-97 the increase amounts to a little over $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, or more than half a lakh better than in 1895-96, the year preceding the famine. The total outstandings of loans contracted for sewerage and water-works and other public improvements in the larger towns of the Province amount to about Rs. 38,55,000. The incomes of the Municipalities that have contracted the loans are apparently sufficient to cover their obligations, and the debts are being gradually repaid. The total cash balance of the several Municipalities and Notified Areas owing to better octroi revenue rose from Rs. 10,15,417 to Rs. 12,11,567.

12. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—In Gurgaon, Umballa and Karnál Local Boards were abolished and the District Boards were reconstituted on a new basis. The Dipálpur Local Board in the Montgomery District was also abolished, and revised rules were consequently published for the constitution of the District Board. Little or no interest is taken in elections to the Boards. Hardly any of the elections were contested, and in many cases no candidates appeared and seats had to be filled by appointment. The required number of ordinary meetings was not attained by 13 of the District Boards and 47 of the Local Boards, and in three districts no special meeting was held to consider the budget. The number of districts in which the average attendance exceeded 50 per cent. of the members was again 15 only. In regard to Sub-Committees the conclusion for the year is that where they have been found to take an interest in their work they have proved of great service. The working of the District Boards has on the whole been good, but it cannot be said that the working of the Local Boards has been satisfactory, for in three districts only are they credited with useful work. Two District Boards (those of Hoshiárpur and Jullundur) had to exhaust their credit balances on account of plague expenditure, and the balances of three other Boards were below the prescribed minimum.

13. FORESTS.—The only important change which occurred during the year in the areas on the books of the Forest Department was the transfer of 370,702 acres in the Shahpur and Bhera Tahsíls from the category of Protected to that of Reserved Forest. This was done with a view to the strict

preservation of the rights of Government, so that there may be no difficulty in colonising the land when irrigation from the Jhelum Canal is extended to it, and the land is naturally of little value for forest growth. The area of reserved forest was in this way increased by 21 per cent., and forms now 38 per cent. of the total area on the books of the Forest Department as compared with protected forest, 33 per cent., and unclassed forest 29 per cent.

The Working Plan of the Kulu Forests which was sanctioned during the year was discussed in last year's Administration Report. At present the Working Plans Branch of the Department is in abeyance in the Punjab, as no officer is available for employment in it.

The number of forest fires was 366 as compared with 311 in the previous year, and the area burnt was 31,859 acres as compared with 47,950 acres. There was a decrease in Hazára, Kángra and Kulu, the Divisions which suffered most severely in the year 1897-98, a large increase in the Ráwalpindi Division, and smaller increases in Mooltan and Lahore. In Lahore the fires were confined to grass land.

The natural reproduction of deodár was good in Bashahr, but disappointing in Chamba and in Kulu. Deodár planting is being pursued on a large scale in Chamba and Bashahr. Thinning operations were not practised on a large scale, but the girdling and felling of inferior species for the benefit of superior species such as deodár were vigorously prosecuted in all the hill forests.

The expenditure amounted to 62 per cent. and the surplus to 38 per cent. of the gross revenue as compared with 67 and 33 per cent. respectively last year. The actual amount of the surplus was Rs. 5,45,498, the largest ever realized by the Department in the Punjab. This was due to increased sale of both fuel and timber.

14. TRADE.—The value of the total imports and exports across the frontier during the year, including the rail-borne traffic to and from Jummoo which was registered as foreign trade this year for the first time, was 322 lakhs of rupees. Excluding the value of the Jummoo trade in order to facilitate comparison with the returns of the previous year, we find a total of nearly 284 lakhs for the year under report as compared with 255 lakhs in 1897-98. The latter sum includes the Jummoo trade for two months amounting to 6 lakhs of rupees. The figure for 1898-99 was higher than for any previous year except 1896-97, when the total reached the maximum of 308 lakhs, and there has clearly been a general expansion of trade due to the cessation of the hostile influences—plague, scarcity and frontier war—which restricted it in the previous year. Kashmir absorbs the greatest share of our trans-frontier trade, and now that its rail-borne traffic is included in the returns the total value of its trade forms more than half of the whole. The large increase in the export of silver bullion from 7 to over 18 lakhs of rupees is partly due to the inclusion in the returns this year of the silver carried by rail to Jummoo. The next most considerable trade is that with Bajaur, which recovered greatly during the year and was 23 per cent. of the whole in value. The figures, however, do not reach those of 1896-97, when the abnormal import of food-grains on account of the famine in India

swelled the imports to an unparalleled extent. Next in importance is the trade with Kabul, which also showed a marked increase during the year, and especially in the number of ponies and horses. The re-opening of the Khaibar Pass has naturally caused a rebound in the import trade, and it would be premature to conclude that His Highness the Amir has removed any of his restrictions. The value of the trade with Ladákh formed 3·8 per cent., with Tirah 1·1 per cent. and with Chinese Tibet 0·5 per cent. of the whole, and the increase in the case of Tirah was considerable.

The internal trade of the Province witnessed a very large increase in exports and a continued steady rise in imports. The value of exports was 1,051 lakhs as compared with 867 lakhs in the previous year and 860 lakhs in 1896-97. The increase is almost entirely due to the large export of wheat, which, owing to a strong European demand and a good rabi harvest, reached a value of nearly 278 lakhs, the highest yet returned except in the year 1891-92, after having sunk very low during the two years of scarcity. The increase in the export of wool (raw), which trebled both in quantity and value, was also remarkable, and the demand for it appears to have been from outside India. The bulk of the export both of wheat and wool went to Karáchi. The total value of imports was 1,263 lakhs, so that there was an excess of imports over exports of 212 lakhs, or rather less than the value of bullion imported, which was 220 lakhs, or very nearly the same as in the previous year. That there has been no decrease during the year in the value of bullion imported would seem to disprove the suggestion that the import of 1897-98 was due to a desire to benefit by the refund on through exports to Kashmir.

15. PUBLIC WORKS.—The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 60,85,273. Deducting the expenditure under Imperial Military, Rs. 9,25,818, Imperial Civil, Rs. 4,76,509, and Private Contributions, Rs. 40,575, for which the Public Works Department acts merely as an agent, the net outlay on works in the Province was Rs. 46,42,371, of which Rs. 28,29,204 were for Provincial Works.

During the last five years there has been more or less financial pressure, and the development of the Public Works of the Province has been in consequence small. The year under review has been so far satisfactory that it has been possible to spend 10 lakhs of rupees on Original Provincial Works, against an average of about 5½ lakhs in the previous four years. Unfortunately the recurrence of famine in the south-east of the Province will make it impossible to maintain this improvement in the near future.

Important Works.—The more important works with which progress was made during the year were as follows :—

Imperial Military.—The completion of the cart road from Bannu to Datta Khel in the Tochi Valley; the improvement of the Khagán Valley Road; new water-supply works at Pezu; measures for the protection of the Kohát-Bannu road; and the supply of a new pumping engine for the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar.

Imperial Civil.—The reconstruction of "North View" and alterations to "Willie Park" at Simla; constructing a Civil Serai at Wana; enlarging the Levy Post at Khajuri Kach; and opening a road for pack animals from Murtaza to Sarwakai.

Provincial—Completion of the office of the Colonisation Officer at Lyallpur; enlargement of the tahsíl at Rúpar and treasury at Ráwalpindi; construction of new tahsíls at Murree and Khángah Dográn, and of a new jail for the Jhelum Canal at Múng Rasúl; commencement of a new lunatic asylum at Lahore for the whole Province; improving the Hazára trunk road, the Ráwalpindi-Murree road, the Kángra Valley cart road and many other feeder roads; and the construction of a new girder bridge over the Jiblat and suspension bridges over the Sutlej at Biláspur and Wangta.

District and Municipal.—Protective works against river erosion at Dera Ghází Khan and Dera Ismail Khan; drainage works at Delhi and Lahore; and the commencement of an extensive scheme for the increase of the Simla water-supply.

A redistribution of the circles and divisions in the Province was effected during the year. It was found inconvenient for many reasons to make each circle exactly comprise two civil divisions. This has therefore been altered, and at the same time the divisional charges have been re-arranged. Two new divisions have been formed, and five independent executive charges have been abolished.

16. IRRIGATION.—The canal-irrigated area of the year, 4,856,765 acres, though less than that of the year before, which was 5,214,258 acres, was considerably in advance of the area irrigated in any previous year. There was a decrease as compared with the year before in the area irrigated from every canal of importance with the exception of the Chenab Canal, on which the acreage was 957,705 as compared with 810,000 in 1897-98. Notwithstanding the decrease in area irrigated there was an increase in total realizations (direct and indirect) from Rs. 1,36,44,815 in 1897-98 to Rs. 1,40,18,479 in 1898-99. The increase exceeded 3 lakhs of rupees on the Chenab Canal, was more than 2 lakhs on the Western Jumna, and was considerable on the Bári Doáb and Swat River Canals, but there was a falling-off of more than 5 lakhs on the Sirhind Canal and a large decrease on the Sidhnai. The increase in revenue on the Bári Doáb Canal was counterbalanced by an increase in maintenance charges. In the case of major works the net revenue amounted to 9·93 per cent. on the capital expenditure to date as compared with 10·35 per cent. in 1897-98. On the Chenab Canal the corresponding percentages were 8·14 and 7·34 respectively. The return to capital invested in minor works was 24·56 per cent., or slightly in excess of the percentage, 24·07, of the previous year. The excavation of the Jhelum Canal was pushed on during the year and three Construction Divisions were constituted in October 1898. Arrangements were made during the year to give District Officers an opportunity in future of commenting in the Annual Land Revenue Report on questions affecting all classes of canals within their districts. For instance, the effect of the policy adopted of late years

on some of the larger canals of making the water go further by spreading it over a large area while reducing the percentage of irrigation allowed to each tract will be observed and the results will be noted.

17. FINANCE.—The net increase in the revenues amounted to about Rs. 16,65,000, the total receipts for the year being Rs. 4,56,40,000 as against Rs. 4,39,75,000 in 1897-98, or nearly 38½ lakhs better than it was in the famine year 1896-97. The principal increases were under Land Revenue, Excise and Forest. There was a considerable falling-off in the Stamp revenue. The gross expenditure was also better than in the previous year by Rs. 2,62,000—a result due principally to the absence of famine. The direct charges on Plague, however, amounted to Rs. 2,95,000, of which Rs. 2,30,000 was Provincial and the balance Local. Owing to the straitened circumstances in which the Provincial Government was placed in consequence of the famine operations in the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 it received from the Imperial Government a contribution of 5 lakhs, which was placed at its credit at the end of the year 1898-99. This raised the Provincial balance from Rs. 11,55,000 to Rs. 16,55,000.

18. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.—The year was again on the whole a healthy one. There was a decrease of 32,754 in the recorded number of births as compared with the previous year and a consequent falling-off of 1·6 in the birth-rate per 1,000 of population, the rates for the two years having been 42·6 in 1897 and 41·0 in 1898. Nevertheless the Punjab sustained its reputation as holding the first place in regard to its birth-rate of all the Provinces in India. With the one exception of the Dera Ismail Khan District, the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate in every district in the Province. The death-rate was the same as in the year 1897, *viz.*, 31·05, the actual number of deaths registered having been 638,124, or 103 less than in the previous year. Plague, which invaded the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts in the autumn of 1897, continued throughout the year. The disease had, however, been kept well in hand by the adoption of prompt measures of repression on the spot and did not extend beyond the area of the original infection, *viz.*, the Garhshankar Tahsíl of the Hoshiárpur District, and the Nawashahr Tahsíl and part of the Phillour Tahsíl of the Jullundur District. In the month of February 1898 the plague showed a tendency to increase; in March and April it became serious; and reached a culminating point in the first 10 days in May, after which it fell steadily, till towards the end of the year under review, when it began again to assume a menacing form by attacking the Municipal town of Ráhon. By the end of June 1899 there were 31 villages on the plague list in the two districts, but with the full setting in of the very hot weather the disease again died down. Its entire disappearance from the Province has more than once seemed likely, but this hope has been destroyed by the persistency of small village recrudescences. At present there are four villages on the list, but the disease does not appear to be particularly menacing. To complete this brief account of the plague it may be noted that during the current year the disease appeared in both the Ráwalpindi and Amritsar Districts, but was promptly suppressed, and that a case occurred in the town of Mooltan, the disease having been imported in a parcel of clothes from Bangalore.

During the year there was less fever than in the previous year, though the mortality from this cause was as usual severe, 418,206 deaths having been registered from it. There were only 33 deaths registered from cholera and 4,998 from small-pox. The Province has been singularly free from any severe visitation of these two diseases since the year 1893. A study of the statistics relating to the incidence of small-pox for the last 20 years affords convincing proof of the beneficial effects of vaccination. In the year 1898 dysentery and diarrhœa prevailed to much the same extent as in 1897: other principal diseases were present to the usual extent except that there was a large increase under diseases of the respiratory system, goitre and spleen, and a considerable falling off under diseases of the nervous system, dyspepsia, other diseases of the digestive system, and diseases of the skin.

Five new dispensaries were opened during the year and 3 closed, leaving 267 of these institutions open at the end of the year, a congratulatory feature in connection with them being the testimony of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals that some of the Assistant Surgeons are becoming skilful in performing the operation for cataract and improving in the knowledge and treatment of eye cases. The average daily number of in-door patients and out-door attendance was slightly less than in previous years. This, however, shows no want of appreciation by the people of our medical institutions. The year was a healthy one, and in some cases dispensaries had to be temporarily closed to find medical staff for plague duty. Surgical operations fell off in consequence of the closing of dispensaries, but success and popularity attained in operations for stone was encouraging. There were 424 lunatics in the Lahore and Delhi Asylums at the end of the year. The new Central Asylum at Lahore for their accommodation will soon be ready for occupation.

There was a slight falling off in the aggregate number of vaccinations performed during the year, one of the causes being the withdrawal of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for plague duty. There was an increase in primary vaccinations, the chief work of the Department, by the District Staff, and inspection work was carried out energetically. At the end of the year the Vaccination Act was in force in 19 towns and 10 cantonments.

There were no meetings of the Sanitary Board during the year. A good deal was done to improve the sanitary state of many towns, the most important works being the drainage of Delhi, additional water-works reservoirs at Simla, Lahore City and Anárkali drainage, and a water-supply at Haripur.

19. EDUCATION.—During the year under review the number of Public Educational Institutions in the Province was 3,073 with a total number of 181,446 scholars. The previous year's figures as corrected were 3,128 institutions with 184,006 scholars, so that there was a decrease of 55 institutions and 2,560 pupils. The decrease occurred mainly in Primary Schools of the indigenous class for boys, in which there has been during the last two years a falling off due, it may be hoped, to the temporary cause of bad seasons, though there is some reason to apprehend that the prosperity of this class of schools suffers from their not fitting into the general school system of the Province. In the number of Private Schools there was an increase from 5,051 to 5,075, or of 24 schools as

compared with a decrease of 312 in the previous year, and the number of pupils rose from 77,561 to 79,651, a rise of 2,090 against a falling-off of 4,623 in 1897-98. Taking Public and Private Institutions together, there was as compared with the true figures for the previous year a falling-off of 31 schools and 470 scholars.

Of the two chief classes of the population Hindús contributed less and Muhammadans more to the numbers under instruction than they did in the previous year. In the case of the former there was a decrease of 1,704 as compared with an increase of 2,627 in 1897-98, or a net increase of 923. The increase in the latter was only 655 against a decrease of 6,118 in the previous year, so that the recovery was but slight. Of the total number of children of school-going age the percentage attending school varies, omitting the figures for Simla, from 5·6 in the Kángra District to 16·6 in the district of Amritsar, and is less than 10 in ten districts of the Province. In Simla the percentage, 41·8, is very high owing to the large European Schools there.

The total expenditure of the Department for the year was Rs. 32,20,666, an increase of Rs. 64,152 as compared with the previous year, during which the expenditure was Rs. 83,800 more than in the year before, so that the increase in the two years amounts to nearly Rs. 1,48,000. The increase this year occurred chiefly in the expenditure on Colleges and on Secondary Schools, and there was actually a decrease in the direct expenditure on other schools. The greater portion of the increase was due to the cost of additions to the Lahore College Boarding House and the Sanáwar Lawrence Asylum and of new buildings for the Normal School at Mooltan. Of the total expendiure Imperial Funds contributed 4·2 per cent., Provincial Funds 23·7 per cent., and District and Municipal Funds 30·4 per cent. The income from fees and other sources was 42 per cent.

The number of colleges, 11, was the same as last year, and there were 1,458 students, an increase of 94 as compared with a deficiency of 45 last year, which has therefore been more than made good. In the Intermediate Examination out of 551 candidates 253 passed, or 46·8 per cent., nearly the same proportion as in the previous year. In the B. A. Examination the successes were 108 out of 328 candidates, or 32·9 compared with 38·5 in the year before, when both the numbers and the percentage were unusually high. Ten out of 20 were successful in the M. A. test, an increase as compared with the previous year, when only 9 out of 29 passed, and about the same proportion, though less in number than in 1896-97, when 16 out of 33 were successful. On the Oriental side there was again a decline in the number of students. There were no candidates for the M. O. L. Examination, and in the B. O. L. test 2 out of 3 passed as compared with 2 out of 6 in the previous year. In the increased numbers of students now reading for the Entrance Examination, however, there lies the prospect of some revival in the popularity of the Oriental degrees. In all the Arts Examinations of the University taken together there was a fall in the number of candidates by 50 to 899, and in the number of passes by 38 to 371. For the second time two candidates appeared at the Intermediate Examination in Science, and one of these succeeded in passing. The Preliminary

Scientific Examination was held this year for the first time, and 18 out of 20 candidates were successful. The Final Examination in Engineering was not held by the Punjab University this year, because proper arrangements could not be made for it.

From the figures for Secondary Education (native boys) it appears that there was this year an increase of three institutions, all of which were Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The increase of 23 which was shown last year was fictitious. The number of scholars was 60,570, or more by 1,232 than in the previous year, the increase occurring entirely in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Nearly the whole of the boys in the High Schools and about 65 per cent. of those in Middle Schools learn English, being about the same proportion as in the previous year, and the total number learning English rose from 25,918 to 27,299. The proportion of agriculturists among the pupils was 23 per cent. as compared with over 24 per cent. in 1897-98. There was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 27,000, and the average spent per scholar was Rs. 16-2-0, which is rather higher than last year, but is not a large sum. The proportion contributed from private sources was, as in the year before, 59 per cent., including 45·9 per cent. on account of income from fees. The average annual fee per boy works out at Rs. 9-14-0 in Anglo-Vernacular and Rs. 2-2-0 in Vernacular Schools. There is one scholarship for every 8 boys in High Schools, for every 10 in Middle Schools, and for every 259 boys in Primary Schools.

After correction of the erroneous figures for the previous year there is, as compared with that year, a decrease of 61 in the number of Primary Schools. This has occurred chiefly among Indigenous and Elementary Schools. The attendance at Primary Schools fell from 106,093 to 102,389, the decrease being greatest in the Jullundur Circle, and due to the prevalence of plague there. The proportion of lads who break off at the Primary stage and probably return to their hereditary occupations is estimated at one-third on the average, being less than that in the centre and more in the extreme east and west of the Province. But nothing exact has yet been ascertained, nor is it known whether the proportion is increasing or decreasing. An elementary primer on the Punjab Land Records system was added to the Primary Board School course of instruction during the year.

The students of the Central Training College at Lahore had on the average even a higher standard of qualification than in the previous year, and the number of candidates continues to increase, so that there is hope of a continued advance in the standard. The proportion of passes in the examinations to the number of candidates was rather less than in the previous year, but, as then, there were no failures in Practice of Teaching. This is the third year in which drawing has found a place in the course of studies. Black-board drawing, which is meant to improve the teachers in demonstration, has been successfully taught. The other branches are taught with a view to the introduction of the subject into schools generally, and more success has been attained this year than last, but so far no one has qualified for the full junior certificate, and the object in view is still far off.

A continued improvement, slow but sure, in conduct and discipline is reported. There is now less quarrelling and more co-operation among teachers. The system of moral training in the schools of the Province was under the special consideration of Government during the year, and special instructions were issued by the Director with a view to having a right influence directed on the scholars.

The number of boarding houses rose from 259 to 283 and of the inmates from 7,202 to 9,308. The girls' boarding house opened last year at Jullundur in connection with the Kanyán Maha-Vidyálai has now 40 residents, and the management is described as excellent.

Physical training continues to grow in popularity, the number of fully qualified instructors has increased, tournaments have been organized in nearly every district, and the tone of the tournament field is said to be improving steadily, but the want of play-grounds is still felt in many places.

Although there has been no marked advance in the numbers receiving instruction, in the successes scored in examinations or in the state of female education, the results of the year show steady progress in the improvement of teaching methods and of the tone and discipline of students, in the attention given to physical training and in the activity of private enterprise.

20. ECCLESIASTICAL.—The diocese of Lahore sustained a severe loss by the death on the 2nd of December 1898 of the Right Revd. Bishop Matthew, who had in the course of his tenure of the See won the respect and affection of all classes.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies were fully described in the Report for 1892-93, and will not be noticed till 1903.

HISTORICAL.

2. HISTORICAL.—Sir W. Mackworth Young, K. C. S. I., held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

NATIVE STATES.

3. NATIVE STATES.—The only change effected in the arrangements for the political control of the Native States has been the appointment of an English Superintendent in Baháwalpur.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor visited Sirmúr in October 1898 to instal the new Rája, and in November he accompanied Lord Elgin to Patiála and was present at the investiture of the Maháràja with the insignia of a G. C. S. I. On the same tour he visited the other Phulkián States (Jínd and Nábha) and Máler Kotla, and personally presented some of the honors gained by the Imperial Service Troops in the frontier campaigns.

He has received visits from many of the Chiefs, both at Lahore and at Simla.

5. The employment of selected bodies of Imperial Service Troops on the frontier expeditions has given a great impetus to the interest taken by the Chiefs in these troops. The soldiers were received with great éclat on their return from service; and the recognition of their merits by the liberal distribution of rewards has encouraged the troops.

6. *Patiála.*—His Excellency Lord Elgin, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, visited Patiála in November 1898 and invested the Mahárája with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, an honor which was conferred on him by Her Majesty in recognition of his personal services in the Mohmand Expedition and the excellent conduct of his troops during the recent operations on the frontier. The enthusiasm with which the troops were received on their return is an indication of the loyalty of the State.

The financial condition of the State is not satisfactory. The personal expenditure of the Mahárája is too heavy a charge on the revenue, and complaints are frequently received from firms in India of the difficulty they experience in getting payment for goods supplied. Kanwar Ranbir Singh has recently been appointed Financial Minister. Petitions are still frequent from villagers complaining of the exactions of the Mahárája's officials.

A certain laxity in the administration of the State is evidenced by great delay in answering correspondence and attending to official business. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently directed the Mahárája's personal attention to this matter, and he has promised to remedy it.

The heir-apparent is still being educated at Dholepur with the sons of the Maháráj Rana. The boy is now nearly eight years old, and in response to a communication from the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mahárája has promised to bring him back to Patiála, where he will be in his own home.

7. *Baháwalpur.*—Nawáb Sadik Muhammad Khán died on 14th February 1899, and the succession of his eldest son, Muhammad Baháwal Khán, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. As the young Nawáb is only in his sixteenth year, Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C. S. I., has been appointed Superintendent of the State for a term of three years.

A fair balance was found in the treasury and a considerable quantity of treasure in the palace on the death of the late Nawáb, but his personal debts greatly exceeded the funds available to meet them, and Colonel Grey is negotiating with the creditors for a composition of their claims. Colonel Grey had considerable experience in the management of the State during the minority of the late Nawáb, and Sir Mackworth Young feels confident that he will by careful and economical administration do much to restore its financial prosperity during the next three years. Nawáb Baháwal Khán will for the present continue his studies at the Aitchison College under the tutorship of Mr. Evill. He is a studious and clever youth and has taken many prizes at the College. He went for a tour in Kashmir in the summer of 1898 with considerable benefit to his health. It is too early yet to begin to instruct him in the duties of a ruler, but his allowance has been considerably increased in order to accustom him to the command of money, so that he will be the less likely to break out into reckless extravagance on suddenly coming into his inheritance.

Proposals have recently been made for laying down a fixed boundary between the Baháwalpur State and the rest of the Punjab somewhat on the lines of the Riverain Boundaries Bill. The subject is now being taken up, and will it is hoped be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The constant friction between our subjects and those of the State, arising from the frequent changes in the course of the Indus and its tributaries, will thus be removed.

8. *Jínd.*—During the earlier part of the year the education of the young Rája was supervised by Captain Bradshaw and subsequently by Lieutenant Irvine, both of the Punjab Commission. The reports given by these officers of his conduct and progress have been very satisfactory. His personal extravagance has decreased, and he has been working steadily, hearing criminal and civil cases, and acquainting himself with the details of other branches of the administration. He is devoted to polo, pigsticking and other healthy amusements, but does not sacrifice his work to them. The Council of Regency visited His Honor at Lahore in April last and expressed a desire to be relieved of their duties. After the close of the year under report the Rája attained the age of 20

and was formally invested with full powers on 10th November 1899, the Council being retired from that date. A European Officer will be retained as his adviser until he is accustomed to handle the reins of Government.

The Jínd Darbár have accepted the terms offered by the Government of India for the construction of the Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhál Railway. They were actuated chiefly by His Honor's advice, but Sir Mackworth Young has little doubt that the investment of the State savings in this project will prove profitable, and it will save the young ruler from the temptation of dissipating the large balance in hand. The construction of the line has just been commenced.

The condition of the Imperial Service Troops in this State is very satisfactory. The squadron of cavalry is reported to be in a high state of efficiency and ready for service in all respects. The cost of maintaining them, however, presses heavily on the resources of the State, and proposals to relieve the State finances have recently been under consideration. The infantry had harder work during the Tirah Campaign than any other Imperial Service corps, and a British Officer on duty with them reported that no troops could have been steadier under fire. On their return they were received by the Rája with fitting honors.

9. *Nábha.*—The Rája administered his State with his usual ability during the year.

The Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to be able to pay him a visit in his capital in November and to find him in better health. The 2nd Class Order of British India was presented to Colonel Sher Singh in consideration of his services with the Nábha Imperial Service Troops in the Tirah Campaign. The infantry are a thoroughly efficient regiment, but some difficulty has been felt in keeping up the cavalry during times of scarcity, and the question of their disbandment is under consideration.

10. *Kapurthala.*—The Rája, who went to Europe on account of his health, returned in November. After going through a course of treatment at Aix-les-Bains, he was seriously ill, which somewhat delayed his return to this country. He continued to suffer for some time after his arrival at Kapurthala, and there was considerable anxiety as to the nature of the ailment. He has now completely recovered under the treatment of Colonel Fairweather, retired, I. M. S.

Sardár Bhagat Singh, C. I. E., continues to manage the affairs of the State with ability.

A proposal has recently been considered for abolishing the Kapurthala Imperial Service Cavalry in order to raise the pay and strength of the infantry and equip it with adequate transport. It is hoped that this measure will make the regiment thoroughly efficient.

11. *Mandi.*—The state of affairs in Mandi has not improved during the year. The Rája's health has continued unsatisfactory, and he has taken practically no part in the administration. The appellate judicial work has been done by Mr. C. Fendall, who in all matters has been the principal adviser of the

Rája. The finances are now worse than they were a year ago, the expenditure having increased, while the income has decreased, chiefly owing to laxity in the collection of the land revenue. The net result has been an expenditure of Rs. 86,000 in excess of the income. Mr. Fendall has recently given an assurance that the accounts are being examined and that a budget will be prepared and adhered to. The Commissioner of Jullundur, who is Political Agent for the State, has been examining the subject during the recent hot weather, and as a result of his enquiries, some changes will probably be effected.

The Kanwar, Bhawáni Singh, whom the Rája has adopted as his successor designate, is now in residence at the Aitchison Chiefs College with Mr. E. Atkinson as his tutor and guardian. He appears to be quiet and intelligent.

12. *Sirmúr.*—Rája Sir Shamsher Prakásh, G. C. S. I., died on 2nd October 1898 from the effect of a second paralytic stroke. He had been in very broken health, mentally and bodily, ever since the occurrence of the first stroke in the winter of 1895-96. In him the country has lost one of its most enlightened chiefs. His son, Rája Surendra Bikram Prakásh, was installed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 27th of October. He has for some years past taken a prominent part in the administration of the State under the direction of the late ruler, and bids fair to follow in the footsteps of his father.

A special feature in the administration of this State is the extensive employment of European agency in it. Two important boundary disputes with Jubbal, which have been a cause of frequent friction between the zamíndárs of the two States, have recently been decided by this Government.

13. *Máler Kotla.*—The year was a prosperous one for agriculturists. The revenue was collected without difficulty and was well in excess of the expenditure. The State has agreed to pay a fifth share of the cost of the Ludhiána-Jakhál Railway, which will shortly be taken up. The State is still administered by the Nawáb of Loháru, under the general control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. The Nawáb of Máler Kotla's mental condition remains as before, and the mind of his brother, Ináyat Ali Khán, is so feeble that the Superintendent is compelled to manage his estate as a sort of Court of Wards.

The heir-apparent, Ahmad Ali Khán, is in residence at the Chiefs College with Mr. H. E. Clark as his tutor. He has recently passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, and has left the Chiefs College. Sir Mackworth Young is giving careful consideration to the question of his future training and initiation into the duties of a ruler.

14. *Farídkot.*—Rája Bikram Singh died on 20th August 1898 after a long illness; and his son Balbír Singh was installed as Rája on 16th December. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters, such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. This step was necessary, as his previous conduct had not been such as to inspire confidence in his personal capacity to conduct the administration without such assistance. Kanwar Gajindar Singh, the Rája's younger brother, is now residing at Farídkot under the charge of Mr. Bradley as tutor.

15. *Chamba.*—The Rája has had no more trouble with the disaffected villagers mentioned in former reports, and little difficulty has been experienced in collecting the revenue. His Highness acknowledges the valuable assistance which his brother, Mián Bhure Singh, gives him in the administration. He was left in sole charge when the Rája visited Calcutta last December.

The roads have been kept in good order during the year. The Chamba Hospital continues to be a benefit to the people of the town and of the State. It is a commodious building, admirably equipped with all necessary appliances, and the Assistant Surgeon in charge does very useful work. Much attention is paid to vaccination.

16. *Suket.*—The Rája keeps the whole administration of the State in his own hands; and though Syad Abdulla has continued Wazír during the year, he is not allowed to act on his own responsibility. The Rája is reported to be very disagreeable to his own relatives, and complaints have as usual been rife of cruelty. Judging from the returns submitted, the judicial work is well in hand. The revenue of the State during the year was almost double the expenditure.

17. *Kalsia.*—The State has been quietly and satisfactorily administered by the Council of Regency. The crops during the year were good and the revenue easily realised. The education and training of the Sardár, who is now 17 years old, has been continued at his home. Arrangements are now being made to give him a greater share in the administration of the State.

18. *Pataudi.*—The Nawáb died in December 1898. He had never taken the least interest in the affairs of the State, and was always surrounded by evil companions, who encouraged him in extravagance. It will probably be found that he has left a great number of personal debts. The succession of a distant cousin, Muzaffar Ali Khán, has been sanctioned by the Government of India, but his previous career does not give much promise of his proving a competent ruler. The drought did not affect Pataudi villages seriously, but some small suspensions of land revenue will probably be necessary. With care the State will probably be just able to pay its way during the early years of the new *régime.*

19. *Lohárú.*—The Nawáb is Superintendent of the Máler Kotla State, and his own State is managed by one of his brothers. Some serious cases of opium-smuggling were detected during the year. The drought caused an absolute failure of crops, and it is feared that many of the villages will suffer severely before the next autumn crop comes to their aid.

20. *Dujána.*—The Nahar estates of the Dujána State fortunately escaped the severest effects of the drought. Owing to the illness of his consort the Nawáb spent most of the late cold weather in Delhi.

21. *Simla Hill States.*—The administration of *Bilâspur* has not been so satisfactory as in the previous year. In December 1898 the Rája dismissed his Council and suspended and prosecuted other officials. In this he was influenced by an Apothecary named Thákur Dás, formerly a Hospital Assistant in Government service, who had attended him during an illness last year. He

appointed this man first Vakíl and then Assistant to himself, but dismissed him in 15 days on the ground that he was unpopular and a promoter of sedition. The Superintendent Hill States, Mr. Meredith, visited the State in January, and arranged, in consultation with the Rája, for the appointment of a Council of three. The Rája agreed not to make any alteration in it without consulting Mr. Meredith. The Rája has proved refractory in another matter. In May last year he was informed that a general permission to visit Benares, where he has built a large house, could not be granted. Notwithstanding this, he went there for a month in November and December without permission and again in February. On the last occasion he stayed away for over four months in spite of the endeavours of the Superintendent and of the Council to induce him to return to his State. This conduct is said to be due to the influence of Thákur Dás, who is intriguing to bring about a rupture between the Rája and the Council, with a view to promote his own restoration to power. The Rája is rather sore about the somewhat independent position of his Council, and attempts are being made to harmonize their relations. The bridge over the Sutlej was completed early in the spring of last year, and is now well above the level of the highest floods.

The administration of *Bashahr* has been well conducted during the year by the Manager, Lála Mangat Rám, who has shown energy and ability in a difficult post. The revenue has been collected in full, except in the tract of Dodra Kowar, the troubled state of which was mentioned in last year's report. The roads of the State have been improved, and justice has been well administered. The Dodar Kowar dispute was decided by the Superintendent in the autumn, and the claim of Wazír Ran Bahádur Singh to independent rights over the tract was dismissed. An examination into the finances of the State disclosed an excess of expenditure over income to the amount of Rs. 10,000, with a debt of Rs. 85,000. After full discussion with the Rája and the State officials the Superintendent arranged for a reduction of nearly Rs. 6,000 in the ordinary State expenditure, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned a reduction of one-third of the allowances in kind paid to the Rája and his family, which will amount to over Rs. 4,000. Financial equilibrium will thus be restored for the present. The young Tika, aged about five years, died in December 1898, and the Rája is now without a direct heir.

In *Nálagarh* the Rája's half brother, Jogindar Singh, whose appointment as Wazír was mentioned in last year's report, has been unable to maintain his authority. He has accordingly been replaced by a Council of three, with Sundar Singh as President, an energetic and able man. Here too there was an excess of expenditure over income, with a debt of Rs. 60,000. The Rája recognised the necessity for retrenchment, and an excellent budget has been prepared by Sundar Singh, with an annual surplus of Rs. 25,000. The total annual income of the State from all sources has been estimated at Rs. 1,30,000. The settlement was completed during the year, but the result has not been quite satisfactory, as Lála Gopi Chand, the Superintendent, became mixed up in the factions of the State. An assessment of Rs. 77,965 was proposed, involving an increase of Rs. 20,000 on the present demand. As this increase, which was based on not very satisfactory statistics of outturn, forms a very heavy percentage on the

total revenue, and a large number of petitions against it have been received, the Lieutenant-Governor has asked the Superintendent, Hill States, to consider the advisability of reducing it to about Rs. 70,000.

In the disturbed state of affairs in *Keonthal*, which was described in last year's report, the Rája agreed to the appointment of a Manager, and Mián Durga Singh was selected for the post and transferred from Kuthár. He has fully justified his selection. The arrears of 2½ years' revenue have been collected, with the exception of Rs. 7,000, for which instalments have been fixed. Improved rules regarding *begár* have been introduced, and the officials whose oppression and extortion were the chief cause of the revolt have been dismissed. Buildings and roads have been repaired, and a budget has been prepared providing for an annual surplus of Rs. 8,000, the income being estimated at Rs. 66,000. There was a debt of Rs. 72,000, of which Rs. 13,000 have been paid. The Rája has been asked to reduce his enormous stud of elephants and horses, the cost of which amounts to Rs. 19,000 per annum, or nearly one-third of the total income of the State. A summary settlement has been commenced by Mián Durga Singh.

The Rája of *Bághal* manages his State well, and is one of the best administrators among the minor Chiefs. The Brahmins of Barog continue to defy his authority, and in spite of Mr. Meredith's efforts to reconcile them to their Chief, they have not agreed to a settlement. The Rája intended taking active measures against them in the spring of this year, but was prevented by domestic calamities.

In *Baghát* a small area of land was acquired, with the consent of the Rána, for a road to connect the head springs of the Subáthu and Dagshai water-works. An attack on a chaukídár of the Military Works Department was made by men of the same village which had been concerned in the assault on an officer of that Department in the previous year. The Rána tried the case, and sentenced the chief offender to one month's imprisonment.

The Rána of *Jubbal* died in November 1898 after an illness of four months, and his eldest son, a boy of about 12 years of age, has been recognised as Chief by the Government of India. The management of the State has for the present been left with Wazír Bhagwán Dás, to whom the chief authority was delegated by the late Rána several years ago. The condition of the State is very prosperous; the forests are large and profitable; and there is a considerable annual surplus.

The *Kumhársain* State has been well administered during the year by the new Manager, Lála Dhanwant Rái. The Council is still maintained, but their work requires close supervision. A long-standing dispute between two religious sects, the followers respectively of the Dum and Mandni "deotas," has been put an end to under the orders of Government.

In *Bhajji* the conciliation between the Rána and his brothers has proved but temporary. The former Wazír, Sukh Lál, who was responsible for much of the discord and oppression in the State, brought a claim for Rs. 10,000 against the Rána, but it was dismissed by Government. A few trained officials have been brought in to improve the forest administration.

The Ránas of *Mahlog*, *Balsan* and *Dhami* continue to manage their States well. In *Kuthar* there has been little trouble. Mián Gián Singh, from the office of the Superintendent, Hill States, was appointed Manager during the year in the place of Mián Durga Singh, who was transferred to Keonthal. A working plan has been drawn up for the management of the State forests. The heir presumptive of *Kunhiar* died during the year, but an heir was subsequently born to the Thákur.

The affairs of *Mangal*, *Bija*, *Darkoti*, *Taroch*, *Sangri* and *Dalthi* have been satisfactory. The Thákur of *Kanaiti* remains hopelessly imbecile. The Ráni has become reconciled to Zalim Singh, the Thákur's brother, and both unite in intriguing against the British Manager, Sita Rám. It is possible that the last named may have to be removed, but no other satisfactory arrangement has been suggested for the administration. The working of the *Koti* State has improved, and the attitude of the Rána is less hostile than formerly. He has, it is true, refused to cede jurisdiction over the new catchment area acquired for the Simla water-works, but in making over possession of the land required he has shown considerable readiness in meeting the wishes of Government.

In *Theog* the settlement is still in progress, but its success is doubtful. The small States of *Madhan*, *Ratesh* and *Dhadi* have given no trouble. In *Ghund* the administration of the new Manager, Lála Gobind Rám, has been very satisfactory, but the Thákur is intriguing against him with a view to getting back his powers. The Thákur of *Ráwin* appealed to the Secretary of State against the decision placing him in a position of feudal inferiority to Jubbal, but the appeal was dismissed.

PUNJAB BORDER.

22. *General Remarks.*—Fortunately the history of the frontier during the past year has been more peaceful than in 1897-98, though the gradual simmering down of the excitement due to the risings in the previous year has probably caused a considerable recrudescence of crime on the Wazíristán border, and our relations with the local Afghán Governors have not been cordial owing to the almost entire absence of reciprocal action on their part towards the redress of the grievances of the tribes living on this side of the Durand Line.

The chief events of the year were the final settlements with the Afrídís in November 1898 and with the Orakzai in January 1899, the payment by the Madda Khel of the Tochi of the balance of the fine of Rs. 10,000 imposed on them for the Maizar outrage, and the conclusion of the arrangement with the Largha Sherannís on the Dera Ismail Khan border for the introduction of closer political control over their country.

Notwithstanding difficulties and some disappointments there has been a consistent strengthening of our position in Kurram and Wazíristán, and some progress has been made towards improving the status of the militia and levies in these tracts, on whom we must depend mainly for the successful working of the system of political control. Since the close of the year proposals have

been submitted for reorganising these forces and the Border Military Police in most of the districts, which should result in a great increase of efficiency, and a consequent improvement in our political position.

The only portion of the border which was seriously disturbed during the year is the small corner lying between Bannu, Kohát, the Tochi and Kurram, which is at present not directly and entirely under the political control of any one officer. The gradual pressure of our closer control over the Tochi and Kurram has perhaps resulted in a concentration of dangerous outlaws in this no-man's land, and so led to an outbreak of raids and robberies which have taken the line of least resistance into the British districts whose Deputy Commissioners are not so well equipped with irregular forces and means of repelling such attacks as are the officers in the Tochi and Kurram. The opening up of the Idak-Thal route, and the grant of allowances to the tribes responsible for this tract will, it is hoped, eventuate in the establishment of reasonable peace and order as has been the case in the other tracts which have been brought under our close political control. The necessity for arming our Political Officers with some legal authority to impose and enforce sentences on offenders in serious cases which cannot be adequately punished by tribal jirgas has formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India.

I.—HAZARA.

23. *Hazára Border.*—The Hazára District has been fortunate in that for some years past there has been little to record of its frontier. The past year, like its forerunners 1896 and 1897, has been one of peace undisturbed.

24. *Kohistán and Allai.*—Of Kohistán there is nothing to report. In Allai the feud between Arsala Khán and Bahádur Khán continues; the former is old and blind. He has never given trouble since the lesson taught to him in 1888.

25. *Isazai clans and the Black Mountain.*—The Akazai of the Black Mountain have fallen out among themselves over one of the periodical partitions of land. Among most clans where the custom of 'vesh' survives there is a prescribed limit for which a redistribution holds good, among the Akazai it is theoretically open to any section to demand a new partition at any time; in practice of course it does not take place as often as it is called for, or the burden and inconvenience would be intolerable: usually the claimants are bought off.

Háshim Ali Khán, the *ex*-Khán of Seri, went to Kabul and was for a time detained there; this was probably a surprise to him, and has certainly been a discouragement to his partisans.

Ibráhím Khán, the present Khán of Seri, loses popularity by his stinginess and because he has to trim between his own clan the Hasanzai and the Nawáb of Amb, who has married a daughter of Ibráhím Khán.

In the factions of the Indus Valley the Nawáb sides with the Madda Khel to support him against the Amazai. The Madda Khel and Hasanzai have old feuds about boundaries, and the Hasanzai league with the Amazai in order to keep the Madda Khel in check. Hence Ibráhím Khán's alliance with the

Nawáb of Amb is unpopular with his own clan. He may not be an ideal chief, being given to telling his beads and hoarding his money. But he has throughout been faithful and grateful to Government which placed him at Seri.

26. *Swáti Clans.*—Of Nindhar and Tikri there is nothing to report.

The exiled Syads of Sitána are seeking to return to their homes on the Indus bank. Before this can be allowed the assent of Utmanzais of Kabal and Kaiyah must be secured, as they will be held responsible for the behaviour of the Syads.

II.—Peshawar.

27. *Utman Khel* and *Ranezais.*—With the exception of the Laman, Utman Khel, these tribes are under the political control of the Political Resident, Dír, Swát and Chitrál. The behaviour of the Laman, Utman Khel, during the year under report has been very good.

28. *Mohmands, Utmanzais.*—Owing to non-compliance with Government terms imposed upon them for the murder by one of their headmen named Umar Khán of a Gurkha sepoy and the theft of his rifle, the tribe was debarred from holding any communication with the Pesháwar District. Towards the end of the year under report the tribal jirga began to make overtures, but were informed that nothing but full compliance with the terms of Government would be accepted. Eventually the jirga agreed to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and to burn the houses and fort belonging to Umar Khán in presence of a Border Military Police officer. On this being fulfilled friendly relations with the tribe were renewed, and the tribe has been summoned to receive its allowance for the six months ending March 31st, 1899.

The *Dawezai* have given no trouble of any kind during the year under report.

Isa Khel and Burhán Khel.—The Pandiáli Mohmands have committed no serious offences on the border or in British territory during the year under report. A few cases of cattle-lifting from the border were brought against them, but were easily settled. They have, however, of late been giving an asylum to outlaws from British territory, for which they have been called upon for an explanation.

The *Hálimzais* of Kamali and Gandab have given no trouble on the border during the year under report. They have been too much occupied in carrying on inter-tribal feuds, and have also fallen foul of their neighbours, the Tarakzai Mohmads, over the levying of tolls for escorting convoys using the Gandab route.

The *Tarakzai Mohmands* have behaved fairly well. Tribal feuds have kept them occupied. The Shah Mansúr Khel are the only section that have given trouble.

Músa Khel Baizái Mohmands.—Malik Ghairat, one of the most influential Maliks of the Músa Khel section, came down to Pesháwar in the cold weather to petition for allowances to be made to the Músa Khel as well as to

what are known as "the assured clans." During his absence from Mitoai the valley was successfully invaded by a lashkar from Nawagai, and he was joined by a large number of his clansmen, who found a refuge with their kinsmen, the Khwaezai and Baezai Mohmands, in Hashtnagar and Yusafzai. Since the close of the year the Mohmands have recovered their villages from the Khán of Nawagai.

29. *Aka Khel Afrídís.*—The Aka Khel have on the whole behaved well. A few cases of cattle theft were committed by members of this tribe, most frequently by members of the Sher Khel section, whose headmen had been induced to pay up the fines (due from other sections) imposed upon the tribe at the close of the Tirah Expedition. The Sher Khel headmen alleged that they had been promised that the District authorities would help them to recover the money advanced from the other sections. As they could produce no proof of such a promise having been given them, no action was taken, and in consequence they committed two or three robberies near the border. They were brought to their senses by a large reprisal being made on the whole tribe. The jirga then enforced payment from the other sections of the monies due to the Sher Khel; a fine of Rs. 100 was realised from the jirga, and since then all has been quiet.

At the very end of the year a "hamsáya" of the Aka Khel named Sher Dil, by birth a Zakha Khel, but an outcast from that tribe, and who since quitting the Border Military Police Force about two years ago had taken up his residence with the Aka Khel, came to Pesháwar and murdered Private Leighton of the Hampshire Regiment. He was arrested at once and hanged.

Since the close of the year the Bassi Khel allowance of Rs. 1,000 a year which was forfeited for the complicity of the section in the Afrídi outbreak has been regranted with effect from the 27th July 1898.

30. *Adam Khels.*—The conduct of the Pass Afrídís as regards crimes in the Pesháwar District and on the border has been good.

The *Hassan Khel* and *Kandaowál Asho Khel* are the only sections of the Adam Khel directly under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner, Pesháwar. The former section have behaved well, but the Kandao jirga have to answer for the commission of two dacoities in the interior of the Pesháwar District by outlaws from British territory who are living under their protection.

31. *Buner.*—There is nothing of importance to record regarding the Bunerwáls. A few cases of robbery laid to their charge were disposed of, and there have been the usual cases of detention of British subjects or their property in satisfaction of debts due to clansmen. These have been settled. A case in which a large flock of goats belonging to a grazier from Hazára were carried off is still pending against the Gadaizai.

The *Chamláwáls* killed a British subject who had gone there to trade and were made to pay Rs. 300 blood-money.

32. *Khudu Khel and Gadúns.*—A number of men from the two Khudu Khel villages of Dagi and Totali were concerned in two serious dacoities

which occurred in Yusafzai towards the end of the year. The villages concerned have been called on for restitution. If satisfaction is not speedily given, it will be necessary to impose a fine upon them.

About the Gadúns there is nothing to record.

III.—KHAIBAR.

33. *Khaibar Afrídís, Mullagorís and Shalman Mohmand Clans.*—The Khaibar Afrídís, Mullagorís, the Shalman Mohmand clans, and the Shinwárís of Loargai have throughout the year under report not been under the control of the Punjab Government; the Political Officer managing these clans is in subordination to the local Military Commander under orders of the Government of India.

This section of the border is therefore not dealt with in this Report. For convenience of record it may be noted that a final settlement was effected with the Khaibar Afrídís in November 1898, when a large jirga, representing all sections, formally accepted the terms laid down by the Government of India.

IV.—KOHAT.

34. *Adam Khel.*—The Jowákís have given no trouble; a few offences charged to them were satisfactorily disposed of. An old and bitter feud between two factions of Paia, in the course of which many clansmen had been compelled to leave their home, was set at rest through the good offices of Mr. Mercer, Commandant, Border Police, much to the satisfaction of the Jowákís.

The Pass Afrídís (Galia) behaved well, judged by a decrease in the number of offences in British territory. There was, however, a considerable trade in stolen arms among them. Malik Khawás, Akhorwál, is believed to be the chief offender in this respect, no less than 13 Lee-Metford rifles having been brought to him on one occasion by the Ut Khels, who have earned an evil reputation as notorious rifle thieves. Steps are being taken to put a stop to the trade in arms.

35. *Orakzais.*—The subsidised clans have all received their allowances for the past year, which were restored to them with effect from 1st April 1898. They were summoned to a jirga in Kohát on the 30th January 1899, when the restoration of their allowances was announced to them, and they were reminded of the terms on which these allowances were granted. The most important of these conditions related to (*a*) their responsibilities for offences committed against *boná fide* British subjects in independent territory, and (*b*) their liability to punishment for granting a passage to raiders of other tribes through their limits. They acquiesced in these conditions after some difficulty, and affixed their seals and signatures to the agreement in token of their acceptance.

36. *Ali Khel.*—This clan is the most powerful of the Western Orakzais. Some of their weaker neighbours have endeavoured to make an alliance to check their aggressions. This has incensed the Ali Khels; but in view of the great strength of the combination against them, it is most unlikely that they will resort to force, and no doubt they will accept the new position quietly. A proposal

was put forward to give them a subsidy, but was negatived. The Ali Khel base their claim upon the fact that they hold lands (Sargarhi) on the border, and as they are jealous of other and weaker clans who receive subsidies, they will probably from time to time renew their request.

37. *Biland Khels.*—In the beginning of the year under report the long-disputed boundary between Thal and Biland Khel was finally settled by the Deputy Commissioner, Kohát. Recently the Biland Khels were much excited by the attempt of Bádshah Gul, the son of Ráhmat Shah, a Miamai Kabul Khel, the Amír's brother-in-law, to construct a tower on some land adjacent to their village which had been mortgaged to his father. The Miamai clan seemed disposed to aid Bádshah Gul in attaining his object, and the Biland Khels applied to Government for assistance. It was, however, decided not to interfere in an inter-tribal matter of this kind, and a warning to Gulbat and the other Miamai Maliks seems to have had the desired effect, as Bádshah Gul is said to have abandoned his project. This clan has not been as well behaved as usual during the year, which is due no doubt to the evil influence of their allies, the Wazírs.

38. *Wazírs.*—This tribe have given much trouble during the year.

Some sections of the Kabul Khels and the Khujal Khel Taji Khels committed serious raids upon Afghán territory in Khost in October and November. Successful reprisals were made upon the sections who come to Miranzai to graze cattle, and upon others in Chapri near Thal, with the result that compensation amounting to over Rs. 20,000 was recovered from them; much of the cattle stolen and cash compensation for the balance was handed over to the subjects of His Highness the Amír.

The Shabar Khel section of the Miamai Kabul Khels were particularly troublesome. Fines exceeding Rs. 6,000 were due for offences in British territory. Shortly after the close of the year under report a column was moved up from Kohát to coerce this ill-behaved section whose cold weather settlements are some fortified hamlets not far from Thal. At the last moment they gave in, paid up Rs. 3,000, and furnished security for the payment of the balance of the fine. It has not been possible to recover the fines due from the Bada Khel section of the Saifali Kabul Khels either by action in the Tochi or from Kohát.

V.—KURRAM.

39. *Zaimusht, Alisherzai and Massuzais.*—Of the Zaimusht, Alisherzai and Massuzai on the east there is little to say. Chikkai, Zaimusht, gave valuable assistance in hastening the submission of the Chamkannís; the Massuzai too behaved well, attacking and driving back a raiding party of Khani Khel Chamkannís who were going down the Khurmana Darra towards Kurram.

Chamkannís.—The Chamkannís broke out into renewed misconduct. All four sections were more or less concerned in serious raids in January in which men were killed and kidnapped. They were punished by a very successful night attack in which a detachment of 2nd Punjab Infantry and Kurram Militia under Captain Roos-Keppel surprised the Hajji Khel villages on the Kirman about Said Ali Mela, and the Turi lashkar captured the Kot Miran hamlets. Several villages were burned, thousands of head of sheep and cattle seized,

sufficient in value to compensate all sufferers from past Chamkanni raids, and over 100 prisoners were taken. The surrender of 50 breech-loading rifles has been demanded, which the Chamkannís have since the close of the year complied with.

VI.—Tochi Valley.

40. *General.*—The remaining half of the fine of Rs. 10,000 imposed on the Madda Khels for the attack on Mr. Gee's escort at Maizar on the 10th June 1897, together with Rs. 9,000 on account of the value of the Government and private property lost during the action at Maizar, was realized during the year partly in cash and partly in arms. Out of the 4 Government rifles which remained unrecovered during 1897-98 two were recovered in original, and in the place of the other two, which were not traceable or were out of the reach of the Madda Khels in Afghán territory, a Martini and Snider were surrendered.

Offences by Wazírís and Daurís.—Seventeen offences were committed in the Tochi Valley by the Wazírís and Daurís during the year in which Government servants were injured or their property carried off.

Thirty-eight raids were reported to have been committed in the protected area. These raids were committed on residents of Daur by armed strangers from outside. Most of these raids were pure and simple rapine. The question of exacting reparation in cases of aggression by the Mahsúds upon Daur or upon revenue-paying Wazíri villages is under the consideration of Government.

41. *Internal crime.*—The year was a quiet one so far as internal crime was concerned in the protected area. There was no serious riot or disturbance anywhere, nor any offence which could not have been committed by at most two or three individuals. No sign of criminal gangs or organized crime appeared. There were several cases of house-breaking and 14 private murders. The punitive fines recovered in such cases in the Tochi during the year amounted to Rs. 5,847.

42. *Daur.*—The year was a particulary uneventful one in Daur, and the spirit shown by the Daurís as a tribe was thoroughly satisfactory. The absence of organized crime has already been commented on, and it may be added here that no Dauri was found to have taken part in or abetted a single offence against Government except the fanatical attacks at Datta Khel in May 1898 and March 1899, which were both committed by Daurís of Land village. All fanatical outrages in the Tochi since the British occupation, including the attacks on Lieutenant Limond and Mr. Casson, have been the work of Daurís. They seem particularly prone to this form of violence, which is perhaps due as much to the abnormal prevalence among them of the habit of consuming charas and of other vices predisposing to insanity as to any other cause. It is also worthy of notice that fanatical outrages by Daurís have hitherto only occurred in the three spring months.

43. *Wazíris of Tochi.*—As in Daur, so among the Wazírís of the Tochi jurisdiction the year was signalized by the absence of anything of the nature of a tribal or sectional movement hostile to Government. Offences by Wazírís against Government were committed by individuals, and were neither

many nor serious. The worst offence of the year, the Kanirogha outrage, had its origin in Afgháníst án among non-Wazíri tribes beyond our control, and the only Wazíris who took part in it were outlaws chiefly of the Bannu District who have been domiciled in Khost for some years. Most of the other serious offences of the year were committed by Mahsúds with or without the assistance of Wazíris.

44. *Mahsúd raids into the Tochi.*—The Mahsúds were as usual the chief source of disquiet in Tochi throughout the year. No raids so far as is known were committed in Tochi by purely Wazíri gangs, but there can be no doubt that the Mahsúds were assisted in their operations by Wazíri and even Dauri spies and sympathisers. Without connivance of the intervening tribes, it would be impossible for the Mahsúds to carry on regular depredations at such a distance from their own country. Nearly all raids below the Spin Chilla, that is to say throughout four-fifths of the portion of the valley which we occupy, were due to the Jalál Khel section of the Mahsúds, who have certainly a close criminal connection with the Mohmit Khel Wazíris of Khaisor as the Abdullai Mahsúds have with the Tochi Khusháls.

VII.—BANNU.

45. *General.*—The important events of the year were the Mahsúd raid upon the Jáni Khels, the agitation for a "torah" against the Mahsúds, the theft of rifles from the Barganattu post and the operations in connection with the Gumatti outlaws and the arrangement concerning the location of posts in the Bhittanni country—

(*a*) The Guri Khel Mahsúds raided the flocks of Jáni Khels, a section of the Darwesh Khels, which were grazing near the village of Jáni Khel in the Bannu District. A large number of the sheep and goats has been restored and the fines and compensation imposed are under realization.

(*b*) Malik Mani Khán claims the ownership of Mana Chilla lands and certain other lands in the Mahsúd country. The Mahsúds deny the claim. Malik Mani Khán sent messengers to invite the Darwesh Khels of the Tochi, Wana and Bannu District to co-operate in making a war on the Mahsúds for the recovery of the lands in dispute. Malik Mani Khán was warned not to make any preparations in British territory. The reports received show that he abandoned the idea of making a "torah" (war) this year.

(*c*) On the 11th January 1899 a raid was committed on the Barganattu Border Military Police Post. The evidence shows that the raiders were certain Gumatti outlaws, Isperkás or Isperkás' dependents aided by a Háthi Khel relative of a sepoy of the post, &c. Ten rifles and carbines were taken away from the post, but no further damage was done. The value of the rifles has been recovered from the Háthi Khels responsible for the post, and the pass through which the raided rifles were carried off and the garrison has been punished.

(*d*) A gang of outlaws who took up their residence in a village called Gumatti just across the border had given much trouble on the Kohát road and elsewhere. The village was surprised with the assistance of troops. The leading outlaws took asylum in towers on the approach of troops and defied them successfully on the first occasion. Two days later the towers were blown up, but the outlaws had decamped. Their escape from arrest has emboldened them, and they have since committed dacoities. Measures are being taken to bring pressure to bear on them through their tribes.

(*e*) On the 23rd January 1899 the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, accompanied by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, visited Bágh in the Bhittanni country to choose a site for a post and tower to be built there. A location for a post was chosen at Bágh itself and one for a tower at the Bhittanni end of the Nugram Pass. The posts will be built when the plans and estimates have been prepared and approved.

46. *Hathi Khels.*—The Hathi Khels were on the whole well behaved. They have one outlaw, Madin, who commits offences. The mail ekka was attacked in Hathi Khel limits one night in September. A Hathi Khel has been tried and convicted for complicity in the offence. The principals are believed to be two Isperkás who have fled to Gumatti. The mails were not injured, but a postal servant in the ekka was robbed. For the theft of ten rifles from the Barganattu Border Police Post, which stands in Hathi Khel limits, a fine of Rs. 1,889 was imposed on the section and was paid in full.

47. *Bizan Khels, Painda Khels and Badin Khels.*—A fine was inflicted on the Bizan Khels for a robbery of some mail cart employés at a "chauki" in their limits. There were no other cases of any importance against them.

48. *Umarzais.*—Conduct on the whole good, one man from this section is with the Gumatti outlaws. Gumatti is an Isperka village and the outlaws there are, all but two, Isperka Wazírs or Bannúchís who are their hamsáyás. The section has not given the assistance which it ought to have given in coercing the outlaws. In consequence of the offences committed by these outlaws and others a punitive police post has been established on the Kohát road between Bannu and Domel for two years. To this post the Isperkás will contribute Rs. 500, the Hathi Khels Rs. 800, and the Umarzai and Bizan Khels Rs. 250 each.

49. *Muhammad Khels*—Have been on the whole well behaved. Muhammad Ján, the principal Malik of the section, was and is most useful.

50. *Bakka Khels.*—The Khán Khel and Narmi Khel sub-sections of the Bakka Khels under the good guidance of Maliks Khán Bádshah and Sáleh Dín have given no trouble, but as usual the Sardi Khel and Murib Khel sub-sections, whose Maliks are worthless, unreliable men, have been ill-behaved. They are rent with feuds. To realize the fines outstanding against them the Tochi allowances were stopped, and all but a few rupees have now been paid in.

The *Khán Khels* who live above the Sardi Khels and Narmi Khels steal a good deal of water which belongs to these two sub-sections, and there have

long been complaints about the matter. The Deputy Commissioner took up the case, and it is hoped that the arrangement which has been come to will put an end to this grievance.

The *Jáni Khels* on the whole behaved well throughout the year. It is satisfactory to note that the people of Kui, which is the Gumatti of this side of the border, have taken a lesson from the fate of that place and expelled their outlaws. Almost all of them have since come in to stand their trial.

51. *Bhittannís.*—The tribe has behaved well throughout the year. There is a long-standing dispute over the occupation of the Harámatála lands of the tribe which is now before the Tahsíldár for report.

52. *General attitude of Wazíri tribes on Bannu Border.*—There have been no tribal complications in the year, and except for crimes committed by tribesmen of the district or by outlaws from amongst them the Border has been quiet enough, but the offences committed by Wazíri outlaws from Bannu and Wazíri tribesmen of Bannu upon one another and upon Bannúchís and Marwats are numerous. At the same time, as an examination of the Police report will show, these offences have increased in gravity as well as in numbers during the past year, while the ability of the police to trace out and secure the offenders has declined.

VIII.—Southern Waziristan.

53. *Pending file of cases.*—At the beginning of the year there were 28 cases pending of offences committed in the Dera Ismail Khan District and 73 of offences committed in the political hill tracts. Of these 12 and 51 respectively were decided during the year under report, and 16 and 22 respectively are still pending.

54. *Offences by trans-border tribes in Dera Ismail Khan District.*—The offences committed by trans-border tribes in the Dera Ismail Khan District during the year under report were 89. Out of these 48 were attributed to the Mahsúds and 14 the Bhittannís as against 20 and 4 in the previous year. The increase in crimes committed by the Mahsúds is attributed to the Mahsúd colony established in the Tánk Tahsíl and the location of Powindah encampments near the hills. The Maliks in the Mahsúd colony have been warned that they are responsible for the conduct of the tenants they bring down to the plains, and that any active participation in crime, or harbouring of thieves, &c., will be punished by confiscation of the grant of land. Orders have been issued that the Powindah encampments should be removed to the places fixed for them.

55. *Disposal of Dera Ismail Khan and Zhob cases.*—In November 1898 the Political Officer met the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan at Tánk, and a number of cases pending between residents of the district and trans-border tribes were then decided in jirga, and in the same month the Political Officers of Zhob and Wana met and decided cases pending between the

residents of the two jurisdictions. Of the 89 cases recorded as instituted in the Dera Ismail Khan District during the year, 61 have been settled and 28 are still pending. The most serious case, which occurred during the year in the Dera Ismail Khan District, is the Nasran raid, when a combined force of some 180 Mahsúds and Bhittannís, the former composed chiefly of Shingís under the leadership of the notorious Asad Khán, carried off some 1,200 sheep belonging to the kirri of Sultán Muhammad, a leading Powindah Malik of the Sulemán Khel section, which were grazing near the border at Nasran, and during the pursuit up the Shuza Pass killed Sultán Muhammad himself and 4 other Powindahs. The case has been disposed of. The Shingís and Bhittannís surrenered 12 ringleaders, who have been imprisoned, 8 for 5 years each, and 4 for 3 years each. The sheep and goats have been restored in original, or been paid for. Moreover, the sec tions have been fined heavily.

56. *Government and Tribal cases in Wana, Spin, &c.*—Out of a total of 231 cases instituted in the protected hill tracts during the year, 172 have been settled and 59 are still under enquiry.

57. *Wana.*—The state of affairs in Wana has, on the whole, been satisfactory during the year, but the projected "toráh" of Mani Khán, the Isperkai Malik, against the Mahsúds to assert his claim to certain lands in Baddar has somewhat unsettled the minds of the Wana Maliks. In December 1898 they went to Bannu in order to discuss matters with Mani Khán, and six of them, who refused to return to Wana when ordered, were detained in custody.

58. *Spin.*—In Spin there has been a large increase in cultivation, and the rabi crop was a very good one. In fact it may be said that almost everywhere within the protected area cultivation is increasing and the advantages of the peace and protection secured by British rule are more and more appreciated. The increase of cultivation is not, however, an unmixed blessing, for the supply of water is not over-plentiful, and disputes on the subject are becoming more frequent, while the added security of tenure, which British protection gives, makes the owners and occupiers of land more anxious to establish their rights on a firm basis. In many cases hitherto rights in land have been vague and ill-defined; no clear line been has drawn between tribal and individual ownership, and land which one tribe occupies at one season of the year is occupied by another at another season. Disputes arising from these causes require the constant interposition of the Political Officer or his Assistants to prevent a breach of the peace.

59. *Mahsúd Colony in Dera Ismail Khan District.*—The land which the Mahsúds have received in the Dera Ismail Khan District has now been well irrigated and produces excellent crops, and they recognise that their interests are more and more bound up with those of the British Government.

60. *Posts in Bhittanni Country.*—In February 1899 the Executive Engineer, Dera Ismail Khan, and the Political Officer selected sites for the posts which it is proposed to build in Khaiserah and Saraghal in the Bhittanni

country. The Bhittanni Maliks were very friendly, and appeared to welcome the prospect of increased security which the existence of these posts would bring to that part of the country.

61. *Levies.*—The conduct of the levies has been fairly satisfactory, though frequent transfers of Assistant Political Officers have not conduced to the efficient working of the system. On one or two occasions it has been found necessary to punish Wazíri or Mahsúd levies for suspected complicity in the offence. The Bhittanni levies, on the other hand, have continued to give a good account of themselves.

62. *Communications.*—A new route to Murtaza *viâ* Sarwekai and the Khuzhma nullah was opened this year. It has great advantages over the route *viâ* Khajúri Kach, for it is 8 or 9 miles shorter, and part of the way is very fair going. A proposal to make this passable for wheeled traffic is under consideration.

IX.—DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

63. *Offences in Shiráni Country.*—No serious offences were committed on British subjects and other travellers passing through the country *viâ* the Zao or the Chuhar Khel-Dhana road. There were some complaints of petty annoyances caused by the tribesmen to travellers, *e.g.*, demand for petty badragga fees, which can hardly be classed as offences. The Chuhar Khel-Dhana road being the highway to Fort Sandeman is largely used, so the behaviour of the tribe in this respect may be considered satisfactory.

64. *Offences by Shiránís.*—The Shiránís committed no offences in our districts, but were guilty of two acts of insubordination in Zhob, both in connection with road-making contracts in Chuhar Khel-Dhana.

65. *Offences against Shiránís.*—Of offences committed against the Shiránís themselves by other tribes there were very few, *viz.*, 4 as against 6 in the previous year. One only was a serious case,—the murder of two Hassan Khels in the Zao Pass by Shaman Khel Mahsúds. The Hassan Khel country lies nearest the Gomal, and in former times it was overrun by Mahsúd gangs. There is a good deal more security there now than there used to be, and the Hassan Khels are in consequence extending their cultivation.

66. *Future control of Largha Shiránís.*—During the year certain proposals for the future control of the Largha Shiráni country were sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and are being put in force during the current year. These proposals comprise the strengthening of outside control over the tribe, the collection of revenue, and an increase in the Maliki allowances. The Commissioner visited the country in March and made the necessary arrangements with the tribes.

67. *Ustaránás and Kasránís.*—The behaviour of Ustaránás and Kasránís has been good throughout the year ; no cases were reported against them.

X.—Dera Ghazi Khan.

68. *Bozdárs.*—Out of the 70 cases pending from the previous year, 34 were decided during the year under report, in which 87 new cases were instituted; of this number 39 have been decided. This leaves a total of 84 pending cases. It is impossible to dispose of these hill cases punctually. The more important ones, especially when there is danger of bloodshed, are pushed through quickly, but it is often impossible to get parties to come up with their witnesses at appointed times in the numerous petty cases that are lodged. The behaviour of this large tribe has been on the whole good.

In September 1898 reliable proof was obtained that a Bozdár named Nasir was the murderer of Lála Gela Rám, Tahsíldár of Musa Khel. Nasir was placed before a jirga nominated by the Political Agent of Zhob at Sibi in February 1899 and convicted of the offence.

In March 1899 there was an outbreak between several sections of the Bozdárs on one side and the Haddiáni Legháris on the other. Several men were killed and wounded. A tentative settlement has been made pending the decision of some land cases, which was the *casus belli.*

The Border Military Police posts at Hinglun Kach and Fazla Kach have been constructed during the year under report in the Bozdár hills.

The old-standing case regarding the land known as Lola Dher between the Bozdárs and the Khetráns (a tribe of the Thal-Chotiáli Agency) was, together with a connected case regarding land known as the Lunak Pusht, amicably settled during the year under report.

69. *Gurchanís.*—Out of the 41 cases pending from the previous year, 27 were decided during the year under report, in which 40 new cases were instituted. Of this number, 21 have been decided. This leaves a total of 39 pending cases.

The only serious case of any importance which occurred in the Gurchani hills during the year under report was the outbreak of the Marri-Gurchani feud. There was at one time great danger of the tribes turning out in force, and strenuous measures had to be taken to keep them from doing so. The case was finally settled by Diwán Ganpat Rái, C. I. E., Extra Assistant Commissioner of Thal-Chotiáli, and Deputy Commissioner at Murrang in October 1898, with the help of a jirga consisting of chiefs from both sides.

The behaviour of this large and turbulent tribe has been on the whole good.

The Border Military Police posts at Chachar and Kulchás have been constructed during the year under report.

70. *Legháris.*—Out of the 30 cases pending from the previous year, 23 were decided during the year under report, in which 22 new cases were instituted. Of this number 10 have been decided, which leaves a total of 19 pending cases. The behaviour of the tribe on the whole has been good. Sardár Taggia Khán has continued to do good work as the head of the tribe. His position is not a very pleasant one. So long as he acts in accordance with the wishes of the leading men in the tribe his authority is unquestioned, but immediately he crosses them the tribe is apt to turn round and point out that he is not the actual chief, but only a temporary substitute.

71. *Drishaks.*—The behaviour of this tribe has been good and the chief has been working well.

72. *Khosás.*—Out of 19 cases pending from the previous year 8 were decided during the year under report in which 46 new cases were instituted. Of this number 28 have been decided. This leaves a total of 29 cases pending. The behaviour of the hill sections of the tribe has been, as it generally is, good. The behaviour of the plain sections has been, as it always is, bad, but perhaps not so bad as usual.

73. *Tibbi Lund.*—The behaviour of this diminutive tribe has been good. The old chief continues to be respected by all as an honest, upright gentleman. His only difficulty is regarding the distribution of the perennial water of the Kalra stream. During the jirgas in March 1899 a settlement regarding one of the points which always causes friction was arrived at by the two chiefs, and it is to be hoped that this will tend to reduce the probability of future disputes.

74. *Kasránis.*—The behaviour of the hill sections which form much the greater part of this tribe has been good as it always is. The chief has worked fairly well.

75. *Sori Lund.*—There were no cases pending from the previous year, and three cases were instituted during the year under report. Of this number two have been decided and one remains pending. The behaviour of this tribe has been good. The new chief, Sardár Naurang Khán, appears to be doing his best to carry out the duties of his position.

76. *Mazáris.*—The behaviour of this tribe has been good as usual. The Mazári Chief, Nawáb Sir Imám Bakhsh Khán, and his eldest son, Sardár Bahrám Khán, have as usual been working splendidly.

In June 1898, at the request of the Agent, Governor-General, Bilúchistán, Nawáb Sir Imám Bakhsh Khán, Sardár Bahrám Khán, Mazáris, and Sardár Taggia Khán were deputed to assist the Bilúchistán authorities in the settlement of the cases which gave rise to the exodus to Afghánistán referred to above and those resulting from it. The Agent, Governor-General, warmly acknowledged the assistance which these chiefs gave him. Again in February 1899 Nawáb Sir Imám Bakhsh Khán and Sardár Bahrám Khán accompanied the Deputy Commissioner to Sibi and sat as members on the jirga to which the cases regarding the murder of Lála Gela Rám was referred.

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN (DARBARIS) OF IMPORTANCE.

77. The following deaths among Native gentlemen (Darbárís) of importance were reported during 1898-99:—

Name of District.	*Name of the deceased.*
Karnál	Sádat Ali Khán, son of Kutub-ud-dín Khán, Mandal.
Do.	Sardár Bachittar Singh, son of Sardár Kishen Singh of Shahábad.
Hissar	Honorary Captain Ishri Singh, Sardár Bahádur.
Kángra	Rája Jaswant Singh, son of Rája Bír Singh of Núrpur.
Amritsar	Khán Bahádur Sheikh Ghulám Hassan, son of Sheikh Abdul Waháb.
Lahore	Sardár Diál Singh, Majítha, son of Sardár Lehna Singh.
Dera Gházi Khán	Khán Bahádur Imám Bakhsh Khán, Bozdár.
Pesháwar	Sardár Muhammad Akbar Khán, son of Nizám-ud-dowla, Wazír of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk.
Do.	Sardár Bahádur Habíb Khán of Khunda.
Do.	Khánzáda Fatteh Muhammad Khán, Khattak, of Niláb.
Do.	Risáldár-Major Mír Alam Khán of Chamkani.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

SURVEYS.

78. SURVEYS.—No. 18 Himalayan Party of the Survey of India Department carried on the work of the previous year in the Kángra District and the Himalayan Hill States. Triangulation in advance of topography was carried on in the Hoshiárpur District, along the valley of the Sohan River, including the two parallel ridges on either side of it. In all 315 square miles were triangulated. The Kángra detachment continued the previous season's work in the north-western part of the Kángra District. A detailed survey of 156 square miles, including a survey of forests with a classification of forest growth and soils, was carried out. Part of this survey was carried out on ranges of mountains reaching an altitude of 15,000 feet. The 156 square miles which were surveyed included an area of 52·6 square miles of forests. The outturn of the field season's work in Suket, the Simla Hill States and Hoshiárpur amounted to 362 square miles. The country surveyed was mostly along the valley of the Sutlej River.

79. In the Sirmúr State a detailed survey of 259·8 square miles with a classification of forest growth represented the outturn of the field season's work. The whole of this area was forests. The surveys were conducted in the northern portion of the State, on either side of the Giri River. The outturn in mapping consisted of 40 sheets sent for publication. Some correspondence was carried on between the Punjab Government and the Survey of India Department regarding the provision of standard maps for all the districts in the Punjab.

SETTLEMENTS.

80. SETTLEMENTS.—The districts under settlement during the year ending March 31st, 1899, were Mooltan, Montgomery, Jhelum, Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh and the Agror Valley of the Hazára District.

81. *Mooltan.*—The district has now been under settlement for 2½ years. Measurements are rapidly approaching completion. The Assessment Report of the Kabírwála Tahsíl has been submitted to Government, that of the Mooltan and Shujabad Tahsíls is under review by the Settlement Commissioner. Settlement operations cost Rs. 1,17,738 during the year, and the total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 2,62,132.

82. *Montgomery.*—The settlement has been completed. The new assessments in the Pákpattan Tahsíl were introduced from Kharíf 1898 and in the Sohág-Pára Colony from Rabi 1899. Most of the Settlement establishment was transferred elsewhere at the beginning of the cold weather, but Mr. Fagan stayed behind till March to distribute the Sohág-Pára Colony assessment and complete operations. The estimated increase of revenue resulting from the re-assessment is Rs. 1,63,058. The total cost of the settlement was Rs 2,74,450.

83. *Jhelum.*—This district has been under settlement for 3½ years. The new assessments were introduced in the Pind Dádan Khan Tahsíl from Rabi 1899. The Assessment Report of the Chakwál and Talagang Tahsíls is now before Government, and the report on the remaining tahsíl will be prepared during the hot weather of 1899. The cost of settlement up to the close of the year under report has been Rs. 2,94,403, of which Rs. 93,834 belong to the year 1898-99.

84. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—Operations were begun in October 1898. The settlement is still in its initial stage. Measurements have been begun in 4 out of the 5 tahsíls. Two base lines have been laid down by the Survey Department to assist the Patwárís in their square measurements. The cost of the settlement to the end of March 1899 was Rs. 30,422.

85. *Muzaffargarh.*—Settlement work has been in progress for a year and a half, but operations were unfortunately delayed by the death of the Settlement Officer in July 1898. Measurements have been completed in one tahsíl and are about half done in the other two tahsíls. The expenditure up to date has been Rs. 80,087.

86. *Agror Valley.*—The settlement of this small tract was begun in the beginning of the cold weather of 1898. It is being carried out under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, and will be completed during the year 1899. The operations are semi-political in their object and are being conducted under the Agror Valley Regulation of 1891, not under the Land Revenue Act. The cost is a charge against the estate of the Khán of Agror.

LAND TENURES.

87. ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.—Suits for enhancement and reduction of rents were instituted in the same districts as last year, except that there were none this year in Ferozepore and Jhelum, in which there were 12 and 13 suits, respectively, last year, and there was one suit in Kohát, which is a district that did not figure in the returns last year. Enhancement was asked for in 511 cases as against 779 cases last year, and granted in 401 as against 612 cases. Almost the whole of the decrease is in the Siálkot District, where the number of cases fell from 386 to 183. The reason probably is that the unsettling effects of settlement are passing away. It might at first seem that there was some general cause at work in the Province leading to a decrease in these suits, as there has been an almost unbroken shrinkage in the figures since 1893, which are as follows:—

	Cases.	Decrease for enhancement.
1892-93	3,788	3,153
1893-94	1,255	1,043
1894-95	686	542
1895-96	870	749
1896-97	779	612
1897-98	511	401

88. A closer examination of the figures shows, however, that the improvement in the figures is due simply to the passing away of the litigation following after the settlements of Gujrát, Amritsar and Siálkot, and to the fact that the subsequent settlements of Pesháwar, Dera Gházi Khan and Kángra have been in districts where the landlord and tenant question is not important.

89. In most districts rents of occupancy tenants are still customary rents, and the landlords do not sue for enhancements except at time of settlement. Moreover, owners are, no doubt, often deterred from suing because they know they will have to pay a large sum for improvements, and this they cannot afford.

90. In districts other than Siálkot the variations from the normal are small, and call for no remark. In Hoshiárpur the decrease in the number of enhancement suits is said to be due to the fall in the price of grain. The explanation is doubtful as rents do not usually follow prices so accurately. None of the suits seem to have been test cases.

91. During the year there were only four suits for reduction of rent, of which two were successful.

92. In Hissar cash rents are very general, and have risen greatly since settlement. The pitch of rents is uniform throughout the district, and there is no migration or immigration of tenants. In the Rohtak District too rents rose considerably after settlement, but the rise seems now to have stopped. So also in Lahore rents have risen since settlement in the Kasúr and Chunián Tahsíls, or, if the nominal rents have not risen, the landlord has transferred to the tenant all payments on account of revenue and canal rates. In the Lahore Tahsíl there has been no change in rents; whilst in Sharakpur rents are falling owing to the difficulty of finding tenants. In Gujránwála since the opening of the Chenab Canal cash rents paid by tenants-at-will have nearly doubled on canal lands, whilst, owing to the migrations to the Colony, they have fallen on well lands. Rents are said to have fallen in the Chenab villages of Shahpur, but no reason is given. In Jhelum and in Bannu rents have not changed much since settlement, and are generally customary, not competitive, kind rents. In Dera Gházi Khan rents are being raised amicably and without recourse to the Courts.

93. Generally speaking, the migrations of tenants in the Province except from the districts adjacent to the Chenab Canal to the Colony are small. These migrations to the Chenab Canal have created a difficulty in Lahore, Gujránwála, Jhang and Montgomery, in all of which districts either lands are lying waste because tenants cannot be had, or, if it is not as bad as that, rents have fallen. In the Montgomery and Gugera Tahsíls of the Montgomery District matters have become so bad that, as noticed elsewhere, it has been found necessary to give the people the option of a purely fluctuating system of assessment.

94. Ejectment of Tenants with and without rights of occupancy.—There were 23 cases of ejectment under Section 39, as against 2 such cases last year, and 15 in 1895-96. The whole of these cases belong to the Hissar District.

95. Under Sections 43 and 42 (*a*), 44 applications for ejectment, resulting in 109 notices, were made as against 49 applications and 112 notices in the previous year. These figures are practically the same as last year. The number of ejectments ordered has, however, slightly fallen from 35 to 26. The area from which tenants were actually ejected under these proceedings was very small.

96. The following table gives for the past four years the chief figures relating to ejectment proceedings against tenants-at-will:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Number of ejectments.			Ejectments actually made under process of a Revenue Court.		
		Decreed under					
Year.	Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1) of ejectment on tenants-at-will.	Section 40.	Section 45 (6) of tenants holding for fixed term, who have contested their ejectment.	Ordered under Section 45 (5) of tenants-at-will who have not contested their ejectment.	Number of cases.	Area in acres.	Number of successful suits to contest liability to ejectment.
1894-95	16,115	55	1,535	4,718	4,518	54,190	1,015
1895-96	20,546	140	1,680	5,626	5,573	56,896	1,378
1896-97	23,292	36	1,380	6,320	6,259	59,249	1,043
1897-98	23,544	142	1,730	7,146	6,813	72,851	1,054

97. The table shows that there was an increase in the number of notices issued, in the number of ejectments ordered and decreed, and also in the number of ejectments actually carried out. As remarked last year, the figures are so small and relate to such a small proportion of the tenants cultivating in the Punjab that no general conclusions can be drawn from slight increases or decreases. It is necessary to look to the special circumstances of each district in order to explain the figures of that district. Over 2,000 notices were issued in Hissar. Most of these were in Sirsa. They show that people are preparing for the coming settlement by ejectment of such tenants as might claim to be occupancy tenants. The same cause is working in the Fázilka Tahsíl of the Ferozepore District, and has resulted in an increase of ejectment notices there too. Probably many of the tenants ejected were reinstated by the landlords. In the rest of the Hissar District most of the notices were issued by large proprietors, such as the Skinners, who periodically change their tenants. In Rohtak and Umballa the increase of notices is said to be due to the fact of the landlords having found it difficult owing to the scarcity to collect their rents. They, therefore, issued notices for ejectment as the easiest way to compel payment. In Gurgaon the figures both for notices and for ejectments are the highest on record. The reasons given are, firstly, a rise in rent and, secondly, disputes between the landlords and tenants in certain villages. In Jhang and Montgomery ejectments are naturally few, as the difficulty is to get tenants, not to get rid of them. A similar

explanation is given of the large decrease of notices in Gujrát. In Dera Ismail Khan the settlement has brought an increase of notices with it. The Nawáb of Tánk has issued notices of ejectment wholesale against his tenants.

98. Thus it is evident that such decrease in notices as may have occurred is explained differently in each district, and is not due to any general improvement of feeling between landlord and tenant. Similarly it would be futile to try and explain the varying proportions between the figures for successful and for unsuccessful suits to contest notices of ejectment.

99. GOVERNMENT LANDS.—*Chenab Canal.*—The area of land allotted during the year on the various branches was as follows :—

	Acres.
Rakh Branch	2,298
Jhang Branch	205,457

Of the Jhang Branch lands 22,258 acres were allotted to capitalists, 27,472 acres to yeomen and 149,224 acres to peasants. Nearly half the peasant grantees were Bár graziers. The next largest classes of grantees were Hithárís (riverain folk) of Jhang, Aráíns of Hoshiárpur, Muhammadan Játs of Siálkot and Gujránwála, and Kambohs of Amritsar.

100. The area irrigated and matured and the assessment of the last two years were as below :—

	MATURED NAHRI AREA.				ASSESSMENT (INCLUDING WATER-RATES, LAND REVENUE, CESSES AND MALIKANA).	
	Rakh Branch.		Jhang Branch.		Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.
	Kharif. Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	161,789	249,044	12,678	42,325	17,62,736	1,114
1897-98	148,675	230,656	87,460	138,202	20,14,236	1,17,867

The total irrigated area that matured was, therefore, 604,993 acres as compared with 465,836 acres in 1896-97, whilst the total receipts rose from Rs. 17,63,850 to Rs. 21,32,103.

101. The scheme for the colonization of the Gugera Branch, which commands some 700,000 acres, was sanctioned during the year and all the preliminaries to the actual allotment of land were completed. Allotment has been begun since the close of the year. The rush for land has been greater than ever, as the land on the Gugera Branch is reported to be of excellent quality.

102. *Sidhnai Canal.*—The area irrigated in the year under report was 158,530 acres as compared with 126,202 in the preceding year. Colonization of the Ráwan extension of the canal will be begun in the current year. The area of Government land irrigated from this extension is 24,000 acres. Eleven villages

have been formed, and the land except in one village will be allotted in peasant grants of 56 acres. The grants in the original Sidhnai Colony were of 90 acres. One village has been set apart for military grantees. New rules for the grant of *kharába* allowances on failed crops have been sanctioned.

103. The colonization of the Chunián Rakhs on the Váhn and Handal Rájbahás of the Bári Doáb Canal was carried out in the cold weather of 1897-98. The land was allotted in grants of usually 22·96 acres to zamíndárs of the Lahore District.

104. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The totals of transfers under each main head which have been attested during the last ten years are given below, divided into two periods of five years each :—

YEAR.	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Others.
1888-89	57,297	192,475	47,310	139,319	61,758	50,206	...
1889-90	53,387	211,000	43,489	131,527	61,074	46,159	...
1890-91	29,933	171,928	26,850	106,049	51,278	33,180	61,229
1891-92	28,160	186,496	32,409	126,953	65,880	47,660	101,476
1892-93	22,756	212,343	32,048	124,493	59,366	45,849	64,589
Total ...	191,533	974,242	182,106	628,341	299,356	223,054	227,294
1893-94	28,512	183,987	29,744	151,200	84,258	52,814	73,920
1894-95	31,171	173,381	31,472	152,666	71,858	51,400	93,524
1895-96	33,807	162,722	29,683	155,877	74,311	56,377	97,610
1896-97	27,059	125,098	28,516	153,291	90,163	60,266	90,333
1897-98	25,967	130,878	28,375	191,156	133,903	65,645	88,128
Total ...	146,516	775,966	147,790	804,190	454,493	286,502	443,515
Percentages of increase or decrease in this year's figures compared with those of last year	− 4·0	+ ·46	− 0·5	+ 24·0	+ 48·5	+ 8·9	− 2·4

105. The decrease in the number of holdings partitioned which was noticeable last year has continued. The causes vary in different districts, but so far as the figures demonstrate a check in the process of disintegration of village communities they are satisfactory. Last year there was a decrease in the number of transfers by inheritance. This year the totals have risen in most districts owing to the weakening effects on the very old and very young of the long scarcity and the exceptional prevalence of malaria during the closing months of 1897. These two causes will in all probability swell the totals of next year still further. The number of transfers by gift remain stationary and will show no tendency to rise until there is a succession of good harvests. Mortgages have gone up with a bound by 24 per cent. to the record total of 191,156 cases. The rise in redemptions of 48·5 per cent. has, however, been even more phenomenal, and the total of cases, 133,903, is not likely to be surpassed for some years to come. Sales have substantially increased.

106. The actual increases and decreases in cases and area affected as compared with last year are—

Increase per cent. in	Cases.	Total area.	Cultivated area.
Mortgages	+ 24·0	+ 18·1	+ 17·6
Redemptions	+ 48·5	+ 27·5	+ 33·5
Sales	+ 8·9	+ 14·3	+ 9·9

107. The chief feature of the above statistics is the large percentage of cultivated area which has been redeemed. Last year the total area redeemed rose by 10·1 per cent., while the increase in the cultivated area was only 5·8 per cent. This year the latter class shows the higher proportion.

108. If the figures for redemptions are deducted from those dealing with mortgages it will be found that the net number of mortgages has fallen from 63,128 to 57,253, the net mortgaged area by 1·2 per cent. from 218,803 acres to 216,064 acres, and the net cultivated area which has been mortgaged by 12·7 per cent. from 162,237 acres to 141,547 acres. The excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed in this and the preceding ten years is shown in the following table in thousands of acres :—

1887-88	595
1888-89	397
1889-90	290
1890-91	211
1891-92	187
1892-93	200
1893-94	199
1894-95	231
1895-96	195
1896-97	219
1897-98	216

109. The following tables show separately the transfers which have taken place to "New Agriculturists" and "By order of Court" for the year under report and the preceding five:—

Total area transferred by Sale and Mortgage to New Agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	222,543	153,109	2,08,369	81,68,202	53	39
1893 94	280,928	208,395	2,22,443	1,04,26,330	50	47
1894-95	238,857	181,444	2,33,545	1,04,40,459	58	45
1895 96	223,692	174,749	2,33,218	1,04,41,348	60	45
1896-97	283,249	207,634	2,74,144	1,23,34,024	59	45
1897 98	285,388	212,775	2,80,002	1,43,30,455	67	51

110. This year's statistics again form the record, the chief feature being the increase of nearly 12 per cent. in the consideration money.

Total area transferred by order of Court.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	18,138	11,484	12,917	4,69,191	41	36
1893 94	29,557	19,607	23,116	9,02,665	46	39
1894 95	24,144	16,359	17,272	8,34,022	51	48
1895 96	33 666	22,559	24,287	12,38,873	55	51
1896-97	40,159	26,840	28,914	13,27,247	49	46
1897 98	42,779	29,101	28,811	14,46,817	50	50

111. The area transferred by order of Court has risen by 6 per cent. in the total area, by 8 per cent. in the cultivated area, and by 9 per cent. in the consideration money. As the total revenue involved is Rs. 103 less than that of last year it is clear that the land which changed hands is of less value than that similarly affected last year, while the indebtedness of the owners was greater. The districts in which our Courts decreed the sale or mortgage of the largest totals of cultivated area are—Hissar, 7,321 acres; Ferozepore, 5,302 acres; and Hoshiárpur, 2,153 acres.

112. The average prices for land mortgaged, redeemed and sold are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Price per acre cultivated.			Number of years' purchases of revenue represented by consideration money.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
1889-90	39	29	53	34	23	50
1890-91	44	31	61	37	23	51
1891-92	44	32	56	36	26	53
1892-93	46	32	59	42	27	61
1893-94	50	34	56	44	30	57
1894-95	50	33	64	41	29	62
1895-96	51	32	59	44	32	56
1896-97	53	39	71	48	36	65
1897-98	58	43	73	52	36	70

113. The average mortgage money has risen from Rs. 53 last year and Rs. 47, the average price of the last eight years, to Rs. 58. The price of the cultivated area redeemed has risen in a similar ratio, but the number of years' purchase of the revenue as represented by the consideration money has remained the same. The abnormally high average price of land sold last year, Rs. 71, per cultivated acre has been exceeded this year, which stands at 24 per cent. above the average.

LAND REVENUE.

114. Total Revenue.—The following table shows the receipts on account of the demand for the year from land revenue and local rate in 1897-98 and the previous year :—

Head of Revenue.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, Fixed, Fluctuating, Miscellaneous and Tribute	2,26,63,723	2,51,61,860
Local Rate	27,51,820	32,12,852
Total	2,54,15,543	2,83,74,712

115. FIXED LAND REVENUE.—The following table gives the most important statistics of demand and collections for the last four years :—

Year.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of the demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	Balance.		
					Of the year.	Of former years.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	2,19,43,485	2,16,54,719	42,418	2,16,97,137	2,88,766	2,04,661	4,93,427
1895-96 ...	2,20,34,418	2,13,16,770	42,839	2,13,59,609	7,17,648	2,28,348	9,45,996
1896-97 ...	2,22,60,558	1,99,53,971	1,33,276	2,00,87,247	23,06,587	6,98,765	30,05,352
1897-98 ...	2,21,71,821	2,18,62,803	14,30,016	2,32,92,819	3,09,018	12,91,390	16,00,408
Increase or decrease.	− 88,737	+ 19,08,832	+ 12,96,740	+ 32,05,572	− 19,97,569	+ 5,92,625	− 14,04,944

116. The collections were 98·6 of the demand as against 89·6 last year, and 98·6 and 96·7 in 1894-95 and 1895-96 respectively. The collections were lowest in the following districts :—

	Per cent.
Rohtak	97·8
Delhi	96
Montgomery...	87
Lahore	97·7
Gujrát	93·6
Shahpur	93·6
Dera Ismail Khan	94

117. CAUSES OF INCREASES AND DECREASES IN FIXED LAND REVENUE.—There was a decrease of Rs. 88,737 in the demand of the year as compared with the demand of 1896-97. This decrease is the difference between increases amounting to Rs. 2,58,511 and decreases amounting to Rs. 3,47,248, excluding Rs. 1,63,477, which appears both on the increase and decrease side because of the transfer of the Thánesar Tahsíl from the Umballa to the Karnál District. The chief heads in which increases occurred are—

	Rs.
Lapses and resumption of assignments	21,844
Revision of assessments	31,133
Alluvion	29,678
Progressive jamas	10,817

118. There is an increase of Rs. 19,264 under the head revision of assessments in Montgomery due to the revenue of the Bet circles of the Ravi Tahsíls having been brought on to the fixed land revenue roll. There is also a decrease of Rs. 27,810 due to the same cause, increases and decreases being separately totalled by villages. In the Lahore District there is an increase of Rs. 7,928

made up of Rs. 2,718 *nahri parta* assessed on lands newly irrigated from the Bári Doáb Canal, Rs. 1,556 assessment on wells in Sharakpur, and Rs. 2,719 assessment on *rakhs* sold in 1896. In Shahpur Rs. 1,118 have been added on account of the assessment of lands newly irrigated from canals, and Rs. 3,283 in Dera Gházi Khan owing to the revision of settlement.

119. The increase of Rs. 29,678 on account of alluvion is more than balanced by a decrease of Rs. 44,946 from diluvion.

120. The chief decreases are—

	Rs.
Deduction owing to settlement operations	1,09,751
Grant of land revenue free	11,210
Other reductions of assessment	10,543
Diluvion	44,946

121. The settlement operations in Dera Gházi Khan by substituting fluctuating for fixed assessments in the canal irrigated and riverain tract caused a reduction in the fixed demand of Rs. 81,596. The reduction of Rs. 27,810 in Montgomery has already been explained. The only other item that requires particular notice is Rs. 6,673 reduced in the Palwal Khadir of Gurgaon, where, as noticed in last year's report, the assessment has been revised owing to the falling-off of cultivation.

122. SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.—The amount of suspensions and remissions sanctioned in each of the last four years is as under :—

		On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.
		Rs.	Rs.
Remissions	1894-95	70,822	20,183
	1895-96	27,416	8,797
	1896-97	17,128	23,494
	1897-98	13,287	7,181
Suspensions	1894-95	43,152	153
	1895-96	3,83,925	8,736
	1896-97	19,95,226	6,857
	1897-98	1,56,323	8,843

123. During the year under report both the kharíf and rabi harvests were good. Accordingly this year suspensions have been given not because of any general or widespread failure of crops, but because they were required in special villages or special tracts. In the three districts of the Delhi Division—Hissar, Rohtak and Delhi—Rs. 65,564 and in Gujrát Rs. 41,915 were suspended, so that the suspensions in the whole of the rest of the Province amounted only to Rs. 48,844. The amount suspended in the Dera Ismail Khan Thal gets less year by year, so that the tract is improving. The total outstandings there now amount to about 1¾ lakh of rupees. The remissions on account of the year under report include Rs. 11,257 remitted in Delhi on account of damage done by locusts.

The rest of the remissions were on account of damage done by hail or by locusts in Gurgaon, Lahore, Shahpur and Jhelum.

124. Rupees 6,826, due on account of arrears of former years, were remitted in Mauza Bursat in the Karnál District, which has suffered much from spill from the Jumna, but has not hitherto been dealt with under the di-alluvion rules. These rules have now been made applicable, and any future relief that may be required will be given under them.

125. The chief interest in the suspension figures this year attaches not to the figures for suspensions made but to the figures for suspended revenue recovered. At the beginning of the year under report Rs. 24,61,696 were under suspension: Rs. 1,56,323 were suspended during the year, making a total under suspension of Rs. 26,18,019. Out of this Rs. 12,32,322, or nearly half, have been recovered. The largest recoveries have been made in Hissar Rs. 2,62,539, Rohtak Rs. 2,49,875, Delhi Rs. 54,509, Karnál Rs. 91,200, Ferozepore Rs. 71,652, Jhelum Rs. 55,336, and Ráwalpindi Rs. 62,091; but generally speaking it may be said that roughly half the suspended revenue or more has been recovered in each district.

126. BALANCES OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.—The total amount of the demand of the year under report which remained uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 3,09,018.

127. The statement below shows the heads under which this balance falls—

		Rs.
Remitted on account of calamity of season		13,287
Irrecoverable		53,259
Undetermined		26,213
Recoverable ...	Under suspension	1,23,233
	Not under suspension ...	93,026

128. The reasons for the remissions have already been noticed. The irrecoverable balance is made up of sums remitted on account of diluvion, &c. The lagest irrecoverable balances are Rs. 6,848 in Mooltan, including Rs. 2,854 remission of canal assessments under the Settlement Rules, and Rs. 3,180 *málikána* on Sidhnai leases, the proprietary rights in which have been purchased, Rs. 4,494 in Jhang, Rs. 4,567 in Gujrát and Rs. 3,819 in Shahpur mostly on account of diluvion, and Rs. 6,245 in Peshávar on various accounts. The largest undetermined balance is Rs. 20,374 in Montgomery, due to the revision of the assessment of the Dipálpur Tahsíl and of the Deg Circle of the Gugera Tahsíl.

129. The largest recoverable balances not under suspension occur in the following districts:—

	Rs.
Montgomery	10,656
Lahore	16,247
Gujrát	3,078
Gujránwála	7,774
Shahpur	28,165
Pesháwar	3,582
Dera Ghází Khan	3,631

Of the recoverable balance in Montgomery Rs. 4,796 have been collected since the close of the year. The Deputy Commissioner ascribes the

delay in Dipálpur to the fact that owing to the introduction of the new assessments from the rabi harvest the *báchh* papers were not ready till August, and in Pákpattan to the low prices of grain which led the zamíndárs to hold up their surplus stocks as long as possible. The Gujránwála balance is chiefly in the Sadr Tahsíl, where the people had some difficulty in paying. The Shahpur arrears are in the Bár and Chenab Circles of the Bhera Tahsíl. The pitch of the assessment in the Chenab Circle, where *sailáb* has lately failed frequently, is being considered separately. A large part of the balances in Pesháwar and Dera Ghází Khan has been collected since the close of the year.

130. FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.—The following table shows the collections on account of fluctuating land revenue under the main heads for the last three years, *viz.*—

1		2	3	4	5
DETAILS.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapsed assignments		28,073	33,846	20,710	− 13,136
Re-assessments		1,97,353	29,874	23,278	− 6,596
Alluvial assessments		20,669	24,593	43,244	+ 18,651
Estaes under direct management		32,076	48,232	38,651	− 9,581
Fluctuating assessments ...	(*a*) Canal tracts	4,55,167	6,85,527	8,14,236	+ 1,28,709
	(*b*) Other tracts	7,01,497	7,33,378	9,80,465	+ 2,47,087
Other items and rents from waste lands		22,305	8,091	9,435	+ 1,344
TOTAL		14,57,140	15,63,541	19,30,019	+ 3,66,478

The total collections were thus Rs. 19,30,019, and exceeded the collections of 1896-97 by Rs. 3,66,478, or by 23 per cent. The largest decreases in collections on account of lapsed assignments occurred in Umballa, Siálkot and Pesháwar. Last year the Umballa figures were swelled by one unusually large item. The chief amounts on account of revision of assessments and progressive *jamas* are Rs. 8,642 in Montgomery, Rs. 6,403 in Pesháwar, and Rs. 4,970 in Lahore. The Pesháwar figures represent sums that were collected as fluctuating land revenue pending correction of the Comparative Demand Statement, and the Lahore figures show the amount assessed as *nahri parta* on new cultivation on the Bári Doáb Canal. The Montgomery figures are not explained in the District Report. Estates are held in direct management only in Dera Ismail Khan. The decrease in the income there is due to the fall of prices and not to any shortness in the outturn, which was very good. There is a balance of Rs. 6,138 due under this head. The Government share of the rabi crop was sold late. The purchaser was given three months' grace within which to pay the price, and this period had not elapsed at the close of the year.

131. FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENTS OF CANAL-IRRIGATED LANDS.—The districts from which revenue classified under this head is derived, and the realizations during the year under report and in previous years, are shown below:—

DISTRICTS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hoshiárpur	11,771	15,071	15,439
Ferozepore	12,601	19,027	52,989
Mooltan	48,522	49,631	73,968
Montgomery	1,07,738	1,39,104	1,24,512
Lahore	17,603	23,432	29,687
Shahpur	34,259	30,842	45,150
Dera Ghâzi Khan	...	87,055	94,513
Muzaffargarh	6,174	6,421	6,920
Chenab Canal (Jhang and Gujránwála)	2,16,499	3,07,292	3,71,058
TOTAL	4,55,167	6,77,875	8,14,236

The year was thus an exceptionally good one for the canals, which flowed well and seasonably. Every district except Montgomery shows an increase. The receipts in Ferozepore have almost trebled, as the canals began to run early, and in some cases ran well on into October. There is still a large balance outstanding on account of canal dues in that district, but it is less than it was last year. The increase on the Chenab Canal is only what might be expected. The large balance noticed in last year's report has been collected in addition to the demand of the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner has taken great care that the rules should be properly worked in order that the new system may not be unpopular.

132. The figures for fluctuating assessments on other lands for the last three years are as follows:—

1	2	3	4
DISTRICT.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	20,180	15,410	23,705
Rohtak	5,673	4,750	10,304
Gurgaon	451	1,248	3,504
Delhi	1,059	150	1,591
Karnál	4,929	4,376	10,007
Ferozepore	10,073	10,285	13,993
Mooltan	1,04,011	91,989	1,10,236
Jhang	45,083	44,898	55,066
Montgomery	36,475	31,835	1,29,009
Lahore	6,699	1,849	3,527
Gurdáspur	2,142	2,460	3,452
Bannu	71,102	76,291	86,034
Dera Ismail Khan	2,21,976	2,18,294	2,70,835
Dera Ghâzi Khan	...	60,435	75,930
Muzaffargarh	1,71,605	1,76,748	1,83,219
TOTAL	7,01,458	7,41,019	9,80,412

Thus in every single district there is an increase as compared with 1896-97, and in every district, except Lahore, as compared with 1895-96. In

Hissar the Ghaggar floods were favourable. Moreover, the figures under this head include the assessments on lands irrigated from the Ghaggar Canals, which are not separate from the assessments of flooded lands. The total area irrigated from the canals in 1897-98 was 14,850 acres. As the average assessment from settlement till 1896-97 is Rs. 28,556 and the total assessment of 1897-98 is only Rs. 27,647, it would seem that the canals have not done much so far to increase the cultivation or to supplement the river floods. Probably, however, a good deal of the canal irrigation is in the high land not reached by the floods and not under fluctuating assessment. In Delhi, and to some extent in Gurgaon, the lands under fluctuating assessment depend upon the maintenance of the Najafgarh Jhíl Drain. The increase in the assessments of the present year is due to the seasonableness of the rains. A proposal to transfer the management of the drain to the Deputy Commissioner and to improve its working is now under consideration. In Gurgaon Chak Jhíl Kotla got rain when it was wanted. In Karnál another *naili* village (Bodha) was brought under fluctuating assessment in accordance with the rules framed at settlement. The figures of this district have also been swelled by the transfer of the Thánesar Tahsíl from Umballa. The increase in Jhang is due to the introduction of a fluctuating system of assessment in certain old villages of the Jhang District to which irrigation from the Chenab Canal has been extended. In Montgomery the great increase is accounted for by the fact that last year's figures were for the Ravi Tahsíls only, whilst this year's figures are for the newly settled Dipálpur Tahsíl as well. In Dera Ghází Khan more careful supervision of the new system has combined with better rainfall to swell the assessments. In the other districts better floods and more seasonable rainfall have led to more successful cultivation.

133. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The income from Miscellaneous Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 10,91,871 as against Rs. 7,34,969 in 1896-97 and Rs. 12,03,432 in 1895-96. The figures under the main heads are as follows for the past three years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	DETAIL.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference between columns 4 and 5.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sale of Government estates	44,285	80,187	32,348	− 47,839
2	Sale proceeds of waste lands...	6,54,705	1,84,961	5,54,108	+ 3,69,147
3	Receipts from quarries and mines	12,904	13,247	12,852	− 395
4	Fines and forfeitures	17,616	16,718	32,017	+ 15,299
5	Sale proceeds of wood and grass	60,711	42,596	39,003	− 3,593
6	Recoveries on account of canal surveys and demarcation.	2,808	30,144	51,212	+ 21,068
7	Tirni	2,90,504	2,26,184	2,01,266	− 24,918
8	Rents of land leased for a single harvest or year ...	37,281	80,126	86,361	+ 6,235
9	Sajji	9,967	6,299	5,078	− 1,221

134. The whole of the decrease under the head "Sale of Government estates" occurs in the Jhang District, where the income was Rs. 12,598 as against Rs. 75,121 in 1896-97. The figures represent the proceeds of sales of town sites in the Chenab Colony. The reason of the falling-off is that the distribution of land in Lyallpur for building sites is coming to an end. There is an increase of Rs. 9,458 in Gujránwála under this head. In Lahore the figures have risen from Rs. 5,008 to Rs. 10,292. The explanation given by the Deputy Commissioner is that the Kasúr Crown lands sold during the year fetched four times the estimated price.

135. Under the head "Sale proceeds of waste lands" Rs. 4,15,554 were realized from the Chenab Canal lands as compared with Rs. 70,759 in 1896-97. The reason of the large total is, partly, that the first instalments of *nazrána* on the capitalist and yeoman grants on the Jhang Branch fell due during the year under report, and partly that the second instalments of *nazrána* due from yeoman grantees on the Rakh Branch are now being paid in. In Mooltan the receipts from *nazrána* on the Sidhnai Canal have fallen from over a lakh to Rs. 93,000 as fewer purchases of proprietary rights have been made. In Shahpur an item of Rs. 36,520 is shown as the first instalment paid for proprietary rights in the lands now under long leases.

136. The figures for receipts from quarries and mines call for no remarks. The receipts on account of fines and forfeitures must always vary much. This year they have been almost doubled, the increase being spread over most of the districts of the Province.

137. Most of the recoveries on account of canal survey and demarcation were made in the Chenab Colony. In Lahore Rs. 7,119 were recovered from the colonists in the Chunián Rakhs.

138. The balances unrealized are even larger than they were last year, Rs. 1,86,952 as against Rs. 1,82,823. If, however, the *tirni* balances in Montgomery and Mooltan, which amount to Rs. 94,780 and are noticed below, are deducted, the collections are satisfactory. The chief items in balance are noticed under the heads to which they belong. Of the balance shown against Dera Ismail Khan Rs. 5,225 are nominal, being the difference between estimates and collections. The balance in Lahore is on account of water-advantage rate, river spill assessment and alluvion, and is almost all due in the Chunián Tahsíl. The balance in Gurdáspur is on account of resumed *muáfis.*

139. The following statement compares the collections of *tirni* in the chief grazing districts with the collections of previous years :—

1	2	3	4
DISTRICT.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan ...	55,047	53,301	47,959
Jhang ...	76,190	58,423	58,107
Montgomery ...	61,439	26,938	11,149
Shahpur ...	17,956	8,406	*Nil.*
Kohát ...	743	670	3,947
Bannu ...	5,687	6,330	6,650
Dera Ismail Khan ...	43,771	39,748	39,864
Dera Ghází Khan ...	7,942	8,108	9,202
Muzaffargarh ...	16,260	17,842	18,740

140. Altogether the receipts from *tirni* fell from Rs. 2,26,184 to Rs. 2,01,266. The demand in Mooltan was practically the same as in 1896-97, but the balance uncollected at the end of the year was Rs. 9,186 as compared with only Rs. 3,839 outstanding at the end of the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner has reported that speedy realization of the balance is anticipated as the defaulters are returning to the district. In Montgomery the demand for the year was Rs. 96,743, of which only Rs. 11,149 were collected, leaving Rs. 85,594 in balance. Large sums are also under suspension on account of previous years. The last few years have been disastrous for graziers in the Montgomery District owing to the short rainfall. Besides that the Sandal Bár is being brought under colonization, and the graziers have been deprived of their best grazing ground. The result is that the *tirni* demand which was assessed in 1891 for five years, but has not yet been revised, can no longer be paid, and remissions must be given or the system revised. Orders have been issued for the immediate revision of the present demand, and the question of the revision of the whole *tirni* system is being taken up in the Settlement Department. The former measure will give such immediate relief as the graziers need, and the latter measure will, it is hoped, put the *tirni* payments on a fairer and securer basis than they are at present. The Shahpur forests have been transferred to the Forest Department, so *tirni* has ceased to be paid there. In Kohát the increase is due to a much larger influx of Ghilzai graziers during the winter of 1897-98. The Amír of Kabul is said to have removed certain restrictions to which they have hitherto been subjected. Moveover, it is reported that during the preceding two years the Ghilzais discontinued their visits in hopes that they would thereby induce Government to reduce the lately enhanced grazing rates. Having discovered their mistake and being hard pressed for fodder they have renewed their visits to Kohát. The Dera Ismail Khan figures are made up of Rs. 19,778 *tirni* on Powindah cattle, and Rs. 20,086 proceeds of rakh leases. There is a small decrease in the receipts from the Powindahs owing to the fact that some of the *tirni* fees were with the sanction of Government realized by the Zhob authorities. There is a small counterbalancing increase in the sums realized from leases. The figures for Bannu, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh call for no remark, except that it may be noticed that the revision of the system in force in Dera Gházi Khan is now under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

141. The total receipts from *kásht-báráni* leases increased from Rs. 80,126 to Rs. 86,361. There was a general improvement all round owing to the more favourable character of the year, which calls for no special remarks. The only district in which the increase was at all large was Mooltan, where Rs. 8,050 were realized as compared with Rs 3,672 in 1896-97.

142. In Jhang temporary cultivation was allowed on lands which were not yet ready for allotment. The receipts therefrom amount to Rs. 53,334.

143. The income of the year from *sajji* fell to Rs. 5,078 owing to the transfer of the Shahpur Rakhs to the Forest Department, to which the receipts from *sajji* in that district are now credited. There is a balance of Rs. 2,753 shown against Mooltan, but this sum is not yet due.

144. BALANCE OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The balance of fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue remaining uncollected at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,86,952. The largest outstandings were Rs. 1,17,864 in Montgomery and Rs. 14,721 in Dera Ismail Khan.

145. LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.—The total amount of land revenue now assigned in the Province is Rs. 30,80,715 assessed on an area of 6,574,473 acres. The assessed revenue has increased by Rs. 30,765 and the area by 151,394 acres during the year.

The most important lapses and new grants are shown below :—

DISTRICT.	Name of jágírdár.	Amount of assignment.
		Rs.
LAPSES.		
Umballa	Sheo Naráin Singh of Purkháli	4,947
Ludhiána	Surmukh Singh and Dasunah Singh of Bersol.	524
Gurdáspur	Bhái Guláb Singh of the Akál Bunga, Amritsar.	913
Shahpur	Malik Alam Sher Khán, Tiwána	2,081
GRANTS.		
Ráwalpindi	Subadár Kartár Singh	450
Ditto	Subadár Rám Dás	450
Kohát	Sardár Sultán Ján, C.I.E.	1,000

146. On the death of Sheo Naráin Singh of Purkháli an attempt was made to foist off a supposititious child as heir to the *jágír*, but the attempt was frustrated. Frontier remissions to the extent of Rs. 660 were resumed in Kohát owing to the failure of the holders to render assistance during the late frontier disturbances.

147. AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES.—The total sum available for allotment by the Financial Commissioner under these heads during the agricultural year under report was as follows :—

		Rs.
(*a*)	Unallotted balance on 1st October 1897	1,74,000
(*b*)	Grant placed at Financial Commissioner's disposal from 1st April 1898.	7,50,000
		9,24,000

These sums were allotted as follows :—

(*a*) Balance—

	Rs.	
October 1897, to Deraját Division	21,000	Act XII of 1884.
January 1898, to Colonization Officer ...	1,50,000	„ XIX of 1883.
	1,71,000	

The remaining Rs. 3,000 lapsed at the end of the financial year.

(*b*) New grant—

		Rs.	
April 1898, Delhi Division	... ...	57,000	under both Acts.
Ditto, Jullundur Division	... ...	84,000	ditto.
Ditto, Lahore ditto	... ...	1,00,000	ditto.
Ditto, Ráwalpindi ditto	... ...	79,000	ditto.
Ditto, Peshâwar ditto	... ...	17,000	ditto.
Ditto, Derajât ditto	... ...	66,000	ditto.
Total allotted to Commissioners	...	4,03,000	ditto.
Colonization Officer	... ...	3,00,000	
Financial Commissioner's Reserve	...	47,000	
Total	...	7,50,000	

148. The advances made by Deputy Commissioners during the agricultural year under report are shown to have been as follows :—

		Rs.
Act XIX of 1883	... ...	2,29,334
Act XII of 1884	... ...	5,42,011
Total	... ...	7,71,345

This sum, however, includes over three lakhs of rupees, which were actually advanced in Hissar during the preceding year.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

149. Coercive Processes.—The following table shows the number of writs and warrants issued in the year under report as compared with the numbers issued in the two preceding years. After land revenue the largest number of processes were issued for the recovery of canal rates, *takávi* and income tax :—

Year.	Writs.	Warrants.	Amount of Talbana.	
			Paid to peons.	Surplus credited to Government.
			Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	27,949	13,775	8,719	22,400
1896-97	27,218	13,619	10,398	20,237
1897-98	27,329	18,034	8,239	29,008

The figures for writs have thus remained practically stationary, whilst there has been a large increase in the number of warrants. In fact in every Division more warrants have been issued this year than last.

150. The figures for the last two years in the Delhi Division are as follows:—

Processes issued in	*Writs.*	*Warrants.*
1896-97	5,700	2,558
1897-98	6,524	3,756

The largest number of processes were issued in Karnál, where the total was 2,625 as compared with 1,509 in 1896-97. The increase is partly due to the transfer of the Thánesar Tahsíl to Karnál, but partly also to a real increase in processes. In Gurgaon, too, there was a considerable increase—from 503 to 1,020; but in Hissar the increase was very small notwithstanding the large amounts of *takávi* and suspended revenue collected.

151. For the Jullundur Division the figures are—

Processes issued in	*Writs.*	*Warrants.*
1896-97	4,098	1,338
1897-98	3,112	2,066

The total number of processes has fallen, but warrants have come into favour in place of writs. The figures for all the districts of the Division are small, except Ferozepore, where 2,630 processes—1,531 writs and 1,099 warrants—were issued. The land revenue in the Ferozepore District was collected with difficulty and processes were issued with great promptness. More use might perhaps have been made of the zaildárs.

152. In Lahore, as in Jullundur, warrants have increased, whilst writs have decreased. The figures are—

Processes issued in	*Writs.*	*Warrants.*
1896-97	9,725	7,208
1897-98	7,087	8,436

More than half the writs and nearly half the warrants—8,097 processes in all—were issued in Mooltan.

153. In Lahore, Montgomery, Amritsar and Gurdáspur the number of processes exceeded 2,000. In both Lahore and Amritsar the number of warrants exceeded the number of writs.

154. The Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar figures do not call for any special remark.

155. In the Deraját there has been a considerable rise in the figures—

Processes issued in	*Writs.*	*Warrants.*
1896-97	4,503	1,533
1897-98	6,129	2,374

In Dera Ismail Khan 2,943 processes issued, and both Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh exceeded 2,000. In Dera Ismail Khan much suspended revenue was collected, and an increase in the number of writs is natural. The difficulty about recovering occupiers' rates from temporary tenants will be removed if owners are made liable for occupiers' rates, as has been proposed to the Government of India, and Government revenue will thus be made more secure.

156. REVENUE BUSINESS.—The number of cases disposed of by Revenue Officers during the last three years was as follows :—

Year.	Civil and Criminal Cases.	Revenue Court Cases.	Revenue Officers' Cases.	Total.
1895-96	141,484	37,819	152,467	328,576
1896-97	147,511	37,004	174,257	358,772
1897-98	140,856	37,486	164,865	343,207

There was thus a considerable decrease in revenue case work. The districts showing decreases of over 1,000 cases as compared with 1896-97 are Delhi, Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Kohát, Bannu and Dera Ghází Khan, and those showing an increase of more than 1,000 cases in the roll of institutions are Hissar, Karnál, Ludhiána, Mooltan and Lahore. Almost the whole of the variations occur in the figures for Revenue Officers' cases. Except in Hoshiárpur, where litigation was temporarily suspended owing to the plague, most of the decreases are due to the absence from the file of the numerous *takávi* cases that swelled the total for 1896-97. In Hissar, Ludhiána and Lahore the increases too are curiously in *takávi* cases. In the case of Hissar this is explained by the fact of the *takávi* cases of 1896-97 not having been brought to account till 1897-98; in Ludhiána the lavish distribution of the preceding year is said to have led people to present many applications during the year under report. The increases in Karnál and Mooltan are almost entirely under the heads "Collection process by writ of demand and by arrest." The addition of the Thánesar Tahsíl to Karnál also caused an increase in the figures of that district; and waste land lease cases figure largely in Mooltan.

157. Taking the Province as a whole the following table shows the chief variations between the figures of the last two years :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
14. Suits under Section 14 of Land Revenue Act	13,831	12,981
16. Suits for arrears of land revenue	2,340	3,336
27. Patwárís and Kánúngos' cases	7,678	9,205
30. Suspensions of land revenue	6,309	2,791
33. Alluvion and diluvion	6,183	3,294
34. Collection process by writ	19,698	26,920
35. Ditto arrest	6,893	10,299
43. Execution of orders of Civil and Criminal Courts ...	13,491	11,172
49. Sales and leases of waste lands	2,781	4,618
50 and 51. Takávi	28,040	11,866

158. APPELLATE WORK.—The appellate work disposed of by Collectors in the year under report and the two preceding years is compared below:—

Year.	Revenue Judicial Appeals.	Revenue Executive Appeals.	Total.
1895-96	3,117	1,503	4,620
1896-97	3,235	1,529	4,764
1897-98	3,051	1,611	4,662

159. These figures are normal. The average number of Revenue judicial appeals is 98 per district; but the variations from the average are great. The greatest number of decided appeals was in Ferozepore (305), Siálkot (216), and Jhelum (218), and the districts in which fewest appeals were made were Simla (7), Mooltan (33), Montgomery (29), Dera Gházi Khan (18) and Muzaffargarh (17). The total number of cases for decision was 3,407, of which 351 remained pending at the end of the year. The largest pending files were in Siálkot, Gujrát and Ráwalpindi. The appellant was successful in 689 cases as against 2,177 in which the respondent was victorious. That is to say, about 23 per cent. of the appeals were successful.

160. The average number of Revenue executive appeals is 52 per district. The highest figures are 103 in Jullundur, 106 in Mooltan, 136 in Jhelum and 135 in Ráwalpindi; and the lowest are 23 in Hissar and Gurgaon, 19 in Simla, 22 in Montgomery, 12 in Hazára, 3 in Kohát and 18 in Dera Gházi Khan. Out of 1,849 cases for disposal 1,611 were decided and 211 left pending. The largest pending files were in Shahpur, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The appellant has an excellent chance of success in these appeals, as in 35 per cent. of the cases he was given a decree. Fifty per cent. or more of the appeals were successful in Hissar, Gurgaon, Ludhiána, Gujránwála, Kohát, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan.

161. The number of appeals decided by Commissioners during the past three years was as follows:—

Year.	Revenue Court Appeals.	Revenue Executive Appeals.	Total.
1895-96	462	2,874	3,336
1896-97	597	2,609	3,206
1897-98	521	3,041	3,562

162. The largest numbers both of Revenue Court and of Revenue Officers' appeals were in the Jullundur and Ráwalpindi Divisions. Thirty-three per cent. of the judicial appeals were successful as against 31 per cent. last year, and 24 per cent. of the executive appeals as against 24 per cent. last year. The Settlement Commissioner decided 195 Revenue case appeals, of which he accepted only 14.

163. The statement below gives figures relating to the appellate work of the Financial Commissioner for the last three years :—

Year.	Revenue Court Cases.		Revenue Officers' Cases.	
	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.
1895-96	22	575	90	306
1896-97	21	560	71	317
1897-98	21	433	95	282

164. Eight judicial appeals and 3 executive appeals were successful: of the Revenue Court revisions 9 per cent. and of the executive revision cases 7 per cent. were successful.

165. COURT OF WARDS.—There were 100 estates under the management of the Court of Wards during the year ending 30th September 1897. This total included a number of estates controlled by the Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiána, under Act VIII of 1890, and brought by him under the operations of the Court in 1896-97. The Deputy Commissioner has discharged 31 of these estates from the management of the Ludhiána Court. Five estates and the half of a sixth have been released in the Province generally, and the schemes of management of 6 new estates have been finally approved during the year. The present report therefore deals with 70 estates.

166. The following table shows the estates released during the year under review :—

No.	Name of Estate.	District.
1	Shahabad	Karnál.
2	Estate of Mussammát Premi	Ludhiána.
3	Estate of Balwant Singh	Ditto.
4	Kabírpur	Mooltan.
5	Makhad	Ráwalpindi.
6	Sitpur	Muzaffargarh.

167. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,61,630 as against Rs. 7,08,593 last year. The expenditure on management of estates amounted to Rs. 97,901, or 8 per cent. of the gross income, as against Rs. 1,00,876, or 11·1 per cent. last year.

168. The Bill relating to the Court of Wards Administration has not yet been laid before the Legislative Council. The Bill is now being re-drafted with reference to certain alterations suggested by the Government of India.

169. LAND TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—During the year under report a total area of 4,141 acres of land was permanently acquired by Government at a cost of Rs. 1,57,842, being an average of Rs. 38 an acre. Of the total area taken up 1,789 acres, costing Rs. 73,072, were acquired for canals, and 675 acres, costing Rs. 38,275, for railways. The largest amount taken up in any one district was in Pesháwar, where, among other details, an area of 1,000 acres was acquired for a cavalry grass rakh at Nowshera. An area of 390 acres was acquired temporarily, of which 164 acres were for the use of canals and 155 acres for buildings and miscellaneous works. The compensation paid was Rs. 2,549, or about Rs. 7 per acre.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

170. PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Two meetings of the Punjab Legislative Council were held during the year. At the meeting of the 15th April 1898, the Punjab General Clauses Bill was passed. This Bill received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th May 1898 and that of the Governor-General on the 15th July 1898. At the second meeting of the Council, which was held on the 1st November 1898, the Punjab Riverain Boundaries Bill was introduced. Several other measures had been drafted and were under consideration in view to introduction.

171. The following changes amongst the Hon'ble Members took place during the year :—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz resigned his seat on the 15th April 1898, Mr. Tupper was appointed in his place on the 17th May 1898.

(2) The Hon'ble Sir William Rattigan resigned on the 1st November 1898, Mr. H. C. Fanshawe was appointed in his place on the 20th December 1898.

(3) The Hon'ble L. W. Dane resigned on the 20th December 1898, Mr. J. Wilson was appointed in his place on the 20th December 1898.

172. ACTS.—The Acts which apply to this Province as well as to other parts of British India, and which received the assent of the Governor-General in Council during the year, are the following :—

No. of Act.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
VIII of 1898 ...	An Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898.	Whole of British India ...	15th July 1898.
IX of 1898 ...	An Act to make better provisions for the regulation of the Importation of Live Stock.	Ditto ...	12th August 1898.
X of 1898 ...	An Act to make provisions for certain matters connected with Insolvency.	Ditto ...	2nd September 1898.
XI of 1898 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agriculture and Tenancy in the Central Provinces.	Central Provinces ...	21st October 1898.
XII of 1898 ...	An Act further to amend the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881.	Central Provinces ...	Ditto.
XIII of 1898 ...	An Act to declare the Regulations of the Bengal Code and Acts of the Governor-General in Council now in force in Upper Burma and to make certain provisions regarding the law in Burma and other matters.	Whole of British India, save in so far as it applies expressly or by necessary implication to particular territory only.	4th November 1898.
I of 1899 ...	An Act to amend the Indian Marine Act, 1887 ...	General ...	13th January 1899.
II of 1899 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps.	Whole of British India inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Parganas of Spiti.	27th January 1899.
III of 1899 ...	An Act to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.	Presidency Towns ...	Ditto.

No. of Act.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
IV of 1899 ...	'Government Buildings' Act ...	Whole of British India ...	3rd February 1899.
V of 1899 ...	An Act to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Ditto ...	10th February 1899.
VI of 1899 ...	An Act to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	Ditto ...	17th February 1899.
VII of 1899 ...	An Act to further amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884.	General ...	Ditto.
VIII of 1899 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances.	Sections 1 to 3, Section 25, and all provisions, in so far as they relate to dangerous petroleum and importation of petroleum, to whole of British India, the rest when extended to local areas.	Ditto.
IX of 1899 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Arbitration	Whole of British India ...	3rd March 1899.
X of 1899 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Carriers ...	Whole of British India, except the scheduled districts.	Ditto.
XI of 1899 ...	An Act to further amend the Court Fees Act, 1870.	Whole of British India ...	10th March 1899.
XII of 1899 ...	An Act to amend to law relating to the forgery of Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	Whole of British territories in India.	Ditto.
XIII of 1899 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy.	Whole of British India ...	20th March 1899.
XIV of 1899 ...	An Act to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.	British India, except Aden and Perim.	Ditto.

173. BILLS.—The following Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council during the year :—

No. of Bill.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which introduced into the Council of the Governor-General.
5 of 1898 ...	A Bill to further amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884.	British India, except Fort St George.	8th July 1898.
6 of 1898 ...	A Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898.	Whole of British India ...	Ditto.
7 of 1898 ...	A Bill to make better provision for the regulation of the Importation of Live Stock.	Ditto ...	15th July 1898.
8 of 1898 ...	A Bill to amend the law relating to Arbitration	Ditto ...	2nd September 1898.
9 of 1898 ...	A Bill to declare the Regulations of the Bengal Code and Acts of the Governor-General in Council now in force in Upper Burma and to make certain provisions regarding the law in Burma and other matters.	Whole of British India, save in so far as it applies expressly or by necessary implication to particular territory only.	Ditto.
10 of 1898 ...	A Bill to amend the Indian Marine Act, 1887 ...	Whole of British India ...	23rd September 1898.
11 of 1898 ...	A Bill to amend the law relating to the forgery of Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	Whole of British territories in India.	Ditto.
12 of 1898 ...	A Bill to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Whole of British India.	21st October 1898.
13 of 1898 ...	A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy.	Ditto ...	4th November 1898.
14 of 1895 ...	A Bill to amend the law relating to Carriers ...	Whole of British India, except scheduled districts.	Ditto.
15 of 1898 ...	A Bill to make better provisions for securing house-accommodation for officers in Cantonments.	Whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, except Aden.	Ditto.
1 of 1899 ...	A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances.	Sections 1 to 3, Section 25 and all provisions, in so far as they relate to dangerous petroleum and importation of petroleum, to whole of British India, the rest when extended to local areas.	20th January 1899.
2 of 1899 ...	A Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1884.	Whole of British India, except Aden and Perim.	10th March 1899.
3 of 1899 ...	A Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.	Whole of British India ...	20th March 1899

174. RULES HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW.—The following Rules and Regulations were issued during the year under report by the Local Government under authority conferred by the various Acts of the Legislature specified :—

Regulations under sub-section (1) and sub-clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, for the prevention of the spread of bubonic plague.

Rules under Section 4 of Act XIV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriage Act) for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in the Umballa Cantonment.

Revised Rules under Section 3 of Act XIV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriage Act) for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in the Ráwalpindi Municipality.

Amendment to the Chaukídári Rules under Section 39 A of Act IV of 1872 (The Punjab Laws Act).

Rules under Section 5 (1) of Act IV of 1884 (The Indian Explosives Act) for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.

Rules under Section 10 of Act XIX of 1883 (The Land Improvement Loans Act).

Revised Rules under Section 4, clause (1), of Act XII of 1884 (The Agriculturists' Loans Act).

Rules under Section 6 (*h*) and 47 (*d*) of the Hazára Forest Regulations applicable to the Reserved Forests of the Hazára District.

Rules under Section 5 (1) of Act IV of 1872 (The Indian Explosives Act) for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.

POLICE.

175. The sanctioned strength of all bodies of Police organized under Act V of 1861, during 1898, was as follows :—

Inspector-General of Police	1
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police	2
District Superintendents of Police (including Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police and Assistant to Inspector-General of Police)	35
Assistant District Superintendents of Police (including Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police)	29
Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police	5
Inspectors	73
Deputy Inspectors and Platform Sergeants	625
Sergeants	2,596
Constables	16,694
TOTAL ...	20,060

176. The nationality of the force on the 1st January 1899 was—

Nationality.	Assistant Superintendents and Superior Officers.	Subordinate Officers.	Men.
Europeans	61	27	...
Eurasians	1	10	...
Natives	4	3,229	16,505
Total ...	66	3,266	16,505

177. Classified according to religion there were—

Castes.	Officers.	Men.
Christians	106	5
Muhammadans	1,869	10,855
Sikhs	383	1,576
Hindús (Brahmins, Rájpúts and Gurkhás)	372	2,077
Hindús of all other castes	602	1,992
Total ...	3,332	16,505

178. The estimated cost of the force was Rs. 35,30,209, of which Rs. 29,92,168 was debitable against Imperial or Provincial Revenues and the balance against other sources.

179. Compared with the area of the whole Province, the strength of Police represents roughly one Policeman to 5½ square miles.

180. The number of Police employed on purely Police duty was 7,627, or one Policeman to 3,735 souls and 14·5 square miles.

181. During the year 1898, 54,106 cases were reported to the Police. Of this number 296 were not investigated as they were held to be untrue. Four hundred and ninety-six cases were investigated under Magistrates' orders, after investigation had at first been refused.

182. Considered according to classes, the following results are obtained :—

Class.	Offences.	1897.	1898.
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	1,027	980
II	Serious offences against the person	5,350	5,441
III	Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	18,192	3,586
IV	Minor offences against the person	160	133
V	Minor offences against property	18,086	15,402
	Total of Classes I to V	42,815	35,542
VI	Other offences	19,193	18,564
	Grand Total	62,008	54,106

183. The working of the Police during the last two years has been as follows, excluding Class VI :—

	1897.	1898.
Percentage of Police cases convicted to Police cases reported	33	31
Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases arrested by Police	62	56
Percentage of property recovered to stolen	39	44

184. Equipment and Discipline.—The armament of the force was as follows :—

Men armed with	Fire-arms	9,712
	Swords and batons	9,858
	Batons only	38

185. The subjoined figures show the number of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the force during the last three years :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Departmental punishments (excluding dismissals)	1,517	2,133	1,996
Judicial punishments	155	137	141
Total	1,672	2,270	2,137

186. Education.—There were 21 more literate Sergeants and 392 more literate Constables in the force than in the previous year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

187. The tribes subject to Act XXVII of 1871 are the Mínás, Tágús, Bilúchís, Harnís, Sánsís, Bauriahs, Pakhiwárs, Mahtams, Bháts and Giloi Bilúchís.

188. MINAS.—The number of Mínás on the register of the Gurgaon District was 396, of whom 50 were absent on the 31st December 1898 without passes. Ten offences other than offences against the rules made under the Act were committed by Mínás during the year.

189. TAGUS.—The number of names on the register of the Karnál District at the close of the year was 253. Three members of the tribe were convicted during the year 1898 of offences under the Indian Penal Code. Ninety-seven Tágús were shown as absent without passes.

190. BILUCHIS.—In the Karnál District, 44 convictions were obtained against members of this tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act, and in the Umballa District one was obtained. On the 31st December 1898, 462 names were on the Karnál register and 16 on the Umballa register. From the former district 159 Bilúchís were absent without leave and from the latter 5.

191. HARNIS.—The following table shows the districts in which this tribe is registered and the operations under the Act :—

Districts.	Number of persons on the register.				Offences committed in 1898		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1897.		End of 1898.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Ludhiána	835	12	832	12	21	9	271
Jullundur	246	...	250	...	2	...	6
Hoshiárpur...	209	191	208	191	5	2	38

192. SANSIS.—The following table gives an abstract of the operations of the Act in the districts in which this tribe is registered :—

Districts.	Number of persons on the register.				Offences committed in 1898		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1897.		End of 1898.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Karnál	88	32	87	32	1	1	1
Ludhiána	416	...	416	...	9	3	5
Jullundur	50	33	50	34	2	2	1
Hoshiárpur...	69	...	70	...	...	...	1
Lahore	63	...	80	...	5	1	13
Gurdáspur	528	306	487	249	31	23	72
Siálkot	632	...	637	...	50	9	240
Gujránwála	1,010	...	1,089	...	32	14	5

193. BAURIAHS.—In the Ludhiána District 3 convictions were obtained against the members of this tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act. There were 70 persons on the register at the end of the year.

194. PAKHIWARS.—The number of Pakhiwárs on the register of the Siálkot District has increased from 390 males to 396 males and 2 females. Fifty-four offences against the Criminal Tribes Act were committed by them during the year, and 12 offences against other laws. One hundred and sixty men of this tribe were reported absent without leave on the 31st December 1898.

195. MAHTAMS.—The number of Mahtams on the register in the Lahore District has increased from 181 to 184. Thirteen offences under the Criminal Tribes Act and one offence under other laws were recorded against them. Nine men of this tribe were absent from the district without leave.

196. BHATS.—One hundred and thirty-five men of this tribe were on the register at the end of 1898. Twenty-four convictions under the provisions of the Act and 14 under other laws were obtained against them. Twenty-eight Bháts were shown as absent on 31st December 1898.

197. GILOI BILUCHIS.—The number of names on the register of the Montgomery District at the end of 1898 was 69, of whom 36 were absent without leave. One hundred and eighty-six convictions under the provisions of the Act and 17 under other laws were obtained against them.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Original Jurisdiction.

198. GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.—The following table shows the number of offences reported, the number admitted to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial during the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1894	129,273	45,524	3,779	79,970	59,793	136,501
	1895	138,459	48,596	3,850	86,013	64,431	149,144
	1896	146,235	46,878	4,535	94,822	68,644	158,821
	1897	143,494	45,647	5,128	92,719	68,195	157,373
	1898	133,179	43,190	4,906	85,083	65,391	152,176
Offences under Local and Special Laws.	1894	42,889	6,304	117	36,468	35,383	68,313
	1895	45,601	6,531	167	38,903	37,643	73,859
	1896	46,417	7,785	222	38,410	37,049	74,799
	1897	43,590	7,252	177	36,161	34,723	69,557
	1898	41,042	6,685	218	34,139	32,813	66,838
TOTAL ...	1894	172,162	51,828	3,896	116,438	95,176	204,814
	1895	184,060	55,127	4,017	124,916	102,074	223,003
	1896	192,652	54,663	4,757	133,232	105,693	233,620
	1897	187,084	52,899	5,305	128,880	102,918	226,930
	1898	174,221	49,875	5,124	119,222	98,204	219,014

199. The total number of offences reported in the whole Province decreased considerably. From the above statement it will be seen that offences reported under the Indian Penal Code decreased by about 7 per cent., and those punishable under Local and Special Laws by over 5 per cent.

200. The proportion of complaints summarily thrown out to offences reported is much the same as in the year 1897, but the number of offences which were admitted as having occurred shows a marked decrease as compared with every year subsequent to 1894. Nearly the same percentage of cases reported and admitted to have occurred were brought to trial as in the year 1897. The decrease in the number of offences reported has been very general throughout the Province.

201. Decrease of crime is generally accounted for by the material prosperity of the people; but in both the plague-stricken districts of Jullundur and Hoshiárpur crime has declined to a remarkable extent considering the measures adopted for the suppression of the disease. It is, moreover, to the existence of plague that the decrease is attributed, and the Judges have no doubt that the remarks of the District Magistrate of Jullundur are mainly correct. In the opinion of the Judges, however, it is not so much to the common calamity as to the presence of a large number of European and native officers and cordons of Police that the credit for this decrease ought to be given.

202. The state of crime is perhaps most accurately gauged by the number of cases returned as true. A decrease of 9,658 has taken place during the past year under this head.

203. The general decline of crime in the Province as shown by these statistics is decidedly satisfactory.

204. OFFENCES CLASSIFIED.—The standard division of offences is into offences falling under the Indian Penal Code and offences falling under the various Local and Special Laws. Of the total number of reported offences, 76 per cent. fall under the former and 24 per cent. under the latter head. The proportion is the same as in the past two years.

205. The percentage of convictions in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code has slightly fallen in the year under report. As mentioned above, the Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur and Amritsar districts are largely responsible for the decline. In Hoshiárpur the percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial has grown steadily worse for the last five years.

206. In the following table, offences falling under the Indian Penal Code are shown classified under the main heads of crime. The number of offences admitted to have occurred in each of the past five years is given, and also the number of cases brought to trial, the number of persons disposed of, the number

of persons convicted, and the proportion of persons convicted to those tried in each of the past two years :—

1	2					3	4		5		6		7	
Description of offence.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during					Percentage of increase or decrease on 1897.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ..	...	...	1	1	10	+ 900	1	10	...	25	...	12	...	48
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... Chapter VII ...	1	...	...	1	2	+ 100	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	100
Offences against the public tranquillity ... ... " VIII ...	868	993	967	984	968	− 1	918	912	6,607	6,618	3,558	3,104	53	46
Offences by or relating to public servants ... " IX ...	144	187	156	148	162	+ 9	130	144	184	171	47	67	25	35
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants " X ...	891	930	996	951	1,104	+ 16	919	1,122	1,786	2,2[illegible]5	849	1,184	47	51
False evidence and offences against public justice " XI ...	1,383	1,491	1,537	1,310	1,210	− 7	1,308	1,209	1,835	1,564	831	764	45	48
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps " XII ...	121	131	143	147	124	− 15	135	117	144	170	87	83	60	48
Offences relating to weights and measures ... " X.II ...	102	42	58	71	38	− 46	72	38	105	51	40	32	38	62
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ... ... " XIV ...	441	538	575	580	590	+ 1	578	586	1,771	1,475	1,250	930	70	63
Offences relating to religion ... ... " XV ...	155	141	181	139	128	− 8	136	128	357	340	50	66	14	19
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	964	1,023	1,128	1,194	1,142	− 4	1,143	1,049	2,101	1,975	931	880	44	44
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ...	75	67	59	49	53	+ 8	28	33	41	45	22	16	53	35
Hurt ...	18,130	19,874	22,664	22,676	22,131	− 2	18,031	18,336	47,065	46,849	5,630	5,131	11	10
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	882	848	1,039	1,056	1,095	+ 3	928	985	2,358	2,565	212	207	9	8
Criminal force and assault ...	14,519	15,507	15,035	13,050	12,578	− 3	10,363	9,888	26,181	23,856	2,568	2,325	9	9
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	288	318	309	393	427	+ 8	346	379	928	879	314	232	33	26
Rape ...	109	88	96	66	88	+ 33	61	83	75	109	24	40	32	36
Unnatural offence ...	71	84	91	72	63	− 11	67	55	84	6[illegible]	39	33	46	52
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ...	10,433	11,218	13,507	12,546	10,637	− 15	9,241	7,619	14,728	12,168	8,409	6,131	57	50
Extortion ...	320	276	317	310	348	+ 12	252	317	588	817	55	60	9	7
Robbery and dacoity ...	366	404	550	565	598	+ 6	363	384	1,025	1,174	435	531	42	45
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	536	547	641	543	483	− 11	509	484	869	816	304	261	35	31
Criminal breach of trust ...	1,137	1,154	1,191	1,386	1,385	...	1,203	1,308	1,550	1,673	343	367	22	21
Receiving of stolen property ...	2,246	2,611	2,772	3,192	2,792	− 12	2,720	2,440	4,099	3,689	2,457	2,366	59	64
Cheating ...	916	1,036	1,044	1,243	1,063	− 14	1,195	1,025	1,962	1,616	287	221	14	13
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	26	24	18	29	22	− 24	26	18	64	30	11	4	17	13
Mischief ...	3,531	3,574	4,171	3,940	3,658	− 7	3,321	3,175	8,261	8,[illegible]05	1,697	1,547	20	19
Criminal trespass ...	15,007	16,121	18,759	19,657	15,627	− 20	8,469	7,597	17,945	17,269	5,273	4,003	29	23
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks ... Chapter XVIII	152	149	143	147	151	+ 2	148	146	271	235	60	58	22	24
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... " XIX	18	41	33	25	36	+ 44	29	29	60	50	21	15	35	30
Offences relating to marriage ... " XX	4,329	4,580	4,601	4,268	4,190	− 2	3,770	3,802	6,667	6,875	689	722	10	10
Defamation ... " XXI	402	398	455	375	317	− 15	357	304	780	57[illegible]	78	36	10	6
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ... " XXII	1,412	1,618	1,585	1,605	1,863	+ 16	1,427	1,688	2,817	3,323	275	354	9	7
Total ...	79,970	86,013	94,822	92,719	85,083	− 8	68,195	65,301	153,309	147,362	36,846	31,783	24	21
Local and Special Laws ...	36,468	38,903	38,410	36,161	34,139	− 5	34,723	32,813	68,836	65,614	41,523	39,580	60	60
Grand Total ...	116,438	121,916	133,232	128,880	119,222	− 7	102,918	98,204	222,145	212,976	7[illegible]369	71,363	35	33

207. The total number of offences under the Indian Penal Code, admitted to have occurred, though higher than in 1894, is below that of each of the three following years. The most notable variations are detailed below. Offences against the State and those relating to the Army and Navy show a high percentage of increase, but only number 10 and 2, respectively. Offences under Chapter X, contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, show an increase of 16 per cent., the figures being 951 in 1897 and 1,104 in 1898. The offence of rape has increased by 33 per cent., and extortion cases have risen from 310 to 348, though the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried has fallen from 9 to 7. Offences relating to weights and measures have fallen from 71 to 38, or 46 per cent. Theft cases have fallen from 12,546 to 10,637, or 15 per cent. Criminal misappropriation of property shows a diminution of 11 per cent., the figures being 483 as compared with 543 in 1897. The offence of receiving stolen property shows a decrease of 12 per cent., the figures being 3,192 in 1897 and 2,792 in 1898. The offence of criminal trespass shows a decrease of 20 per cent., the figures being 19,657 in 1897 and 15,627 in 1898. The provincial percentage of persons convicted under the Indian Penal Code has fallen from 24 to 21.

208. The number of murders admitted to have occurred is 639. The figures for each district in each of the past five years are given below :—

District.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Average number per annum.
Delhi ...	8	11	4	9	7	8
Gurgaon	11	9	14	9	9	10
Rohtak	8	7	13	11	9	9
Karnál	4	4	7	15	9	7
Umballa	19	14	14	16	12	15
Ludhiána	18	5	14	10	8	11
Simla	...	...	2	...	1	...
Jullundur	8	9	11	7	7	8
Hoshiárpur	7	9	7	8	6	7
Kángra	6	12	5	6	1	6
Amritsar	24	19	22	23	23	22
Gurdáspur	14	8	7	7	10	9
Siálkot	15	13	12	9	8	11
Gujránwála ...	5	11	14	8	20	11
Lahore	27	20	29	23	22	24
Ferozepore ...	17	34	48	27	33	32
Hissar	7	15	10	15	8	11
Mooltan	9	13	11	13	12	11
Jhang...	5	5	5	5	8	5
Montgomery	7	7	15	7	10	9
Muzaffargarh	7	9	7	12	11	9
Jhelum	16	17	24	35	22	23
Gujrát	10	5	12	10	11	9
Shahpur	17	10	12	17	28	17
Ráwalpindi ...	38	56	51	66	53	53
Dera Ismail Khan ...	19	17	22	12	16	17
Dera Gházi Khan ...	38	28	37	33	26	32
Bannu	39	51	67	48	64	54
Peshâwar	80	80	95	133	145	106
Hazára	13	26	23	24	11	19
Kohát	31	29	27	37	29	31
Total	527	553	641	655	639	603

209. The number of murders returned as true shows a decrease of 16 compared with last year. As usual Pesháwar maintains its unenviable supremacy. It shows an increase of 12 over last year's record. The Sessions Judge's remarks

describe the facts fully, and his remarks will be found on page iv of the Appendix. In Bannu also there has been a considerable increase. This is attributed by the District Magistrate to the fact that the Police do not act with the promptness required when the border is so close at hand. He also remarks that the existence of the jirga system makes the Police careless. They send up cases in a most incomplete way, simply recommending reference to a jirga.

210. Seven hundred and fifty-six persons were tried for murder by Sessions Courts and four hundred and seventy-six by Councils of Elders, the percentage of those convicted in the former case being 34 and in the latter 45, an improvement on the past year. The percentage of persons accused of murder, who were tried by the regular Courts, has fallen from 67 to 61.

211. The number of admitted offences under certain Local and Special Laws, and the number of persons convicted during each of the past five years, are shown in the following statement :—

Law.	True cases.					Persons convicted.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Arms Act	234	218	286	242	278	195	202	266	191	254
Canals and Drainage Act.	1,048	1,276	1,886	1,484	1,605	1,348	1,524	2,189	1,802	2,289
Cantonments Act	3,592	3,800	2,961	2,613	2,665	4,968	5,849	4,632	4,301	4,071
Cattle Trespass Act	2,060	1,996	2,057	1,943	1,802	840	747	734	545	643
City Chaukídárs Act.	271	242	149	200	109	335	353	296	317	114
Contract (Workmen).	824	743	682	685	1,003	56	105	104	28	27
Criminal Tribes Act	509	608	608	665	481	387	444	395	496	314
Excise Act ...	293	286	274	336	296	278	246	262	307	328
Forest Act ...	723	976	673	372	870	1,498	1,899	987	617	1,376
Gambling Act ...	166	149	165	132	135	715	641	717	625	621
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act.	419	506	628	679	885	399	521	654	699	866
Land Revenue Act	50	12	...	...	...	141	18	...	...	...
Municipal Act ...	2,640	2,177	2,205	2,178	1,615	3,011	2,316	2,392	2,391	1,761
Opium Act ...	371	226	260	243	368	303	210	247	211	352
Police Act ...	9,605	10,771	10,756	9,490	8,015	11,582	11,952	11,247	10,273	9,022
Punjab Laws Act...	901	1,048	622	773	671	1,311	1,418	931	995	982
Railway Act ...	219	279	310	347	317	231	327	313	390	293
Salt and Saltpetre	62	65	55	60	62	85	81	73	80	81
Stamp Act ...	132	143	140	107	98	115	135	153	84	89
TOTAL ...	24,119	25,521	24,717	22,549	21,275	27,798	28,988	26,592	24,352	23,483

212. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases under the following Acts :—

	Cases.
Canals and Drainage Act	121
Contract (Workmen)	318
Forest Act	498
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act	206

and a decrease under—

Criminal Tribes Act	184
Municipal Act	563
Police Act	1,470

213. Proceedings relating to security to keep the peace show a numerical falling off. There were 5,570 cases involving 22,956 persons in the year 1898, as against 5,891 cases involving 23,355 persons in the preceding year. The number of persons required to furnish security was 10,418, as compared with 11,296 in the year 1897. There was a substantial decrease in cases of this character in the Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Shahpur, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar Districts. The decrease in Pesháwar was marked by a considerable increase of offences affecting life.

214. ORIGINAL TRIALS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—The following table shows the number of persons whose cases were disposed of in Magistrates' Courts during the year 1898 :—

MANNER OF DISPOSAL.	Number.	Percentage.				
		1894.	1895	1896.	1897.	1898.
Died or escaped	146	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	29	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	69,661	31	31	31	31	33
Discharged on other grounds	71,233	33	33	3	34	33
Convicted, committed or referred	72,092	36	36	36	35	34
TOTAL	213,153	...	...	...	...	...

215. The following table shows the results of trials before various classes of Courts during the past two years :—

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of person, convicted, committed &c.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
District Magistrates	8,994	8,934	63	64
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	70,423	66,752	43	40
Tahsíldárs	57,659	57,332	29	26
Náib Tahsíldárs	38,565	37,824	17	16
Cantonment Magistrates	5,725	6,262	67	74
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	5,708	5,158	46	54
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	11,834	11,187	44	40
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	23,269	19,704	34	26
TOTAL	222,177	213,153	35	34

216. The number of cases for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, for each of the past five years are shown below :—

Year.	Number of cases — For disposal.	Number of cases — Disposed of.	Number of cases — Pending.
1894	96,408	94,935	1,473
1895	103,268	101,495	1,773
1896	105,849	103,876	1,973
1897	103,038	101,192	1,846
1898	98,252	95,988	2,264

Though the amount of work for disposal was less than in the year 1897, the pending file has risen by 418 cases.

217. The number of European British subjects tried by District Magistrates during the year under report was 71, against 85 in the preceding year. Of these, 29 were convicted, 37 acquitted and 5 remained under trial at the close of the year.

218. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulations in each of the past two years is shown in the subjoined table :—

Districts.	Section 13. References to Councils of Elders.		Sections 24 and 25. Fines on communities accessory to crime.		Section 31. Preparation to commit certain offences.		Section 32. Adultery.		Section 35. Cases in which persons were reported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Sections 35 and 36. Breach of the provisions of Sections 33, 34 and 35.		Sections 39 and 42. Security for the prevention of murder.		Section 40. Security from families where a blood feud exists or is probable.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	26	18	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Dera Gházi Khan... ...	162	247	...	...	...	...	2	9	5	...	...	...	16	2	11	9
Bannu	78	116	8	17	...	...	16	25	4	...	...	2	4	...	7	1
Peshâwar	83	86	12	8	13	17	14	6	96	46	2	3	12	13	407	522
Hazára	19	19	2	3	...	...	4	2	6	4	2	...	1	2	20	16
Kohát	80	52	15	5	...	...	2	3	17	26	...	1	6	1	71	54
Total	448	538	37	33	13	17	40	47	129	76	4	6	39	20	518	602

219. The results of references to Councils of Elders in each of the past two years is shown below :—

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Dera Ismail Khan	94	38	61	11	65	29
Dera Gházi Khan	325	552	200	311	61	56
Bannu	255	347	100	99	39	28
Peshávar	240	275	78	130	32	47
Hazára	59	67	21	24	35	36
Kohát	193	147	81	56	42	38

220. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF COURTS OF SESSION.—The number of cases and persons disposed of by Courts of Session during each of the past two years is shown below—

	Cases.		*Persons.*	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Sessions trials	611	576	1,353	1,405
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	160	190	209	215
Other references...	179	52	203	53

221. There was a considerable increase in the number of Sessions cases tried by the Courts at Lahore and Ráwalpindi. The number of cases tried by the Sessions Courts decreased in the Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhelum, Derájat and Peshávar Divisions.

222. The following table shows the results of Sessions trials during the past three years :—

Year.	For disposal. *Persons* Remaining from previous year.	For disposal. *Persons* Committed to the Sessions during the year.	For disposal. *Total.* Cases.	For disposal. *Total.* Persons.	Disposed of. *Persons* Died, escaped or transferred.	Disposed of. *Persons* Acquitted.	Disposed of. *Persons* Convicted.	Disposed of. *Persons* Convicted and referred to Chief Court under Section 374.	Disposed of. *Total.* Cases.	Disposed of. *Total.* Persons.	Pending at the end of the year. Cases.	Pending at the end of the year. Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over three months.	Average duration.
1896	127	1,206	560	1,333	7	470	498	(a) 184	476	1,159	84	174	60	8	55
1897	174	1,414	700	1,588	5	527	625	(b) 196	611	1,353	89	235	46	18	56
1898	235	1,293	637	1,528	5	481	727	(c) 192	576	1,405	61	123	51	14	52

(a) Including 54 persons referred to Councils of Elders under Frontier Crimes Regulations.
(b) " 50 ditto ditto.
(c) " 44 ditto ditto.

It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of convictions in Sessions Courts has increased from 46 to 51.

223. The percentage was very low in the Hoshiárpur (Captain C. S. Martindale) and Jhelum (Kázi Muhammad Aslam Khan) Divisions, *viz.*, 9 and 24, respectively.

224. One hundred and forty-eight persons were sentenced to death by Courts of Sessions during the year under report, as compared with 146 in the preceding year.

225. In the course of the year under report certain Sessions Judges represented that there was no possibility of their being able to cope successfully with their work, and that the state of business in their Courts was such as to require immediate relief. Government was consequently asked to sanction the appointment of special officers to act temporarily as Additional Sessions Judges in the Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Ferozepore, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar Divisions. Additional Sessions Judges were accordingly appointed in the above Divisions for periods ranging from two to six months. At Ráwalpindi, after the first period had expired, more relief was deemed necessary, and the Additional Sessions Judge was re-appointed. The effect of this temporary relief will soon have disappeared and the necessity for a permanent reform will again become apparent. This question will, however, be dealt with more appropriately in the Civil Justice Administration Report.

226. PUNISHMENTS.—The following statement shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Punjab in each of the past two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give			Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.	
				Transportation			*Imprisonment.*				*Whipping.*		*Fines.*						
							Rigorous.												
Class of Court.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts	1897	77,187	...	...	...	...	11,674	7,449	872	8	533	3,074	9,840	37,777	10,285	1,011	5,271	2,028	200
	1898	70,440	...	...	...	...	9,902	6,989	755	...	553	1,752	9,358	35,648	9,721	697	5,077	1,838	182
Sessions Courts ...	1897	1,013	...	132	15	...	580	80	16	...	26	2	167	4	15	13	184	170	...
	1898	981	...	218	25	...	511	78	8	5	9	2	183	4	...	...	135	95	...
Chief Court ...	1897	131	112	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	103	78	21	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1897	78,331	112	150	15	...	12,254	7,530	888	8	559	3,076	10,007	37,781	10,300	1,024	5,458	2,198	200
	1898	71,524	78	239	25	...	10,416	7,068	763	5	562	1,754	9,541	35,652	9,721	697	5,212	1,933	182

227. The Chief Court was only able to confirm sentences of death in the cases of 78 persons out of 148 referred by the Sessions Courts. Last year the figures were 112 and 146, respectively.

228. The number of sentences of transportation has increased from 165 to 264. The sentences of imprisonment show a considerable decrease both under the head of rigorous and simple. Forfeiture of property was ordered in 5 cases as compared with 8 in the preceding year.

229. The number of sentences of whipping has decreased from 3,635 to 2,316. The confirmed reluctance of Native Magistrates to award this salutary form of punishment is not a recent development: it has often been noticed before. In 16,869 cases whipping might have been awarded, but in more than 6 cases out of 7 the convicting Magistrate preferred other kinds of punishment. The percentage of terms of imprisonment under 15 days has increased. These sentences are to be deprecated in every way, and the Judges think that in most of these cases whipping would have been far more appropriately awarded. But when Magistrates with whipping powers will not award it, nor will the others refer the case under Section 349, it is hopeless to expect any improvement, unless the District Magistrate insists on Subordinate Magistrates giving their reasons for not referring cases punishable with whipping under Section 349. Only by energetic supervision on the part of the District Magistrate can any improvement be effected. It is to be regretted that solitary confinement is awarded in a comparatively small number of cases when sentences of rigorous imprisonment are passed.

230. The amounts of fines imposed and realized, and paid as compensation by all the Courts of the Province, including fines imposed under the Frontier Crimes Regulations, are :—

Year.	*Fines.* Imposed.			*Compensation.* Awarded.		
	Imposed. Rs.	Realized. Rs.	Percentage.	Awarded. Rs.	Paid. Rs.	Percentage.
1897 ...	4,66,103	3,46,083	74	97,139	52,669	58
1898 ...	5,20,633	3,78,710	73	86,742	42,778	49

The percentage of realizations and the amount awarded as compensation have slightly fallen.

231. Below are details of the terms of imprisonment awarded in each of the past two years :—

	Number. 1897.	1898.	*Percentage.* 1897.	1898.
Not exceeding 15 days	3,025	2,811	13	14
Do. 6 months	12,011	10,386	52	51
Do. 2 years	6,603	5,782	29	28
Do. 7 years	1,376	1,282	6	6
Above 7 years	54	101	...	1

The number of sentences of over seven years shows a substantial increase.

232. APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The number of persons convicted in the year under report was 71,574, as compared with 78,437 in the preceding year. The number of persons who appealed was 20,102, as against 21,883 in the year 1897, so that the percentage of persons appealing was the same as in the year 1897, *viz.*, 28 per cent. Of the 20,102 persons—

10,762 appealed to the District Magistrate.
8,204 appealed to the Sessions Judge.
1,136 appealed to the Chief Court.

The numbers in the year 1897 were 11,787, 9,068, and 1,028, respectively, so that while appeals to the District Magistrates and Sessions Judges decreased considerably, the appeals to the Chief Court increased by about 10 per cent.

233. The results of appeals were—

YEAR.	PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS WHOSE				
	Appeals were summarily rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code.	Appeals were dismissed under Section 422, Criminal Procedure Code.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered.	Average duration of appeals.
1897	25	34	15	26	10
1898	23	37	14	26	11

234. The following table gives details of the appellate work of Sessions Courts:—

DIVISION.	Appeals for disposal.		Appeals disposed of.		Appeals pending.		Sessions cases disposed of.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Delhi	721	647	711	632	10	15	53	57
Umballa	539	430	529	424	10	6	26	32
Jullundur	171	105	163	103	8	2	10	10
Hoshiárpur	256	169	255	161	1	8	12	5
Amritsar	671	490	655	483	16	7	39	39
Siálkot	570	514	547	506	23	8	33	38
Lahore	449	582	440	554	9	28	41	65
Ferozepore	913	768	816	723	97	45	85	54
Mooltan	1,006	973	999	963	7	10	41	26
Jhelum	532	521	517	504	15	17	73	58
Ráwalpindi	340	279	320	270	20	9	56	83
Deraját	687	727	682	724	5	3	49	37
Peshávar	524	523	505	508	19	15	93	72
TOTAL ...	7,379	6,728	7,139	6,555	240	173	611	576

235. The figures for the year 1898 are generally below those of 1897. Appellate work was exceedingly heavy in the Mooltan, Deraját, Ferozepore and Delhi Divisions and very light in Jullundur.

236. CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—No case came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction during the year under report.

237. One hundred and fifteen references in murder cases came before the Chief Court under Section 373 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The following table shows details with regard to these, and compares the figures of the past year with the previous four years :—

Year.	For disposal.		Disposed of.									Pending.		
			Persons.							Total.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped, &c.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed, but sentence modified.	Sentence affirmed, but conviction modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Average duration.
1894	122	144	1	56	23	1	5	20	1	96	107	25	37	42
1895	144	188	...	86	29	...	6	40	...	124	161	20	27	49
1896	131	157	1	69	19	...	6	34	...	107	129	24	28	43
1897	141	174	...	110	16	2	2	29	...	126	159	15	15	49
1898	130	163	...	78	20	...	5	29	...	106	132	24	31	35

238. The number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court for each of the past five years was—

Year.	Against the orders		Total.
	Of Sessions Judges.	Of District Magistrates.	
1894	360	231	591
1895	375	194	569
1896	406	188	594
1897	504	258	762
1898	510	270	780

239. The results of the appeals were as follows :—

Year.	For disposal.						Number of persons disposed of.							Total.		Pending.		
	Pending from previous year.		*Instituted.*		*Total.*													
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.
1894 ...	79	111	591	774	670	885	8	177	233	173	133	...	1	566	725	104	160	45
1895 ...	104	160	569	767	673	927	4	226	195	202	128	...	7	569	762	104	165	53
1896 ...	104	165	594	863	698	1,028	5	231	205	304	107	...	1	605	853	93	175	52
1897 ...	93	175	762	1,028	855	1,203	3	289	488	209	96	...	...	755	1,085	100	118	67
1898 ...	100	118	780	1,136	880	1,254	...	277	394	274	123	...	1	752	1,069	128	185	54

240. The number of appeals instituted shows a slight increase over last year and is the highest yet recorded; although vigorous attempts were made to dispose of all the appeals presented, the pending file has gone up.

241. The number of applications for revision has fallen from 3,432 in 1897 to 2,864 in the year under report, but is still higher than in the years 1893 and 1894. The number of sentences reversed on revision was 476 against 596 in the preceding year.

242. Sixty-two miscellaneous cases were disposed of in the year 1898, as compared with 98 in the preceding year.

243. Six Judges were employed in the Court during the year under report, but two of them were on leave alternately for a month without a *locum tenens.*

PRISONS.

244. Number of Jails.—A new jail camp in connection with the Jhelum canal project was opened for the reception of prisoners on the 19th November 1898. With this exception, the number of jails and lock-ups in the Province remained the same in 1898 as at the end of the previous year.

245. Jail Population.—The total number of prisoners of all classes admitted into the jails and 21 of the larger Judicial lock-ups during the year, including transfers, was 55,005 (convicts 30,733, under-trials 23,745, civil 527) as compared with 60,419 (convicts 33,948, under-trials 26,002, civil 469) in the previous year, being a decrease of 5,414, *viz.*, convicts 3,215, under-trials 2,257 and an increase of 58 civil. The year 1897 was one of scarcity, and the admissions were in consequence abnormally large. With the return of prosperity in 1898 the admissions fell substantially. The daily average number of each class

in confinement was convicts 11,599, under-trials 1,301 and civil 53, a decrease of convicts 105, under-trials 122 and an increase of civil 11. The number of convicts remaining in jail at the end of the year was, however, 11,876, or only 32 less than at the end of 1897.

246. BUILDINGS.—A sum of Rs. 72,461 was expended on jail buildings in 1898. Of this amount Rs. 33,304 went to meet the cost of original works, while the balance was spent on repairs. The principal works carried out in 1898 and the cost of each are given in the statement below :—

Jails.	Description of work.	Amount.
1	2	3
		Rs.
Jhelum	Providing iron-grated doors and windows to solitary cells and their court-yards.	540
Siálkot	Providing iron-grated doors to solitary cells, and raising floors of the same	3,963
Shahpur	Introduction of the double-gate system, new jail offices and conversion of old offices into quarters for clerks, &c.	1,434
Ditto	Special repairs to sleeping wards	1,359
Gujránwála	Providing a double-gate	667
Dera Ghází Khan ..	Ditto	520
Ditto	Special repairs	1,123
Ditto	Ditto to enclosure wall of jail garden	2,259
Lahore Central	Providing iron-grated doors to cells in block No. 14, and improving ventilation of the same.	2,719
Ditto	Providing iron-grated doors to 52 cells	3,311
Ditto	Roofing latrines with corrugated iron-sheets	493
Ditto	Improving ventilation of the office	483
Montgomery Central ...	Constructing two work-sheds	2,376
Mooltan Central	Special repairs	547
Lahore District	Re-building entrance gateway	2,710
Delhi	Re-roofing and raising the Jail Hospital	2,396
Do.	Strengthening beams in carpet and weaving sheds	1,010
Rohtak	Re-roofing the sleeping wards	2,500
Umballa	Repairing coping of enclosure wall	548
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Special repairs	1,293
Ráwalpindi	Additions and alterations to the magisterial lock-up	1,099

247. Although the jail buildings in the Province have undergone considerable improvement of recent years, they are still in a very backward state. Several jails remain to be provided with a second gate at the main entrance, the hospitals in some are very poor structures, while the water-supply arrangements in even large jails are extremely primitive. In many jails the faulty construction and arrangement of the buildings entail harassing duties on the warders. The

Mooltan Central Jail is a case in point. In it the sleeping wards being roofed with thatch and their windows being protected only with wooden gratings, are very insecure. Proposals for the improvement of the buildings of this jail have been called for and will be awaited. The small margin of accommodation available in the jails of the Province and the paucity of funds precluded any step being taken in the direction of providing separate sleeping accommodation. The matter, however, has the attention of the Inspector-General of Prisons, who has ordered three cubicles of the approved pattern to be put up in the Lahore Central Jail as an experimental measure.

248. CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.—Excluding transfers and the convicts admitted to lock-ups 20,836 male and 574 female convicts were admitted into jail during the year. Of these 30 were Christians (Europeans 6, Eurasians 13 and Natives 11), Muhammadans 15,316 and Hindús and Sikhs 6,064; the ratio per mille of each denomination of the free population admitted into jail being Christians ·56, Muhammadans 1·32, Hindús and Sikhs ·66.

249. The previous occupations of the male convicts admitted to jail in 1897 and 1898 are shown below:—

Occupation.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	390	410
Professional persons	155	121
Persons in service or performing personal offices	878	648
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	14,723	13,660
Persons engaged on mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c. ...	942	619
Persons engaged in commerce and trade	1,256	1,093
Miscellaneous persons not classified otherwise	5,177	4,285
TOTAL	23,521	20,836

To judge from the figures presented above, the only persons who were not affected by the relief that came in 1898 were those employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities. But this is not surprising as the criminality of individuals in receipt of regular salaries is less likely to be affected by the pressure of hard times than is that of members of the community dependent on the harvests and the general state of business.

250. The admissions according to age are contrasted below :—

	1897.		1898.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Under 16 years of age	254	9	158	10
From 16 to 40 years of age	19,671	521	17,463	483
From 40 to 60 years of age	3,152	85	2,803	75
Above 60 years of age	444	3	412	6

The fall in the number of boys sent to jail from 254 in 1897 to 158 is satisfactory. The need for a Juvenile Reformatory in the Punjab has been long recognized, and since the close of the year 1898 a Committee has been appointed to formulate proposals for the establishment of such an institution.

251. DESCRIPTION OF SENTENCES.—Of the 21,410 convicts admitted into jail in 1898, 1,526 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 9,903 to rigorous imprisonment, 9,495 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 486 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

252. The abstract below shows the number of convicts admitted in 1897 and 1898 according to length of sentence and compares the percentages of total admissions under the different periods with those of all the jails in British India in 1897 :—

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. of total admissions.		In all jails of British India in 1897.
	1897.	1898.	1897	1898.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Not exceeding 1 month	5,304	4,899	21·97	22·88	31·47
Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	3,914	3,451	16·22	16·12	19·17
" 3 " " 6 "	4,892	3,967	20·27	18·53	18·33
" 6 " " 12 "	5,716	5,092	23·68	23·78	15·56
" 1 year " 5 years	3,622	3,120	15·00	14·57	12·75
" 5 years " 10 "	383	470	1·59	2·20	1·46
Exceeding 10 years	8	31	0·03	0·14	0·06
Sentenced to transportation ... (a) For life ...	131	207	0·54	0·97	0·65
Sentenced to transportation ... (b) For term ...	27	43	0·11	0·21	0·21
Sentenced to death	142	130	0·59	0·60	0·34

253. Of the 11,815 prisoners who remained in jail on the 31st December 1898, 20·17 per cent. was under sentence not exceeding six months; almost the same proportion was under sentences above six months and not exceeding one

year; 19·88 were under sentences above one year and not exceeding two years; 20·33 per cent. were sentenced to periods above two and not exceeding five years; 13·48 per cent. to terms above five and not exceeding ten years and 1·57 to terms exceeding ten years.

254. The total number of prisoners under sentence of transportation who remained in jail at the close of the year was 469 (306 males and 24 females under life sentences, and 132 males and seven females under term sentences), or ten more than remained on the 31st December 1897. The number admitted during the year was 250 (207 for life, 43 for terms), and 86 were deported to the Andamans, against 59 in 1897.

255. The admissions to jail of previously convicted prisoners in 1897 and 1898 are contrasted in the table below:—

Year.	Number admitted.	Number previously convicted.				Ratio per cent. of column 6 to column 2.
		Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1897	24,139	2,027	694	735	3,456	14
1898	21,410	1,698	613	514	2,825	13

The ratio per cent. of admissions of previously convicted prisoners to the total number admitted to jail in 1898 varied widely from 4, 5 and 6 in the Abbott-abad, Ráwalpindi and Dera Gházi Khan Jails, respectively, to 24 in the Karnál Jail and 22 in the Gurdáspur Jail. With the exceptions of the jails at Pesháwar and Bannu, the ratio of such admissions in the other Trans-Indus Jails was below ten per cent. in each case. The number of habituals admitted into jail during the year was 2,534. Of this number 2,504 were identified as habituals before admission into jail, 27 were identified after admission and 3 confessed themselves to be habituals. The fact that in only 30 cases were habitual offenders, on whose warrants the fact was not recorded, subsequently identified as such, while 2,504 were identified before conviction is *primâ facie* evidence of a great improvement in the means of recognition and the use made of it. The working of the systems of identification of old offenders by means of Bertillon's system of anthropometry and by finger impressions is in the hands of the Police. The recording of the latter is new in the Province, and is at present employed by way of supplement to anthropometrical measurements and not in substitution of it.

256. Escapes and Recaptures.—The number of escapes fell from ten in 1897 to five in 1898. Of these four were from inside and one from outside jail walls. None of those who escaped during the year was recaptured. At the beginning of 1898 there were 43 convicts, who had escaped during the previous ten years, still at large; of these nine were recaptured during the year and there remained 37 uncaptured at the end of the year. Three of the four escapes from inside occurred at night—two simultaneously from a sleeping ward in the Mooltan

Central Jail and one from a cell in the Lahore Central Jail. The fourth escape from inside occurred in broad daylight from the Amritsar Jail and was due to the gross carelessness of the convict warder in charge of the prisoner. The prisoner who escaped from outside was a convict officer in the Mooltan Central Jail, and was at the time employed in assisting to guard a gang of prisoners. On a plea of illness he was permitted by the warder in charge to visit the garden latrine, when he took the opportunity to make off.

257. IMPOSITION OF FETTERS.—During 1898, 5,860 convicts were placed in fetters for the following periods: under one month 2,736; one to three months 1,389; three to six months 1,091; six to twelve months 347; over 12 months 297. Although there was a satisfactory reduction in the number of prisoners fettered during the year as compared with 1897, when it was 7,818, there is no doubt that recourse was had to their use much more freely than was necessary. The Inspector-General is taking measures to improve the procedure of Superintendents in this respect.

258. DISCIPLINE, OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS.—The prison offences committed by convicts in 1897 and 1898 are compared under each head in the statement below:—

1	2	3	4										5
			OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENT.										
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.
			Relating to work.		*Relating to prohibited articles.*		*Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.*		*All other breaches of Jail rules.*		*Total.*		
YEAR.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1897	11,64	59	16,502	2,607	1,573	782	35	77	6,380	2,009	24,490	5,475	30,024
1898	11,524	49	17,346	3,405	1,799	808	38	166	5,416	2,032	24,599	6,411	31,059

While the daily average population was much the same in both years there was an increase of 1,035 offences in 1898, to which offences relating to work and to the possession of forbidden articles mainly contributed. Efforts made to exact full labour tasks and to a general stiffening of discipline no doubt account for the increase. But speaking generally, the personal equation and the frequent changes of Superintendents and consequent want of continuity of management, account in great measure for the fluctuations that take place from year to year in the statistics. Variations observed by the Inspector-General in the number of offences recorded in some jails from month to month would seem to

indicate that discipline is somewhat spasmodically maintained in them. The matter has the attention of the Inspector-General, and it is hoped the regulations will be more evenly and systematically enforced in future.

259. The following is a detail of the offences dealt with by Criminal Courts during the year :—

Escapes	11
Attempt to escape	4
Negligently suffering escape	4
Assaults	9
Causing hurt	5
Throwing filth on Jail officials	3
Aiding prisoners to escape	2
Breaches of Jail Rules	1
Offences relating to work	13
Attempt to convict suicide...	1
Destroying Government property	1
Abusing Jail officials	2
TOTAL	56

260. The punishment awarded to convicts for jail offences in 1897 and 1898 are compared in the following statement :—

1	2	3	4						5						6	7	8	9	10
			PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.																
			By Superintendents.																
			Minor.						*Major.*										
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.					
Year.	Daily average number of convicts.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 4 (*f*) to column 2.	Ratio of column 5 (*f*) to column 2.	Ratio of column 6 to column 2.	Ratio of column 5 (*d*) to column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1897	11,648	57	7,127	416	2,261	416	14,270	24,490	4,278	193	539	145	322	5,477	30,024	210	47	258	·48
1898	11,524	56	7,595	260	1,614	964	14,177	24,610	3,548	162	2,014	184	545	6,453	31,119	214	56	270	·59

The ratio of total punishments to daily average population rose from 258 in 1897 to 270 in 1898, or by about five per cent., while that of major punishments increased from 47 to 56 or by about 19 per cent. The highest ratios of major punishments to average population are returned by the Ráwalpindi, Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore, Mooltan District, Pesháwar, Amritsar and Umballa Jails. The number of floggings increased from 145 in 1897 to 184 in 1898, the Montgomery Central, Mooltan Central, Umballa, Ráwalpindi and Lahore Central having returned the largest number of cases. In ten jails whipping was not resorted to at all, and in no case was illness or death produced. There was an enormous rise in the total of major punishments (by fetters and hand-cuffing) from 539 in 1897 to 2,014 in 1898. This form of punishment was newly introduced in 1897 and was in force for about six months of the year only, while in 1898 it was in force throughout the year.

261. ESTABLISHMENT.—The table below shows the offences committed by, and the punishments awarded to, members of the jail establishment during 1898:—

Nature of offences committed.	Number of offences committed by: Jailors.	Deputy Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Muharrirs.	Head-warders.	Warders.	Total.	Nature of punishments inflicted.	Number of punishments inflicted on: Jailors.	Deputy Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Muharrirs.	Head warders.	Warders.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total number of each class of officials employed during the year.	33	87	122	1,315	1,557	Judicial ...	...	1	1	3	5	One head-warder and four warders were awarded two punishments for one and the same offence.
CRIMINAL.						Dismissal ...	...	...	2	54	56	
Negligently suffering escape of prisoners.	...	...	...	4	4	Degradation and suspension.	2	1	5	22	30	
Introducing or allowing forbidden articles into jail.	...	...	...	17	17	Fine	20	64	92	1,380	1,556	
Making false reports	...	...	...	3	3	Extra Drill ...	...	...	5	267	272	
Assaulting prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	Warning or censure.	3	23	39	453	518	
Stealing jail property	...	2	1	3	6	Transfer ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Taking illegal gratification.	...	...	...	1	1	Resignation ...	...	...	...	2	2	
Offences under Section 42 of Act IX of 1894.	...	...	...	1	1	Forfeiture of privilege leave.	...	...	...	...	...	
Throwing away uniform and refusing to do work with extreme disobedience	...	...	1	1	2							
Giving false evidence in a Criminal Court.	...	...	...	2	2							
TOTAL ...	...	2	2	32	36							
DEPARTMENTAL.												
Absence from duty ...	...	...	9	186	195							
Sleeping on duty ...	...	...	1	189	190							
Neglect of duty ...	22	79	81	740	922							
Refusal to go on transfer to other jails.	...	...	...	6	6							
Continuous disobedience of orders.	1	...	3	59	63							
Dirty arms, accoutrements or clothing.	...	...	1	54	55							
Leaving the lines without permission.	...	1	1	169	171							
Being without uniform or not falling into "present arms" to the Superintendent.	...	...	1	34	35							
Quarrelling with other warders.	...	...	5	54	59							
Not attending drill ...	...	...	5	105	110							
Insubordination ...	...	...	8	41	49							
Allowing prisoners to make a noise.	...	...	...	11	11							
Backward in drill ...	...	...	...	11	11							
Late in attendance ...	...	...	...	50	50							
Miscellaneous ...	2	7	26	436	471							
TOTAL ...	25	87	141	2,145	2,398							
GRAND TOTAL ...	25	89	143	2,177	2,434	TOTAL ...	25	89	144	2,181	2,439	

The grand total of punishments which was 2,215 in 1897 rose to 2,439 in 1898. Jailors were awarded 25 punishments in the latter as compared with 21 in the former year. Among the punishments awarded to Deputy Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Muharrirs, are two of a serious nature. In one case an Assistant Jailor of long service in the Department was convicted under Section 403, Indian Penal Code, and in another an officer filling a similar position was charged with theft, and absconded before his case came up for trial. There was an increase of 248 in the number of punishments inflicted on Warders in 1898 as compared with the previous year, composed chiefly of warnings and due to the larger daily average strength of establishment and to the maintenance of stricter discipline. The Head Warder of the Reserve Guard of the Jullundur Jail was sentenced by a Criminal Court to a fine of Rs. 20, or one month's simple imprisonment in default for attempting to induce his subordinates to leave their duty without notice, and was dismissed from the service. With this exception, there was no instance of serious insubordination, and the Warders, on the whole performed their duties satisfactorily.

262. EDUCATION.—Of the 20,836 male convicts admitted during the year only 255 possessed any literary attainments, and all the women admitted were illiterate.

263. MARK SYSTEM.—The number of convicts released during the year who came under the remission system was 3,921 as compared with 3,514 in the previous year. The longest remission—843 days was earned by a convict under a term exceeding ten years, who was released from the Lahore Central Jail. Other convicts under similar terms also gained large remissions of 505, 460, 456, 447, 440, 404 and 361 days. A remission of 52 days was the maximum gained by any convict sentenced to a term of exactly one year. The largest gratuity, Rs. 11-6-0 was earned by a convict released from the Dera Ismail Khan Jail. The average gratuity earned was Re. 1-11-0. The working of the mark system was somewhat more uniform than in 1897, though there are still marked divergences of practice, which can however be generally explained by special conditions obtaining in certain jails. The Inspector-General has given special attention to the working of the system during his inspections. But there can be no doubt that the full capabilities of the system when properly worked have not as yet been fully appreciated, but a steady improvement may be anticipated. Too free recourse was perhaps had to forfeiture of marks for punitive purposes. This is to be deprecated, as being calculated to create uncertainty in the minds of the prisoners regarding the working of the system. In the Lahore Central and Mooltan Central Jails 74 per cent. of the punishments took the form of forfeiture of marks.

264. CONVICT OFFICERS.—There was an average of 769 males and seven females employed as convict officers, being equal to a ratio per cent. of seven and three respectively of the daily average population. The number of punishments awarded to convict officers was 864 against 861 in the previous year, and the ratio of punishments to daily average employed was 111 per cent. as compared with 118 per cent. in 1897. Speaking generally the convict officers perform their duties well, but they are still very far from being as efficient as they are capable of being made. A convict warder employed with an outside gang escaped from the Mooltan Central Jail during the year.

265. DIET SCALE.—No change was made in the jail dietary during the year. Speaking generally the food supplied to the prisoners was of good quality; some improvement was made in the mode of preparing it, while its distribution is now systematically carried out so as to prevent pilfering as far as possible.

266. MAGISTERIAL LOCK-UPS.—The following abstract gives particulars of prisoners of all classes confined in the larger Judicial Lock-ups during the year :—

	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1898.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Under-trial	357	7	8,308	272	8,665	279	8,944	348	16	364	3,193	144	3,337	3,769	71	3,840	1,336	48	3	...	1	..	363	16	379
Convicted	3	2	2,718	69	2,771	71	2,842	74	1	75	363	7	370	...	...	...	2,349	62	...	..	...	...	59	3	62
Civil ...	3	..	126	2	129	2	131	3	..	3	103	1	104	...	...	...	25	1	...	..	...	..	1	...	1

There were three escapes. Two occurred simultaneously from the Muzaffargarh Lock-up and one from the lock-up at Miánwáli. There was one death only and that occurred at the lock-up at Rájanpur. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of Magisterial lock-ups was Rs. 40,662 against Rs. 43,661 in 1897, and the annual average cost per head was Rs. 91-15-11 as compared with Rs 101-8-7 in 1897.

267. EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.—The following statement compares the employment of convicts in Jail in 1897 and 1898 :—

Year.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS. On prison duties. Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, e. g., wheat grinding or manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	On jail buildings. Additions and alterations. Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	New Jails. Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	On Public Works. Public Works Jail.	Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent. of average number sentenced to labour of those employed on working days as Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1897 ...	119	11,515	374	33	105	...	567	1,24	665	3,215	669	188	33	...	...	4,241	174	...	7	5	11	37
1898 ...	116	11,393	439	44	128	...	582	1,239	625	3,154	629	255	29	...	5	4,090	5	127	42	5	11	36
Increase or decrease.	−3	−122	+65	+11	+23	...	+15	−5	−40	−61	−40	+67	−4	..	+5	−151	−169	+127	+35	...	...	−1

The average number of convicts sentenced to labour in 1898 was 122 less than in 1897, so it was not found necessary to employ so many as servants and on jail duties. Fewer hands were able to keep the buildings in several jails in order; and the closure of the Chenawán Central Jail in 1897 accounts for a considerable reduction in the number on jail repairs in 1898. More than double as many convicts were required to look after the buildings in the Lahore Central Jail in 1898 as in the previous year. The increase in the number on additions and alterations was contributed by the Montgomery Central Jail, where an average of 177 prisoners was employed on building an enclosure wall round the manufactory. The decrease of 151 in the average on manufactures was in great measure due to large numbers of prisoners having been sent during a great portion of 1898 to work on the new Lunatic Asylum project at Lahore; and to this is also ascribable the increase of 127 employed under the Public Works Department on "other extra-mural labour." The closure of the Chenawán Central Jail accounts for the decrease of 169 in the average number employed in Public Works Jail. The increase of 35 in the number shown in column 20 of the table above is explained by the fact that the convicts in the Karnál Jail worked throughout 1898 in the Remount Rearing Depôt at that station, whereas in 1897 they were so employed for only a portion of the year.

268. MANUFACTURES—*Earnings of Prisoners*—The net cash earnings of the convicts amounted to Rs. 91,581-6-0, as compared with Rs. 73,918-9-0. A reduction in the prices of jail-made paper, made in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, which require conformity with the prices in the market, where these exist and are ascertainable, accounts for some fall in the nominal cash earnings of convicts, which nevertheless averaged Rs. 8 per head against Rs. 6-7-0 in the preceding year. There was a marked recovery in the earnings of the Lahore Central Jail, which showed such unfavourable results in the preceding year. The outstanding balance due to this jail was reduced from Rs. 23,000 on 1st January to Rs. 15,000 on 31st December,—a figure still greatly higher than that shown against any other jail. Much useful work was done by prisoners on the Central Lunatic Asylum now under construction at Lahore, and there was a very large increase in the earnings of lithographic printing. A proposal for the extension of the latter industry in the Lahore Central Jail has been disposed of by administrative sanction to the erection of buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000, and increased expenditure on the Manufactory establishment which will be strengthened by the appointment of a trained Press Manager. The experimental use of steam power had already been sanctioned, and a suitable engine and other machinery have now been indented for. These measures will enable the Inspector-General of Prisons to give fuller effect to the policy of concentrating lithograpic printing in the Lahore Central Jail, which was sanctioned in 1895, but has hitherto been largely in abeyance owing to the inability of the presses of that jail to meet extensive orders.

269. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The gross expenditure on jails in 1898

is given in the following table, and compared with the expenditure of the three previous years :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	3,49,732	3,44,804	3,32,960	3,07,986
Dieting charges ...	2,20,679	2,88,890	4,04,701	2,79,397
Hospital charges ...	30,355	41,237	40,314	49,067
Clothing and bedding ...	34,464	49,979	64,254	77,430
Sanitation charges ...	3,887	5,562	4,897	4,990
Charges for moving prisoners ...	15,715	16,439	22,473	19,230
Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	20,120	37,618	44,001	45,095
Travelling allowance ...	1,332	2,358	3,735	3,431
Contingencies ...	7,800	8,193	8,846	10,704
Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant ...	8,688	21,588	7,434	13,402
TOTAL ...	6,92,772	8,16,758	9,33,615	8,10,732
Daily average population ...	11,373	11,858	12,740	12,511
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average expenditure per prisoner ...	61 0 3	68 15 9	73 6 6	64 14 9

The decrease of Rs. 1,22,883 in the total expenditure in 1898 as compared with the previous year is mainly ascribable to the diminished cost of food supplies, a smaller daily average population and to reduced expenditure on establishment, owing to the closure of the Chenawán Central Jail in July 1897. There has been a steady increase in the expenditure under the head of clothing and bedding during the past four years, so that in 1898 it was considerably more than double what it was in 1895. The explanation of this is found in the rise that has taken place during recent years in the price of woollen yarn, and the remedy urged by the Inspector-General of Prisons is the establishment of wool-spinning machinery in one of the large Central Jails. The measure has been approved and the sum of Rs. 60,000 has been assigned during the current year in the Jail Budget for the introduction of machinery into the Montgomery Central Jail. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,50,000, but the sum assigned will render it possible to make a beginning.

270. HEALTH.—The vital statistics of all classes of the jail population for 1898 are compared in the following statement with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Daily average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Daily average number sick.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio *per mille* of average strength. Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1897	12,740	17,076	394	208	1,340	31	16·33
1898	12,511	17,180	461	294	1,373	37	23·50

The death-rate among the jail population reached the figure of 23·50 per mille. This was a good deal higher than in the two previous years, and rather higher than during the years 1894 and 1895; but it is still much lower than in any other year since 1889. The Inspector-General of Prisons is of opinion that the increased mortality is, speaking generally, ascribable to the serious deterioration of health caused among the prisoners by the prevalence of malarial fevers during the autumn of 1897, and also probably to the robustness of the prisoners received in 1897 and 1898 having been more or less impaired prior to admission to jail by the scarcity that prevailed in the Province during the former year.

271. The admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among convicted prisoners in 1898 are compared in the following statement with the figures for the preceding year:—

Disease.	1897. Admissions.	1897. Deaths.	1898. Admissions.	1898. Deaths.
Dysentery	987	32	1,073	49
Malarial fever	9,477	17	8,052	17
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis and pneumonic phthisis...	85	26	95	31
Anæmia and debility	164	8	157	1
Pneumonia	192	52	296	68
Other respiratory diseases	387	9	593	9
Diarrhœa	913	14	914	19
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	1,699	1	2,214	2
Other general diseases	2,441	35	3,104	80

There was a marked decline in the admissions from malarial fever in 1898 as compared with the previous year, but the number was higher than in either 1895 or 1896. Sulphate of cinchonidine was issued as a prophylactic in

all jails with the exception of the small one at Simla in which there were only fivea dmissions from malarial fever. The general opinion among Medical Officers is that the drug is useful as a fever prophylactic and tonic.

272. The jails in which the mortality was low are shown in the following table :—

Jails.	Death-rate.
Hoshiárpur	...
Simla	...
Gujránwala	2·92
Ludhiána	4·03
Hissar	4·27
Shahpur	4·55
Ferozepore	10·28
Jhelum	12·77
Umballa	14·20
Karnál	15·04

273. The table below shows the jails in which the mortality was high :—

Jails.	Death-rate.
Kohát	60·98
Jhang	40·59
Dera Ismail Khan	40·35
Dharamsála	38·96
Lahore Central	37·09
Delhi	36·88
Bannu	31·25
Lahore District	30·95
Dera Gházi Khan	30·77
Peshàwar	26·67
Ráwalpindi	26·46
Gujrát	25·97
Mooltan Central	25·30
Jullundur	24·59
Abbott-abad	24·39

274. The ratios of mortality among convicts according to the length of time passed in jail during 1898 and the preceding four years are given in the subjoined table :—

	Mortality per mille of average strength.					Average for five years.
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1997.	1898.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not exceeding 6 months	16·60	19·71	13·77	18·44	21·07	17·92
Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	15·59	17·62	15·50	11·79	21·14	16·33
" 1 year " " 2 years	21·44	26·46	15·40	17·09	32·38	22·55
" 2 years " " 3 " ...	14·74	12·82	23·23	13·55	21·16	17·10
" 3 " " " 7 " ...	41·41	46·68	18·39	20·39	28·27	31·03
" 7 "	12·66	34·48	33·82	16·95	41·67	27·92
Mortality per mille of average convict population for each year.	18·89	22·05	16·09	16·66	23·95	19·53

Compared with 1897, there has been a general rise in the mortality in 1898 under each period of residence. This has been most marked in the case of convicts who had passed more than seven years in jail, but this death-rate is calculated on a small daily average population, and under the circumstances, great annual fluctuations in it are to be expected. Of the total deaths 37·32 per cent. occurred among convicts who had not passed more than six months in jail.

275. The influence of imprisonment on the body-weight of the prisoners released from jail during the year is shown in the following abstract :—

Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
		A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lbs.	C. From 5 to 10 lbs.	D. Over 10 lbs.	Total.	A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lbs.	C. From 5 to 10 lbs.	D. Over 10 lbs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20,875	6,400	2,968	5,085	1,963	937	10,953	1,096	1,695	524	207	3,522

Of the 20,875 convicts released from the jails in 1898, 30·66 per cent. neither gained nor lost weight, 52·47 per cent. gained and 16·87 lost. A high percentage of the prisoners discharged from the following jails had lost weight :— Lahore Central 35·71, Lahore Female 35·29, Mooltan Central 34·26, Gurdáspur 33·10, Lahore District 28·13 and Mooltan District 27·60.

276. The state of health of the prisoners admitted to, and discharged from, jail in 1898 is shown in the following table :—

State of health on admission of those admitted during the year.			Number discharged during the year.	State of health of those shown in column 4 on admission.			State of health of those shown in column 4 on release.		
Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15,965	4,630	815	20,875	16,063	4,118	694	17,793	2,771	311

In 1898, 74·57 per cent. of the convicts were admitted in good, 21·63 per cent. in indifferent, and 3·81 per cent. in bad, health. In 1897 the ratios were, respectively, 75·90, 19·96 and 4·14. So that in 1898 the general health of the convicts received in jail was somewhat better than it was in the preceding year.

277. General Remarks.—Every jail in the Province except the Mung Rasúl Central Jail, which was opened at the end of November, and the small Jail at Bannu was inspected by the Inspector-General of Prisons during the year. Commissioners of Divisions paid 41 visits, or one less than in 1897. Divisional and Sessions Judges paid 54 visits against 69 in the previous year, and the Deputy Commissioners and officers on behalf of Deputy Commissioners 824 against 887 in 1897. Non-official visitors paid 91 visits, or 23 more than in 1897.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Jurisdiction.

278. Institutions, Classification and Value of Original Suits.—The following table shows the number of original civil suits instituted in all the Courts of the Punjab in each of the past five years :—

Class of Court.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Chief Court ...	4	9	6	10	9
Divisional Courts ...	9	13	18	10	5
District Courts of general jurisdiction ...	230,943	241,751	231,564	220,610	228,855
District Small Cause Courts ...	14,068	14,630	14,699	15,573	14,394
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	5,756	6,050	6,485	6,544	5,538
Total ...	250,780	262,453	252,772	242,747	248,801

The total number of suits instituted has risen by 6,054, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as compared with the year 1897. The number of suits instituted is,

however, below that of every year shown in the statement except 1897. The increase occurred chiefly in District Courts of general jurisdiction, and has been widely distributed.

279. The number of small causes, land suits and unclassed suits, compared with the numbers of the former three years, was—

Description of Suits.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Small causes	229,538	217,251	204,960	212,944
Land suits	18,393	20,610	24,770	23,016
Unclassed suits	14,500	14,887	12,997	12,827

There is a slight increase under the head of small causes, and land suits still continue considerably above the average.

280. The following table shows the number of suits instituted under the chief heads of classification for each of the past five years :—

	Description of Suits.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
I.—Suits for money or moveable property.	On registered bonds	2,005	1,974	1,879	1,777	2,343
	On unregistered bonds	114,946	117,302	106,665	100,226	106,450
	Other suits	102,982	110,262	108,707	102,957	104,151
	Total ...	219,933 88 p. c.	229,538 88 p. c.	217,251 86 p. c.	204,960 84 p. c.	212,944 86 p. c.
II.—Other suits.	Suits for possession or recovery of immoveable property, other than pre-emption suits and suits between mortgagor and mortgagee for possession.	14,445	14,972	15,927	15,972	15,468
	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption	2,840	2,995	3,629	4,580	4,673
	Mortgage suits, *i. e.* for foreclosure, and other suits for possession by mortgagor and mortgagee.	7,258 (both kinds)	7,791 (both kinds)	8,580 (both kinds)	8,094	7,254
	Mortgage suits, *i. e.* for redemption, and other suits for possession by mortgagor and mortgagee.				2,444	2,363
	Suits for specific relief other than those shown above.	1,381	1,725	2,256	2,073	1,646
	Suits relating to religious and other endowments ...	12	24	8	66	78
	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights, including suits for judicial separation and suits for dower.	3,376	3,778	3,496	2,868	2,723
	Suits for dissolution of marriage	79	115	51	64	38
	Contested suits under Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881.	9	13	40	38	18
	Any other suits to enforce wills, not falling under Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881.	21	33	9	54	8
	Any other suits not included in above	1,426	1,469	1,525	1,534	1,588
	Total ...	30,847 12 p. c.	32,915 12 p. c	35,521 14 p. c.	37,787 16 p. c.	35,857 14 p. c.
	Grand Total ...	250,780	262,453	252,772	242,747	248,801

There is an increase under all heads shown in the first part of the statement. The differences under the second part are small. Mortgage suits

both for foreclosure and redemption have fallen, the figures being 10,538 in the year 1897 and 9,617 in the year 1898. Suits for specific relief show a marked decrease; they have fallen from 2,073 in the year 1897 to 1,646 in the year under report, or 20 per cent. The District Judge of Ludhiána remarks that the marked decrease in suits for specific relief is probably due to the majority of the plaintiffs having been disappointed in suits brought by them in collusion with their fathers to contest the validity of alienations made by the latter, after hearing of the Chief Court Ruling No. 73 of 1895.

281. Pre-emption cases have risen again this year. In this connection the Divisional Judge of Jullundur writes :—

"The District Judge has rightly called attention to the increase of pre-emption suits as the most important point under this head. Among the minor questions of Civil Court administration I know of none which so urgently calls for reform as the law of pre-emption. In its present form it is a grotesque mockery of what might easily, with a few simple changes, be a thoroughly popular and useful measure. The evils of the present system are the vagueness, artificiality and careless drafting of the pre-emption clauses of the Punjab Laws Act, and the curious complications which have arisen under the case law gradually evolved therefrom. The result is that the law to a large extent defeats its own object. The land, in far too many cases, goes to the very class which it is desirable to avoid, owing to the literal interpretation of the existing law, and even where a proper pre-emptor comes into Court with a straightforward claim, he runs a risk of being ruined with expensive litigation owing to the numerous loop-holes for chicanery and uncertainty as to what view the Courts will eventually take. I can see no serious difficulty in avoiding all this, provided that the draftsman, in the event of the amendment of the law, be given a tolerably free hand to make it conform to the intention, without merely tinkering at the unfortunately bad work of his predecessor."

282. Out of the 212,944 small causes, 41,376 did not exceed Rs. 10 in value; 101,116 exceeded Rs. 10, but did not exceed Rs. 50 in value; 38,870 exceeded Rs. 50, but did not exceed Rs. 100; the number above Rs. 100 was 31,582.

The greater part of the increase occurred in suits of over Rs. 50.

283. Out of 248,801 suits instituted in the Province, 1,351 were of indeterminate value. The total value of the litigation was Rs. 2,44,94,573, or Rs. 8,50,620 more than in the preceding year. The average value has risen from Rs. 97-15-7 in 1897 to Rs. 98-15-9 in the year under report. This is higher than in any year since 1890. Under the first head, namely, suits for money or moveable property, the value has increased by about ten lakhs, and the average value has also risen from Rs. 71-14-10 to Rs. 73-13-4. In suits for land assessed or subject to assessment the value has fallen by about three lakhs as compared with the preceding year, but is still higher than in the year 1896 by ten lakhs. The average value under this head has risen by about six rupees. In suits for other immoveable property, although the number of suits shows a slight increase, their value has fallen by about two lakhs. Other suits have decreased in number by 244, while their value has risen by about three lakhs; the average value under this head has consequently gone up from Rs. 347-1-0 to Rs. 432-3-1.

284. The following table shows the manner of disposal of original civil suits during each of the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	PERCENTAGE OF CASES.									
YEAR.	Plaints rejected after registration.	Dismissed on default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on admission.	Decreed or dismissed *ex parte*.	Referred to arbitration.	Contested and decided in favour of plaintiff.	Contested and decreed in favour of defendant.	Percentage of contested cases decided in favour of plaintiff to the number contested.
1894	1·2	19·8	0·3	16·1	17·7	16·4	0·6	21·4	6·5	77·3
1895	1·5	19·6	0·4	16·1	17·4	17·4	0·6	20·7	6·3	77·0
1896	1·5	19·2	0·5	15·9	17·3	17·1	0·6	21·1	6·8	75·7
1897	1·3	20·1	0·5	15·0	18·1	17·1	0·6	20·7	6·6	76·1
1898	1·5	19·1	0·5	15·9	17·7	18·2	0·6	20·6	5·9	77·6

About 74 per cent. of the litigation is usually disposed of without contest. The proportions are very much the same as in the year 1897, and seem to vary but slightly from year to year.

285. The number of cases referred to arbitration was 1,767 against 1,727 in the preceding year. The proportion was the same as in the five past years, namely 0·6.

286. The average duration of suits for the Province in each of the past five years was :—

	DAYS.	
	Contested.	*Uncontested.*
1894	35	23
1895	35	23
1896	37	25
1897	39	25
1898	42	25

The average duration of contested suits has risen gradually since 1894. This result may be attributed to the growing complexity of our civil law, and the increasing tendency to employ pleaders in even the most trivial cases.

287. AGENCY BY WHICH ORIGINAL LITIGATION WAS DISPOSED OF.—The following table shows the manner in which original civil suits were distributed

between the various grades of District Courts during each of the past three years:—

Number of officers employed on civil work.			Grade of Officer.	Original suits decided.						Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
				Number.			Percentage.					
1896.	1897.	1898.		1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
43	41	42	District Judges and Sub-Judges with appellate powers.	3,888	3,978	4,454	1·4	1·5	1·7	90	97	106
42	40	42	Assistant Commissioners	4,076	4,366	3,090	1·5	1·7	1·2	97	109	74
99	96	98	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	14,443	16,153	15,640	5·4	6·3	5·9	146	168	160
126	127	127	Tahsíldárs	18,343	19,141	18,247	6·9	7·5	6·9	146	152	144
6	4	6	Náib Tahsíldárs	1,335	1,267	887	0·5	0·5	0·3	222	316	148
85	85	85	Munsifs	166,318	153,460	163,435	62·5	60·2	62·4	1,957	1,806	1,923
7	7	7	Judges of District Small Cause Courts.	14,916	16,110	14,818	5·6	6·3	5·7	2,131	2,301	2,116
...	...	...	Munsifs exercising Small Cause Court powers.	17,950	16,922	15,587	6·7	6·6	6·0	2,244	2,115	1,948
9	9	9	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	6,470	6,587	5,699	2·4	2·6	2·2	719	732	633
76	75	76	Honorary Civil Judges ...	18,170	16,739	20,001	6·8	6·6	7·7	239	223	263
			Total ...	265,909	254,723	261,858	...	...	...	...	...	...

The average number of disposals by each class of officer was lower than in the year 1897, except in the cases of District Judges, Munsifs and Honorary Civil Judges, who have amply compensated for their small outturn last year. It had long been recognized that the number of Munsifs in the Province was insufficient to adequately deal with the work imposed upon them. The Judges are therefore gratified that the entertainment of three additional Munsifs has been sanctioned. Their appointments were made with effect from January 3rd, 1899, so that the extent of the relief afforded cannot yet be ascertained.

288. The following table shows the number of small causes, land suits and unclassed suits, respectively, disposed of by each class of Court during each of the past two years :—

Class of Court.	1897. Small causes.	1897. Land suits.	1897. Unclassed suits.	1898. Small causes.	1898. Land suits.	1898. Unclassed suits.
District Judges	512	996	1,182	767	979	896
Sub-Judges with appellate powers	229	673	386	223	1,060	529
Assistant Commissioners	1,966	1,766	634	1,598	1,168	324
Extra Assistant Commissioners	2,401	11,022	2,730	3,483	9,575	2,582
Small Cause Courts	22,697	...	...	20,517	...	...
Munsifs	160,666	1,546	8,776	167,654	2,098	9,270
Tahsíl Courts	8,435	10,303	1,670	8,273	9,494	1,367
Honorary Civil Judges	14,906	1,184	649	17,499	1,874	628

Munsifs have disposed of more land suits than in any of the past three years, while there is a corresponding decrease in the case of Assistant Commissioners.

289. Miscellaneous Proceedings.—In the Hissar and Rohtak Districts applications for foreclosure show an alarming tendency to increase.

The figures for the past four years are—

	Year			Year	
Hissar ...	1895	186	Rohtak ...	1895	270
	1896	349		1896	321
	1897	503		1897	402
	1898	966		1898	943

Thus in the last four years cases of this description have increased by more than 400 per cent. in Hissar and by about 250 per cent. in Rohtak. This enormous rise is, of course, most deplorable. That it is mainly due to the recent famine admits of no doubt. These statistics lend additional force to the proposal that the operation of the foreclosure regulation ought to be suspended during and for some years after a period of famine.

Many judicial officers comment most unfavourably on this antiquated piece of procedure, and they all agree that the present rules require amendment.

290. Execution of Decrees.—The following statement shows details of execution business in the District Courts of the Punjab for each of the past two years :—

Year.	Total number of applications for execution of decrees before the Courts.	Transferred.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Wholly infructuous.	Total number disposed of.	Percentage of cases completely executed to the number disposed of.	Value of money decrees in execution.	Amount realized. Voluntarily.	Amount realized. After execution of coercive process.	Percentage realized.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1897	216,852	1,656	48,145	38,533	103,021	191,355	25	1,45,32,689	8,73,267	30,21,882	27
1898	238,332	1,613	49,738	40,472	116,856	208,079	24	1,64,39,141	7,87,311	34,87,254	26

The percentage of wholly infructuous decrees has risen from 54 in the year 1897 to 56 in the year under report, and the percentage of realization was nearly the same as last year.

291. SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The following table shows the original work for disposal by Provincial and Cantonment Small Cause Courts, and the manner of disposal for each of the past two years. The work disposed of by Munsifs in the exercise of special Small Cause Court jurisdiction under Section 30 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, is also shown in the table :—

Courts.	Year.	Number of Civil Suits on the file.					Disposed of without trial.	Without contest.	With contest.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending for more than three months.	Percentage of contested cases.	Average duration.	
		Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted under Sections 99 and 103, Act XIV of 1882, or the Small Cause Courts Act	Received by transfer.	Total.								Contested.	Uncontested.
District Small Cause Courts.	1897	941	15,573	541	...	17,055	1,752	9,570	4,788	16,110	945	119	29	18	12
	1898	945	14,374	492	...	15,811	2,045	9,157	3,616	14,818	993	136	25	20	14
Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	1897	566	6,544	111	...	7,221	942	4,368	1,277	6,587	634	98	19	26	19
	1898	634	5,538	98	...	6,270	816	3,404	1,479	5,699	571	75	25	27	25
Munsifs ...	1897	1,007	16,425	431	...	17,863	3,591	8,511	4,820	16,922	941	31	28	22	19
	1898	941	15,155	428	...	16,524	3,231	7,649	4,707	15,587	937	43	30	21	18

There has been a decrease in the amount of business coming before all Courts shown in the above table. The Courts have been able to keep pace with institutions, and the pending file is satisfactory. The proportion of contested cases has risen, except in the case of District Small Cause Courts, where it fell from 29 to 25 per cent.

The average duration in District and Cantonment Small Cause Courts has gone up, while it fell in Munsifs' Courts.

292. The Registrars of the several Small Cause Courts disposed of work as follows :—

Delhi	1,559
Simla	435
Amritsar	1,616
Lahore	2,181

Appellate Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

293. APPELLATE WORK IN DISTRICT COURTS.—The number of appeals instituted in District Courts has again decreased as compared with the past three years, but the number in Divisional Courts has correspondingly increased.

The percentage of appeals to appealable orders was the same as in the year 1897.

294. The subjoined table shows for District Courts the number of appeals for disposal, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year, with the average duration in each of the past four years :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Average duration.
1895	726	9,326	247	10,299	9,432	867	30
1896	867	9,354	246	10,467	9,546	921	31
1897	921	8,478	171	9,570	8,913	657	35
1898	657	7,795	238	8,690	7,979	711	33

The amount of appellate business before the District Courts was lighter than in the past three years. The disposals kept pace with institutions, and the pending file was not heavy. The average duration has fallen from 35 to 33 days.

In addition to the appeals from decrees, there were 1,000 appeals from orders which came before the District Courts for disposal during the year as compared with 895 in the preceding year. Of these, 913 were disposed of, leaving a pending file of 87 at the close of the year.

295. APPELLATE WORK OF DIVISIONAL COURTS.—The number of appeals pending from the previous year, the number instituted and disposed of during the year, and the number pending at the close of the year, in Divisional Courts, for each of the past two years, are shown below :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted, re-admitted, &c., during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1897	1,895	8,116	10,011	7,468	2,543
1898	2,543	8,340	10,883	8,825	2,058

The institution of appeals from decrees in Divisional Courts shows an increase of about 3 per cent. Though the amount of work to be dealt with was larger than in the year 1897, the pending file has been reduced.

296. The following figures show how appeals were disposed of in the Divisional Courts :—

	Percentage.	
	1897.	1898.
Transferred, struck off for default and otherwise not prosecuted	5·5	3·8
Order of the Lower Court upheld	59·9	60·0
Ditto ditto modified	9·7	9·0
Ditto ditto reversed	16·8	20·0
Cases remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	8·1	7·2

The number of appeals from orders for disposal before the Divisional Courts was 1,067 as compared with 1,071 in the year 1897. Of these, 858 were from orders under Section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure and 209 from other miscellaneous orders. Nine hundred and eleven appeals were disposed of, leaving a pending file of 156 at the close of the year. The average duration rose from 54 days in the year 1897 to 63 days in the year under report.

Civil Business of the Chief Court.

297. The following table shows the institution of civil business in the Chief Court for each of the past five years :—

Year.	Original Civil suits.	Appeals from decrees.	Appeals from orders.	Applications for revision.	References under Sections 617 and 646 (b) of the Civil Procedure Code and Sections 99 (a) and 100 of the Tenancy Act.	Others.
1894	4	1,233	216	1,921	140	418
1895	9	1,187	205	2,202	102	408
1896	6	1,201	254	2,416	130	510
1897	10	1,259	242	2,311	85	508
1898	9	1,412	236	2,192	79	517

The number of appeals from decrees instituted in the Chief Court shows an increase of 153 cases, or 12 per cent. The number is greater than in any of the past ten years. The number of applications for revision has fallen from 2,311 in the year 1897 to 2,192 in the year under report.

298. The following table shows the number of appeals from decrees and orders above and below Rs. 5,000 in value, respectively, during each of the past two years :—

Description of Appeals.		1897.	1898.
Appeals from decrees	First appeals, where value of suits is Rs. 5,000 or more	81	68
	Further appeals, where value of suits is under Rs. 5,000	1,098	1,266
Appeals from orders	First appeals, where value of subject matter is Rs. 5,000 or more, or from an order passed under a special Act	124	119
	Further appeals ditto ditto ditto	178	117
Appeals on certificates of Divisional Judges		80	78

Further appeals from decrees show a marked increase.

299. The following is a general statement of civil appellate work in Chief Court, showing institutions and disposals, with manner of disposal of appeals from decrees and orders for each of the past two years :—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Description of Appeals.		Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number of appeals disposed of.	Percentage of Appeals. Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected.	Affirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Average duration.
First Appeals.	From decrees	1897	81	202	43	...	5	16	35	16	18	10	314
	„ orders	1897	124	155	105	1	...	41	21	3	21	13	128
	Total ...	...	205	357	148	1	1	34	25	7	20	12	182
	From decrees	1898	68	227	76	4	8	17	42	12	11	6	551
	„ orders	1898	119	167	102	4	5	48	21	5	10	7	123
	Total ...	...	187	394	178	4	6	35	29	8	11	7	306
Further Appeals.	From decrees	1897	1,178	2,473	982	...	1	42	27	5	21	4	376
	„ orders	1897	118	173	116	6	...	36	19	1	20	18	135
	Total ...	...	1,296	2,646	1,098	1	1	41	26	5	21	5	351
	From decrees	1898	1,344	2,835	1,137	...	6	35	32	6	16	5	502
	„ orders	1898	117	176	85	2	...	38	24	5	14	17	145
	Total ...	...	1,461	3,011	1,222	...	6	35	30	6	17	6	476
Grand Total ...		1897	1,501	3,003	1,246	1	1	40	26	5	21	6	331
		1898	1,648	3,405	1,400	1	6	35	30	6	16	6	454

The institutions were heavier than in the year 1897 by 147, the disposals, though greater than in the year 1897, did not keep pace with institutions, and the pending file has consequently gone up. Two Judges were absent on leave for a month each without a *locum tenens*. A sixth Judge was, however, employed during the year. If it had not been for this addition to the number of Judges, the arrears would have increased considerably. It is to be hoped that his appointment will be again sanctioned in November. As long as the law of appeal remains as it is, it is not likely that much reduction will be effected in the pending file even with six Judges.

300. The pending file, compared with previous years, was—

Year.	Number of appeals pending: In Chambers.	Before Court.	Over three months.	More than a year.
1896	226	1,276	1,218	609
1897	201	1,556	1,447	810
1898	413	1,592	1,640	948

301. The amount of other civil business disposed of by the Chief Court in each of the past two years is shown below:—

Description of Suits.	1897.	1898.
Original matrimonial cases	7	9
References under Section 17, Act IV of 1869	...	...
Uncontested applications for probates and letters of administration		14
Contested applications for probates and letters of administration	...	...
References under Section 617, Civil Procedure Code	1	...
Applications for review, for permission to appeal as a pauper, to stay execution of decrees, and other miscellaneous applications	548	475
Total	582	498

GENERAL.

302. The annexed table shows the number of processes issued, and the receipts and expenditure in District Courts for each of the past two years:—

Year.	Number of processes issued.			Value of stamps for the service of processes filed during the year.	Total expenditure.
	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
1897	1,423,917	259,040	251,940	4,87,546	2,33,433
1898	1,655,685	234,884	238,296	4,93,194	2,29,261

The increase in the number of civil processes issued and the value of stamps for the service of processes is due to an increase in the number of institutions.

In Divisional Courts a sum of Rs. 8,088 was realized on account of process fees, while a sum of Rs. 4,656 was expended on establishment and postage.

In Commissioners' Courts a sum of Rs. 843 was realized on account of process fees, while a sum of Rs. 1,412 was expended on establishment and postage.

In the Chief Court a sum of Rs. 3,795 was realized from process fees, while a sum of Rs. 350 was expended on postage.

The net profit to Government was Rs. 2,70,241 as compared with Rs. 2,60,297 in the year 1897.

303. The income in Divisional and District Courts from fees for inspection of judicial records in each of the past two years was—

	1897.	1898.
Divisional Courts	7,349	7,893
District Courts	65,734	66,434

REGISTRATION.

304. REGISTRATION.—The following statement shows for the last three years the amount of registration business done in respect of which fees are charged, amount of fees taken, charges and net receipts:—

	Number of documents.			Fees.			Total for three years 1896-99.		Total for three years 1893-96.		Increase or decrease between the two periods.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Number of documents.	Fees.	Number of documents.	Fees.	Number of documents.	Fees.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Book I { Registrations affecting immoveable property. Compulsory.	105,346	1,12,359	94,501	2,63,524 0 0	2,53,133 8 0	2,19,035 7 0	312,206	7,35,692 15 0	229,624	573,984 0 0	+ 82,582	+ 1,61,708 15 0
Book I { Registrations affecting immoveable property. Optional	54,365	52,463	37,954	27,209 0 0	26,259 14 0	18,996 5 0	144,782	72,465 3 0	89,546	44,821 8 0	+ 55,236	+ 27,643 11 0
Book IV { Registrations affecting moveable property.	9,970	8,628	7,957	9,980 8 0	8,707 0 0	7,976 8 0	26,55	26,664 0 0	26,865	26,868 8 0	− 310	− 204 8 0
Book III { Number of wills registered.	846	784	704	3,388 0 0	3,137 0 0	2,820 0 0	2,334	9,345 0 0	2,518	10,060 0 0	− 184	− 715 0 0
Book III { Authorities to adopt ...	6	12	7	24 0 0	48 0 0	28 0 0	25	100 0 0	24	96 0 0	+ 1	+ 4 0 0
Extraordinary fees and fines ...	...	...	...	1,12,478 0 11	1,26,751 14 4	1,05,558 14 3	...	3,44,788 13 6	...	2,39,200 9 1	...	+ 1,05,588 4 5
Total number of documents registered.	170,533	174,246	141,123	...	...	...	485,902	...	348,577	...	+ 137,325	...
Total receipts	...	...	...	4,16,603 8 11	4,18,037 4 4	3,54,415 2 3	...	11,89,055 15 6	...	8,95,030 9 1	...	+ 2,94,025 6 5
Total charges	...	...	...	1,49,420 6 4	1,51,728 6 6	1,45,037 11 5	...	4,46,186 8 3	...	3,63,312 7 8	...	+ 82,874 0 7
Net receipts	...	...	...	2,67,183 2 7	2,66,308 13 10	2,09,377 6 10	...	7,42,869 7 3	...	5,31,718 1 5	...	+ 2,11,151 5 10

The statement shows that the receipts have been greater by Rs. 2,94,025 than in the preceding triennium, which latter showed an advance of only Rs. 76,361 on the triennium 1890—1893. Thus, instead of an increase of 9 per cent., there is one of 33 per cent. to notice.

305. The total number of documents registered (485,902 compared with 348,577 in 1893—1896) has increased by 39 per cent. in place of the increase of 15 per cent. which the triennium 1893-1896 showed. This increase occurred entirely in connection with registrations affecting immoveable property, both optional and compulsory; there being an increase of over 55,000 in the one case, and of over 82,000 in the other case.

306. The number of deeds affecting moveable property which were registered declined by 310.

307. Thus the increased receipts of the triennium are accounted for—(1) by the much greater number of deeds affecting immoveable property which were registered; and (2) an increase of over a lakh under the head "Extraordinary fees and fines."

308. The charges of the triennium 1893—1896 were greater than those of the period 1890—1893 by Rs. 57,351; and those of the period 1896—1899 exceeded the charges of the period 1893—1896 by Rs. 82,874. The aggregate charges for the period under report amounted to Rs. 4,46,186, giving an average annual charge of about Rs. 1,48,720. The figure of average annual gross receipts stands at Rs. 3,96,350, and of net receipts at Rs. 2,47,623.

309. The percentage of fees appropriated by non-official Sub-Registrars particularly causes increase of charges to be concurrent with expansion of registration business. This percentage amounts to about 50 per cent. of the total charges. The cost of clerical establishments in the various offices (including cost of the office of the Inspector-General of Registration) comes to about 45 per cent. The remaining 5 per cent. of charges occurs over travelling allowance, furniture, postage, stationery and miscellaneous.

310. The following statements show for the last six years the figures for compulsory registration of transfers, and for optional.

The figures for compulsory registration of transfers were :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896 97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Sales, agricultural	14,428	12,888	15,653	21,530	20,468	17,519
Sales, non-agricultural	8,908	9,000	9,972	10,169	9,302	9,226
Mortgages, agricultural	41,090	35,661	39 904	56,979	65,118	50,997
Morgages, non-agricultural	8,933	8,748	9,682	10,957	11,710	11,016
TOTAL ...	73,359	66,297	75,211	99,635	106,598	88,758

This statement shows that while agricultural sales and mortgages increased in the year 1896-97 by 67 per cent. and 60 per cent. on the sales and

mortgages recorded in the year 1894-95; non-agricultural sales and mortgages, the same two years being considered, increased by only 13 per cent. and 25 per cent.

311. Optional registration of transfers :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Sales, agricultural	3,745	3,812	5,188	7,880	6,991	5,469
Sales, non-agricultural	3,721	4,061	4,599	5,242	4,554	3,909
Mortgages, agricultural	13,728	14,543	19,259	32,811	32,925	22,390
Mortgages, non-agricultural	4,820	4,420	5,050	7,112	6,580	4,985
TOTAL ...	26,014	26,836	34,096	53,045	51,050	36,753

In the above statement it will be seen that the number of optional registrations of agricultural sales and mortgages in 1896-97 was more than double the number in 1894-95, while in the case of non-agricultural transfers, the figures for the same two years being taken, the increase was 29 per cent. more in the case of sales and 61 per cent. in the case of mortgages.

Owing to the exigencies of the drought agriculturists were, in many districts, thrown into the hands of the money-lenders, who evidently were disinclined to advance loans without sufficient security in the form of landed property strengthened by the legal evidence of registration.

312. The grand total of value of all classes of property transferred by all documents registered was in—

	Rs.
1893-94	4,65,00,000
1894-95	4,31,00,000
1895-96	4,82,00,000
1896-97	6,19,00,000
1897-98	6,06,00,000
1898-99	5,77,00,000

313. The identification of witnesses by proper agency is a point which has received a good deal of attention in the last three years. It is now reported from almost all districts that only zaildárs, lambardárs or zamíndárs of the neighbourhood in which the parties reside, and preferably such as those who are known to the Sub-Registrar, are ordinarily accepted as witnesses.

314. All registering officers are required to have the thumb marks taken of all presenters of documents under the endorsement prescribed by Section 52 of the Act, and also those of all persons admitting execution under the endorsement prescribed by Section 58.

315. A new scale of registration fees and of copying fees was introduced with effect from 1st April 1897. The old fee for any obligatory registration was Rs. 2-8-0. The new fee fixed is Re. 1 when the value does not exceed Rs. 200, and Rs. 2 when it does not exceed Rs. 400. A fee of Rs. 3 is required in the case of a value of Rs. 600, Rs. 4 for a value of Rs. 1,000, and so on, up to a fee of Rs. 18 for a value of Rs. 20,000, and a higher fee for higher values. In the triennium 1893—1896 the highest total of fees levied on compulsory registrations in any one year amounted to Rs. 2,01,150. The highest total in the triennium under report was Rs. 2,63,524, the lowest (1898-99) being Rs. 2,19,035.

316. There are now existing the following offices :—

Registrars ...		31
Ex-officio Sub-Registrars.	Cantonment Magistrates ...	8
	Treasury Officers ...	6
	Tahsíldárs ...	38
	Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions ...	2
Ex-officio Joint Sub-Registrars.	Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Division ...	1
	Tahsíldárs ...	89
Non-official Sub-Registrars...		93
Non-official Joint Sub-Registrars ...		25
	Total ...	293

317. The following statement shows the number of Registrars, official and non-official sub-Registrars as they stood at the end of the last financial year :—

	Number of offices.	Number of deeds registered by them.
Registrars...	31	305
Official Sub Registrars ...	144	22,704
Non-official Sub-Registrars ...	118	118,114

During the year 1898-99 no new offices were opened or closed.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

318. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The Municipality of Fatahabad in the Hissar District was abolished during the year under report and the town was constituted a Notified Area under the provisions of Chapter XI of the Municipal Act. Since the opening of the Southern Punjab Railway the little trade which went *viâ* Fatahabad has left it for Tohána. Tohána has also been constituted a Notified Area. The provisions of Chapter XI of the Municipal Act were also extended to the townships of Hidáyatpur Chhaoni, Punahána, Nuh and Hathni in the Gurgaon District. The Municipality of Lyallpur, the constitution of which was sanctioned during 1897-98, did not actually come into existence till after the close of the year now under report. The town of Bahrámpur in the Gurdáspur District was constituted a Notified Area during the present year. Sanction for this had been obtained in 1897-98. The octroi limits of the Rohtak Municipality were revised so as to exclude the grain mandi near the railway station, thus exemplifying the general policy of Government

which is to prevent the free movement of grain being unduly hampered by Municipal taxation. The octroi limits of the Municipalities of Dera Nának, Kalánaur, Gurdáspur, Pathánkot, Dínanagar and Srígovindpur in the Gurdáspur District were also revised. The boundaries of the Dharmkot Municipality were enlarged, so as to include several new houses which have sprung up close to the town. In the same way the boundaries of the Abbott-abad Municipality were extended. In this, as in many other similar cases, it was found necessary to extend the boundaries in order to improve sanitation and enforce the conservancy rules in the tract adjoining the Cantonment, in which several new houses have recently been built. The only other alteration in boundaries was the inclusion within the Municipal limits of Murree of a small plot of land which had a short time previously been excluded from the Sunny Bank Cantonment. The Tahsíldárs of Hissar and Hánsi were appointed *ex-officio* Presidents of their respective Municipalities during the year under report. Considerable discussion took place this year on the subject of the reform of the Municipal Committee of Mooltan. It was decided to reduce the number of members, and to equalize the numbers of Hindús and Muhammadans on the Committee, as the former had previously obtained a large preponderance. Revised rules were published to secure these two objects, but their publication did not take place till after the close of the year under report.

319. The following table shows the results of elections held in each Division during the year:—

Division.	Number of vacancies to be filled by election.	Number of candidates		Number of seats.			Result of elections.		Voters.		Percentage of voting strength.	Remarks.
		Old members seeking re-election.	New candidates.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Left vacant or filled by nomination.	Old members re-elected.	New candidates elected.	Number qualified to vote.	Number who polled.		
Delhi ...	43	31	42	21	18	4	28	11	7,077	3,375	47	
Jullundur ...	50	46	25	26	24	...	38	12	6,346	2,288	36	
Lahore ...	62	52	33	13	49	...	46	16	4,829	3,164	65	
Ráwalpindi ...	56	44	45	24	32	...	41	15	12,739	8,898	69	
Peshâwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In the Frontier Divisions the elective system is only in force in the Muzaffargarh District.
Derajât ...	4	4	2	2	2	...	4	...	633	426	67	
TOTAL ...	215	177	147	86	125	4	157	54	31,624	18,151	57	

The number of vacancies was considerably less than last year. The proportion of contested to uncontested elections was, however, approximately the same.

The percentage of voters who exercised their rights also remained stationary, and the proportion of old members who were re-elected was approximately the same as during last year. Turning to the elections in the Delhi Division it is found that in the 7 districts of this Division there were 43 vacancies, which produced 21 contested elections. Of the 3 vacancies on the Municipal Committee of Simla, only 1 necessitated a contested election. In the Rohtak Municipality there were 2 vacancies. In 1 case an old member was re-elected, and in the other no candidate was forthcoming, and the seat was accordingly filled by nomination under Section 5 (3) of the Municipal Act. Similarly in Jhajjar in the Rohtak District there were 2 vacancies, but no candidates were proposed. Both seats were filled by nomination. In the case of Bahádurgarh in the same district there were 2 contested elections for 2 vacancies. In each case the late member retained his seat. The interest taken in elections in the Delhi Division is not keen, but the Commissioner notes that the elections in the Umballa and Jagádhri Municipalities were keenly contested; and Sádhaura also evinced an interest in the return of members as is shown by the fact that 11 candidates appeared for 4 seats. In the Jullundur Division there were 2 vacancies in the Kángra Municipality. They were both secured by the retiring members, though in 1 case the election was contested. In the Municipality of Tánda in the Hoshiárpur District there were 3 vacancies and 2 contested elections. Some enthusiasm was manifested in the case of the Kartárpur Municipal Committee in the Jullundur District. Five vacancies produced 5 contested elections: 5 retiring members were successful and 65 per cent. of the voting strength appeared at the polls. In other cases great interest was manifested during the earlier stages of an election, but the candidates withdrew at the last moment, as in the case of Banga in the Jullundur District, where 7 candidates appeared for 2 vacancies. Thirty-one votes had actually been recorded when all of the candidates with the exception of 2 withdrew from the contest. In the Ludhiána District the interest appears to be keener. In the Sadr Municipality 5 vacancies produced 4 contested elections. Two seats were retained by retiring members and 2 were secured by new candidates. In the Jagraon Municipality in the same district there were 2 contested elections, and as many as 88·8 per cent. of the voters appeared at the polls. In the Lahore Division 49 of the 62 seats which fell vacant were filled without any poll being necessary. It is curious that only in the minor towns of Amritsar is any interest shown in the elections. It appears that there was no vacancy in these minor Municipalities without a contested election. Two vacancies occurred in the Municipality of Muzaffargarh, which is the only district in the two Frontier Divisions in which the elective system is in force. Seventy per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. In the Ráwalpindi Division there were 56 vacancies, out of which only 24 were contested. Forty-four old members and 45 new candidates presented themselves, and 41 of the former and 15 of the latter were elected. It is noticeable that the Municipal electorate generally are conservative in this matter, and very few retiring members are rejected if they seek re-election. As was noticed last year the districts of Gujrát and Jhelum show most interest in the matter of elections. In these 2 districts no seat was allowed to go uncontested except in one instance, that of the Municipal Committee of Jalálpur.

320. The prescribed proportion of 2 elected members to 1 *ex-officio* or nominated member is generally maintained throughout the Province; but a disproportion in the members of the Wazirabad Municipal Committee has been noticeable for the last three years. There has also been a disproportion for the last two years in the case of the Ráekot, Khanna and Máchiwára Committees in the Ludhiána District. In only 2 cases has the proportion been altered. In the Rohtak Committee the proportion of *ex-officio* and nominated to elected members was altered from 4 to 8 to 5 to 7, and in the case of the Jhajjar Municipal Committee the same proportion was altered from 5 to 7 to 7 to 5.

321. The Municipal Committees of Delhi and Simla held as usual a large number of well attended meetings during the year under report, the numbers being 46 and 71 respectively as against 52 and 46 last year. The Municipal Committees of Fatahabad in the Hissar District, Jhajjar, Beri and Bahádurgarh in Rohtak, Ballabgarh in Delhi and Jagádhri in Umballa failed to hold the requisite number of meetings. Fatahabad, Beri and Ballabgarh were similarly reported on last year. The Tahsíldár of Ballabgarh, who is an *ex-officio* member of the Faridabad Municipal Committee, failed to attend a single meeting during the year. As was noticed in last year's review, the Municipal Committee of Umballa frequently has to adjourn its sittings for want of a quorum. The Committee transacted business on 35 occasions. But it also met on 17 occasions, on which the meetings had to be postponed owing to the want of a quorum. It is hoped that the reduction of the prescribed quorum from 5 to 3 will result in a better record next year. In the Jullundur Division the Municipal Committee of Hoshiárpur held only 12 meetings against 19 last year. The average attendance at these meetings was 13 as against 14 last year. There was only one Committee in the Ludhiána District (that of Ráekot) which did not hold the prescribed number of meetings. The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána remarks that "considering that the majority of members are busy men of business, I think the attendance is satisfactory." The Municipal Committee of Núrmahal in the Jullundur District held only 7 meetings. Nakodar held only 10 and Aláwalpur 11. The average attendance was, however, high, being 75 per cent. of the total number of members. The Municipal Committees of Zíra and Makhu in the Ferozepore District failed to hold the prescribed number of meetings. The average attendance was, however, higher than last year, being 10 and 5 as against 5 and 4 during the previous year. The Ferozepore Committee held 17 meetings as against 27 last year. This was a considerable decrease, but the Deputy Commissioner notes that the average attendance has risen, and only 2 meetings had to be postponed this year owing to the want of a quorum, whereas this happened no less than eight times last year. In the Lahore Division the 1st Class Municipality of Mooltan held the largest number of meetings, *viz.*, 27. The Municipal Committees of Jandiála, Jalálpur, Montgomery, Majítha, Pákpattan, Shujabad, Talamba, Khudián and Sharakpur held less than the requisite number of meetings. The average attendance was satisfactory, being more than 50 per cent. of the total number of members, except in the case of the Municipalities of Amritsar and Mooltan. In the Pesháwar Division the Municipalities of Abbott-abad, Nawashahr and Baffa met only 11, 4 and 8 times respectively. The average attendance was, however, good, and there is no doubt that the small number of meetings was

due to the paucity of the agenda. There was an increase of 37 meetings in the Municipal Committees of the Deraját. The Rájanpur Municipal Committee, however, only met 6 times, and the Deputy Commissioner's attention has been called to the fact. In the Ráwalpindi Division the Municipal Committees of Pasrúr and Zafarwál held the largest number of meetings, being 33 and 34 respectively. In this Division the Municipal Committees of Kila Didár Singh, Shahpur, Khusháb, Pind Dádan Khan, Attock and Pindigheb failed to hold the prescribed number of meetings.

322. The working of the Delhi Municipality during the year under report was very satisfactory. The present Deputy Commissioner is rearranging the distribution of work between the Secretary and the Municipal servants in a manner which it is hoped will conduce to the despatch of business. The Simla Municipality again did very good work. In only one or two cases has the Commissioner had to criticise the working of the Committees. The Bhiwáni Municipality in the Hissar District is said to have taken no interest in Municipal affairs. This is largely attributed to faction feeling. As noticed in last year's review, the working of the Rewári Municipality in the Gurgaon District has continued to improve under the presidency of the Tahsíldár. It is observed, however, that in two cases private individuals were permitted to encroach on Municipal property owing to failure on the part of members to investigate the boundaries satisfactorily. The members of the Ballabgarh Municipal Committee in the Delhi District are reported to be deficient in interest in Municipal matters; whilst the Municipality of Sonepat in the same district has improved owing to the exertions of Lála Shimbhu Dyál, Vice-President. As noted in the Reviews for the two preceding years, the good working of the Umballa Municipality is due to the devotion to Municipal affairs of Rái Sáhib Lála Murli Dhar, the Vice-President. The working of the Committees in the Jullundur Division was generally satisfactory, though the Municipality of Khanna in the Ludhiána District was somewhat dilatory in replying to references from the Sadr, and it is noticeable that the auditor appointed to overhaul the accounts of the same Municipality found certain discrepancies. It is hoped that the appointment of a second Muharrir which has been sanctioned will obviate such irregulaties in future. There has been a marked improvement this year in the working of the Ludhiána Committee. This is attributed largely to the Presidentship of the Deputy Commissioner ably assisted since 1896-97 by European Secretaries. The reforms which are needed are being gradually introduced, and the spirit of opposition is disappearing. The working of the Ferozepore Committee has improved under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner. But considerable difficulty is still experienced in introducing necessary reforms. The faction feeling which was characteristic of this Committee last year does not seem to have been so prominent during the year under report. In the Lahore Division the Mooltan Committee did not work satisfactorily. The proceedings of the Committee were frequently overruled, and judging by the District Report it would appear that little interest is taken in Municipal matters in this district. The Amritsar Municipal Committee again did well. The members are said to be always willing to help in matters requiring their attention. The proceedings of the Dalhousie Committee were as usual characterised by harmony and energy. The Municipal Committees in the two Fontier Divisions continued to work satisfactorily. The working of the Munici-

palities of the Ráwalpindi Division was on the whole satisfactory. In the case of the Committees of Eminabad in the Gujránwála District and Kila Sobha Singh and Nárowál in the Siálkot District the appointment of the Tahsíldár as President appears in each case to have allayed faction feeling and contributed to good working in these Municipalities. There is not much of importance to record on the subject of the Sub-Committees. The majority of the 1st Class Committees and of the more important of the Committees of the 2nd Class have established Sub-Committees which deal with Finance, Public Works, Sanitation and Octroi. As was noted in last year's Review, a curious system obtains in Pesháwar by which the members of the Sub-Committees are changed every six months. The Deputy Commissioner has been asked by the Commissioner whether this system tends to greater efficiency in carrying out the business which is laid before the Sub-Committees. The Sub-Committees of the Municipalities in the Deraját met 412 times as against 340 times last year. In Ráwalpindi, Siálkot and Gujránwála the Sub-Committees did good work, but the attention of the Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála has been drawn to the fact that there are no Sub-Committees in the Municipalities of Akálgarh, Eminabad and Kila Didár Singh.

323. In the Municipality of Delhi the action of the Committee was twice suspended by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 177 of the Act. In one case the Local Government confirmed the Deputy Commissioner's action, but in the other it was overruled by the Commissioner. The Commissioner of Delhi disallowed a grant of Rs. 50 to the Dufferin Fund by the Bhiwáni Municipality on the grounds of financial stress. Similarly the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar disallowed a grant of Rs. 150 to be spent on blankets. The Municipality of Shahabad in the Karnál District passed a curious resolution by which a reward of one rupee was to be granted for every monkey which was captured and carried outside Municipal limits. The possibility of the monkeys returning having been overlooked, the Deputy Commissioner cancelled the resolution. A decision of the Municipal Committee of Ludhiána, by which sanction to a building under Section 92 of the Act was refused, was upset on appeal by the Commissioner. In several cases the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána asked the Municipal Committee to reconsider their resolutions, and in every case this was done. In the case of the Mooltan Municipal Committee the Commissioner refused sanction to a resolution to sink a well in a public street. And in another case in which a private individual had obtained sanction to the formation of a *kúcha* the proceedings were cancelled by Government. Two resolutions of the Municipal Committee of Bannu were overruled,—one by the Commissioner, making a grant of land free of cost to a Brahmin to construct a dharmsála; the other by the Deputy Commissioner, sanctioning the expenditure of Municipal Funds in repairing a mosque. The Municipalities of the Gujránwála District passed resolutions on no less than eight occasions which were subsequently overruled. The resolutions purported on four occasions to increase the pay of Municipal servants. The other proposals which were negatived were intended to establish a Provident Fund for the employés of the Committee, to grade the Municipal establishment, to abolish the appointment of a Conservancy Jamadár, and to cut the pay of a School Master who had taken short leave after the summer vacation.

324. Rules under Section 184 (*a*) of the Municipal Act were framed by the Government empowering the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar to annul or

modify any proceedings of the Bhiwáni Municipal Committee which were not in accordance with law. Rules for the refund of octroi in the same Municipality were sanctioned by Government. The rules on the same subject in the Municipality of Sonepat were revised. It is hoped that care will be taken to prevent frauds being committed in this Municipality under the bye-laws for the refund of octroi. The President apprehends this danger, and, if necessary, the bye-laws will be amended. The Municipalities of Kaithal and Pánipat similarly made rules for the refund of octroi. Chapter VIII of the Act regarding the extinction and prevention of fire and Section 204 providing for the closure of disorderly houses were specially extended to the Municipality of Umballa. In the Ferozepore Municipality rules relating to offensive and dangerous trades under Section 135 of the Act were brought into operation. Section 204 was specially extended to the Municipalities of Ludhiána and Fázilka. The Jullundur Municipality framed a bye-law granting a refund of octroi on ingredients used in manufacturing spirits in the distillery at Jullundur. Similar bye-laws were framed by the Municipalities of Mooltan, Lahore and Amritsar. In the Dalhousie Municipality bye-laws were framed under Sections 137 and 137 A of the Act to regulate the manufacture of ærated waters and the sale of milk and butter. The Municipal Committee of Mooltan framed a bye-law to the effect that without the Commissioner's sanction no person should hold a post under the Municipality if he were related to any of the members. In the Pesháwar Municipality bye-laws were framed under Section 146 (1) of the Act to regulate the quantity of oil and inflammable materials stored in the city. The Municipality of Gujránwála made bye-laws to regulate the use of the Hindu burial and burning grounds and to establish a bonded warehouse.

325. The health of the Province generally has been exceptionally good during the year under report. There was, however, a recrudescence of bubonic plague in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts, and 2 isolated cases occurred, 1 in Amritsar and 1 in Mooltan. It is hoped that the measures which have hitherto proved successful will continue to prevent the spreading of this disease in the Punjab. Small-pox of a virulent type visited Pesháwar. But the outbreak did not occur till after the close of the year now under report. There were 17 cases of puerperal fever in the town of Dera Ismail Khan, which is notorious for the frequent occurrence of this disease, but the general health of the district greatly improved. There was also an outbreak of typhus fever in the Sangarh Tahsíl of the Dera Ghází Khan District, which caused 140 deaths.

326. A further loan of Rs. 1,65,000 was made by Government to the Municipality of Dehli for the completion of the scheme for supplying water to the city. The Ládwa drainage scheme, a part of which remained unfinished at the close of the previous year, was completed during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 8,657. The recommendations of the Simla Extension Committee touching the sewage system and water-supply of Simla are being considered by the Public Works Department. The same Department took in hand the drainage of the town of Fázilka, towards which the Municipal Committee advanced a sum of over Rs. 17,000.

327. The railway between Kaithal and Narwána connecting Kaithal with the trade from Delhi and Karachi was opened during the year under report. A

census was taken in hand in Dalhousie, and showed that the population had increased by 906 since 1891. Small fires occurred in Ludhiána, Mooltan, Amritsar, Gujránwála and Rámnagar, but the damage done was little. The Municipality of Mooltan bought a new fire engine at a cost of Rs. 869. There were two serious fires during the year,—one in June 1898, which consumed the whole of the quarter known as Andar Shahr in the Pesháwar City and did damage which is estimated at 50 lakhs; the other in the town of Hazro in the Ráwalpindi District, which lasted more than 18 hours and destroyed property valued at Rs. 43,000. It is hoped that the use of stone and iron in the place of wood in rebuilding the quarter of the Pesháwar City which was consumed will prevent the occurrence of so extensive a calamity in the future.

328. The octroi tax was in force in all except the Municipalities of Kasumpti, Dharmsála and Dalhousie and in 7 out of 31 Notified Areas. No new form of taxation was imposed during the year. A water tax and a house scavenging tax were introduced for the first time in Lahore with effect from the 1st April 1898. The house scavenging tax has, however, since been abolished, as the finances of the Lahore Municipal Committee have considerably improved without it.

329. The total revenue derived from taxation was Rs. 33,17,789, or Rs. 1,76,711 more than in 1897-98. Under "Octroi" and "Other Taxation" separately the receipts of the two years were as follows :—

	Octroi.	*Other taxation.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	29,06,971	2,34,107	31,41,078
1898-99	30,75,085	2,42,704	33,17,789
Increase in 1898-99	1,68,114	8,597	1,76,711

The receipts under both heads show an improvement over the figures of the previous year.

330. The following statement compares the octroi collections of 1898-99 with those of 1897-98 in each Division of the Province :—

Division.	1897-98.	1898-99.	*Increase* (+) *or decrease* (–).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	7,14,010	7,69,787	+ 55,777
Jullundur	2,80,609	3,12,657	+ 32,048
Lahore	9,78,039	10,65,834	+ 87,795
Ráwalpindi	5,07,891	5,14,677	+ 6,786
Pesháwar	2,10,184	1,96,221	– 13,963
Derajät	2,16,238	2,15,909	– 329
Total	29,06,971	30,75,085	+1,68,114

The improvement has been general in all Divisions, except in Derajät. In the Delhi and Lahore Divisions the increases are very marked. The increases in all the Municipalities of the Delhi Division except in those of the Hissar and

Gurgaon Districts, and in the Minor Municipalities of the Delhi District, are assigned generally by Municipalities to the following causes :—

The revival of trade after the famine;

Better harvests after a general scarcity ;

A larger importation of goods to replenish the stocks, the old stock having run out owing to the failure of crops for the last four years ;

A large number of Hindu marriages ;

while in the Lahore Division the improvement is ascribed to the general prosperity of trade but in the case of the Lahore Municipality in particular to improved octroi administration.

331. Of the total octroi collected, *viz.*, Rs. 30,75,085, Rs. 1,81,997 only was refunded as against Rs. 1,87,421 in 1897-98, but the refunds were allowed in 55 Municipalities as against 52 and 50 in the two previous years. The decrease is principally due to the more extended use of the bonded-warehouse system which now exists in the following Municipalities :—

Delhi Division.—Rewári, Delhi and Sonepat.

Jullundur Division.—Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Anandpur, Ráhon, Nakodar, Máchiwára and Ludhiána.

Lahore Division.—Jhang, Chiniot, Pathánkot and Amritsar.

Ráwalpindi Division.—Jhelum, Pind Dádan Khan, Ráwalpindi, Gujránwála and Wazirabad.

Peshâwar Division.—Pesháwar.

Derajât Division.—Edwardes-abad, Kálábágh and Dera Ismail Khan.

The system on the whole has been working satisfactorily, but in one or two cases there is room for improvement.

332. The following are the other forms of existing taxation and the income derived from them :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Taxes on houses and lands	1,58,456	1,61,434
" animals and vehicles	33,308	37,393
Water rates	17,860	18,235
Conservancy taxes	5,896	6,745
Taxes on servants	17,483	17,735
Other taxes	1,104	1,162
Total	2,34,107	2,42,704

333. In the Municipal towns proper the incidence of taxation as based on the Census of 1891 was as follows :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total octroi	1 3 1	1 4 5	1 5 9
Octroi on Class I (Grain) only ...	0 11 5	0 12 6	0 3 1

The average of Rs. 1-5-9 was exceeded in only 22 towns, *viz.*, Dehli (Re. 1-8-2), Umballa (Re. 1-8-6), Simla (Rs. 4-10-6), Hoshiárpur (Re. 1-8-2),

Ludhiána (Re. 1-8-11), Ferozepore (Re. 1-8-4), Fázilka (Re. 1-8-1), Mooltan (Re. 1-13-2), Lahore (Rs. 2-3-5), Kasúr (Re. 1-8-8), Amritsar, (Re. 1-13-11), Gujránwála (Rs. 2-1-6), Jhelum (Re. 1-9-0), Pind Dádan Khan (Re. 1-10-3), Murree (Re. 1-11-9), Ráwalpindi (Rs. 2-4-1), Haripur (Re. 1-13-2), Pesháwar (Re. 1-10-10), Kohát (Rs. 2-1-8), Edwardes-abad (Rs. 5-3-3), Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 2-8-0), Dera Gházi Khan (Re. 1-12-9).

The results obtained above are due to the calculations being based on the Census of 1891; but if allowance is made for the growth of population since that year, the figures would in most cases probably fall below the average. The incidence in the case of Murree, *viz.*, Re. 1-11-9, is not so high this year as it was in 1897-98. The reason for the decrease is due to the fact that the calculation this year is based on a Census taken in August 1898, according to which the population is now 5,284 as against 1,459 in 1891.

In the towns classed as Minor Municipalities in the following districts the incidence was as follows in 1898-99:—

	Total Octroi.	*Octroi on Class I.*
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	0 14 5	0 9 4
Rohtak	0 11 6	0 8 1
Gurgaon	0 12 3	0 7 10
Dehli	0 14 4	0 8 7
Karnál	0 14 2	0 7 8
Umballa	0 10 8	0 6 2
Kángra	0 14 3	0 7 3
Hoshiárpur	0 7 5	0 4 3
Jullundur	0 8 2	0 4 9
Ludhiána	0 10 1	0 5 11
Ferozepore	0 11 2	0 7 5
Mooltan	0 14 2	0 10 0
Montgomery	0 14 3	0 9 10
Lahore	0 10 0	0 6 8
Amritsar	0 10 10	0 6 7
Gurdáspur	0 10 3	0 7 8
Siálkot	0 9 7	0 5 10
Gujrát	0 10 8	0 6 6
Gujránwála	0 10 9	0 6 7
Shahpur	0 10 3	0 6 3
Ráwalpindi	1 0 3	0 9 9
Hazára	0 9 4	0 3 0
Bannu	0 10 10	0 5 7
Dera Ismail Khan	0 15 0	0 8 10
Dera Gházi Khan	1 1 2	0 8 2
Muzaffargarh	1 8 10	0 15 2

Taking the incidence of total taxation in 1898-99 at those places
on other than octroi existed to any extent worth noticing along with
ithout it, the following results are obtained :—

	Rs. A. P.
hi	1 9 9
balla	1 12 7
la	12 1 5
sumpti	11 9 3
armsála	1 7 11
ore	2 7 1
lhousie	4 6 4
rree	5 14 6
ripur	1 14 11
bott-abad	0 13 5
sháwar	1 11 8
ra Ghâzi Khan	2 9 9

Comparing the extent of actual taxation of dutiable articles with the
taxable consumption sanctioned by Government the taxation seems
es to be excessive particularly in the following classes of goods, etc.,
ugar (refined and unrefined), drugs, gums, spices, oil-seeds, cloths
but the excesses brought to light are probably due to the fact that
ables of taxable consumption are based on the census figures of 1891
tically obsolete now.

Excluding the income from taxation, the receipts were as follows :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Realizations under Special Acts.	Rs.	Rs.
unicipal share of Local Rate	2,275	2,301
aukídári Tax under Act XX of 1856 ...	7,344	7,665
ttle-pound receipts	25,712	23,483
es under the Hackney Carriages Act ...	5,558	6,095
Total ...	40,889	39,544
Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.		
nts of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows, &c.	1,40,131	1,40,177
le proceeds of land and produce of land ...	17,715	15,315
nservancy receipts other than taxes and rates	1,47,988	1,45,213
es and revenue from Educational institutions	2,05,301	2,07,244
Ditto Medical institutions ...	18,228	19,655
Ditto Markets and slaughter-houses	50,034	48,174
her fees	17,710	19,782
emium on loans	1489	145
nes under the Municipal and other Acts ...	14,203	13,570
terest on investments	6,512	7,562
Total ...	6,18,311	6,16,837

Grants and Contributions.		1897-98.	1898-99.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Government for purposes.	General ...	20,141	27,179
	Educational ...	1,00,241	1,21,991
	Medical ...	6,095	5,954
From Local Funds for purposes.	General ...	4,166	7,025
	Educational ...	41,433	42,283
	Medical ...	64,760	62,524
From other sources for purposes.	General ...	1,982	1,993
	Educational ...	1,040	19,269
	Medical ...	2,849	2,253
	Total ...	2,42,707	2,90,471

Miscellaneous.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Nazúl receipts	43,560	41,001
Leper Asylum receipts, including subscriptions	7,957	6,809
Sales of water	53,469	63,220
Garden receipts	43,012	38,584
Sale of trees, grass, wood, &c.	39,786	40,205
Receipts from cattle fairs	29,324	28,986
Refunds	13,721	31,915
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private persons	32,304	43,358
Other items	12,288	14,645
Total ...	2,75,421	3,08,723

Extraordinary and Debt.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Sale proceeds of securities	6,184	50,000
Loans	1,29,817	3,11,682
Sinking funds	1,038	1,329
Advances and Deposits	8,259	6,727
Total ...	1,46,198	3,69,738
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,23,526	16,25,313

Excluding the transactions classified above as "Extraordinary and Debt" the revenue proper of the several Municipal Funds amounted to Rs 45,73,364 as compared with Rs. 43,18,405 in the previous year. The large increase was obtained from the octroi tax, the gross collections on account of

which and the other taxes amounted to Rs. 33,17,789 in 1898-99 and Rs. 31,41,078 in 1897-98, or nearly 72·55 and 72·73 per cent. of the total revenue. Cattle-pounds were under Municipal management in 76 towns and two "Notified Areas." The Hackney Carriages Act was in force only in the Delhi, Jullundur, Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi, Hazro, Pesháwar and Dera Gházi Khan Municipalities, and the chaukídári rate only in 12 Notified Areas. The total receipts from Fees and Revenue from Educational Institutions were Rs. 2,07,244. This only represents 33 per cent. of the Municipal expenditure on education; of the balance 29 per cent. was met from contributions and the rest from other sources of revenue. In about only one-half the number of Municipalities are receipts on account of Fees and Revenue from Medical Institutions realized. All Municipalities do not maintain hospitals or dispensaries of their own, but some contribute instead to the Medical Institutions maintained by District Boards.

337. Out of 179 Municipalities and Notified Areas, 27 had no "*Conservancy receipts*" at all in 1898-99 as compared with 31 out of 178 towns in 1897-98.

338. The expenditure from the several Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 47,46,952, or Rs. 3,49,980 more than that of the previous year. The details are as follows:—

General Administration.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Office Establishments, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishment, &c.	2,22,079	2,13,342
Collection of taxes	2,47,998	2,63,719
Survey of land	880	3,261
Refunds	1,90,306	1,97,059
Pensions and Gratuities	4,744	212
Total ...	6,66,007	6,77,593

Public Safety.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Fire (establishment, fire-engines, &c.)	4,297	9,385
Lighting (establishment, lamps, &c.)...	92,717	92,709
Police (establishment, clothing, &c.)	5,72,909	5,60,749
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	1,497	2,422
Total ...	6,71,420	6,65,265

Public Health and Convenience.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply { Original	55,685	2,05,520
Water-supply { Maintenance	1,11,742	1,30,364
Total ...	1,67,427	3,35,884
Drainage or Sewerage { Original	98,429	1,35,872
Drainage or Sewerage { Maintenance	38,533	36,324
Total ...	1,36,962	1,72,196
Conservancy and Latrines (including road-clearing and watering)	6,09,727	6,28,645
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,96,176	3,88,055
Vaccination	28,357	27,853
Markets and Slaughter-houses	29,570	37,351
Cattle-pounds	8,635	7,297
Dâk Bungalows and Serais	4,545	5,649
Arboriculture, Public Gardens and Experimental cultivation.	1,30,344	1,30,072
Registration of Births and Deaths	9,418	7,986
Public Works { Establishment	31,555	33,046
Public Works { Buildings...	1,33,923	94,804
Public Works { Roads	1,89,351	3,20,380
Public Works { Stores	472	1,136
Total ...	18,76,462	21,90,354
Public Instruction.		
Schools and Colleges	5,62,055	5,86,706
Contributions	28,771	28,617
Libraries and Museums	7,673	7,657
Total ...	5,98,499	6,22,980
Contributions	1,30,482	1,45,363
Famine Relief	32,356	...
Miscellaneous.		
Interest on loans	1,61,992	1,53,772
Discount	19	...
Actual cost of work done for private individuals ...	7,323	15,287
Nazúl charges	9,744	9,532
Law expenses	14,089	18,247
Interment of paupers	4,914	3,693
Cattle, horse and other fairs	15,325	17,246
Poor-house charges	12,532	10,152
Fire Insurance	1,390	1,260
Leper Asylums	13,014	11,352
Veterinary charges	1,984	1,451
Other items	48,713	20,874
Total ...	2,91,049	2,62,866

Extraordinary and Debt.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Investments	22,925	6,361
Payments to sinking funds	...	...
Repayments of loans	1,02,030	1,70,695
Advances and Deposits	5,742	5,475
Total ...	1,30,697	1,82,531
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,96,972	47,46,952

The cost of "*General Administration, &c.,*" absorbed about 14·84 per cent. in 1898-99 and 15·61 in 1897-98 of the total expenditure. The apparent decrease under Establishment charges is due not to economies effected during the year, but merely to the transfer of certain charges in some Municipalities to the head "Contributions," under which will be found a corresponding increase. The increased charges under the head 'Collection of taxes' is probably justified by the increased revenue derived during the year, but Rs. 9,687 included under this head represent the cost of rebuilding the bonded warehouse in the Peshâwar Municipality. The expenditure under the head "Refunds" includes, besides octroi refunds aggregating Rs. 1,87,421 and Rs. 1,81,997, 'Miscellaneous Refunds' amounting to Rs. 2,885 and Rs. 15,062. The expenditure on lighting is practically the same as in the previous year. The reduction in Police charges is due to the non-payment during the year of compensation for dearness of food. Most of the increase under the head 'Public Health and Convenience' is due to outlays on water-works and drainage schemes and roads. Out of the Rs. 2,05,520 on 'original' outlay on water-supply, the Simla Municipality incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,80,205. The Committee have taken a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 for the furtherance of this project. The loan, however, has only been partly taken up in 1898-99; the balance has been taken up in the current year. The remaining expenditure is distributed over one or two other Municipalities. Of the outlay on original "drainage" and "sewerage" works, Rs. 61,279 was spent by Lahore, Rs. 24,237 by Delhi, Rs. 17,237 by Fázilka, Rs. 13,811 by Peshâwar; the balance of Rs. 17,000 round is distributed over a number of minor works in various other Municipalities. Although the expenditure on "Conservancy and Latrines" seems high, the conservancy arrangements in the largest towns of the Province are far from satisfactory. Neither in Mooltan nor in Lahore have the conservancy arrangements been put on a satisfactory footing. Efforts have been made in Lahore to improve matters, and a further advance will occur when the project for a conservancy tramway, which is at present under the consideration of the Sanitary Board, has been carried out. The drainage arrangements in Mooltan are primitive. There has been a decrease of Rs. 8,000 in the grants for Medical Relief, the Hospital and Dispensary charges for the three years 1896-97 to 1898-99 being Rs. [illegible],78,272, Rs. 3,96,176 and Rs. 3,83,055 respectively. Under the head "Public Works" the outlay on "Buildings" includes Rs. 84,862 in 1897-98 and Rs. 62,000 in 1898-99 contributed by the Dera Ghâzi Khan Municipality from a loan advanced by Government towards the cost of the works which are in progress for the protection of the town and cantonments against encroachments by the River Indus. The outlay on roads exceeded that of the previous year by nearly Rs. 1,31,000.

339. The loans received and repaid and the balances of outstanding loans were as follows. The repayments are exclusive of interest, which is included in the ordinary expenditure. The advances to the Delhi and Haripur Municipalities were made against the sanctioned loans of Rs. 9,00,000 and Rs. 31,000 for water and drainage works. The average surplus income of the Municipalities is practically in all cases sufficient to meet their loan liabilities :—

Particulars of loan.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1898.	Received during 1898-99.	Repaid during 1898-99.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1899.
Government Loans.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Municipality, for water and sewerage works ...	7,53,289	21,424	21,862	7,52,851
Umballa Municipality, for water-works	17,358	...	925	16,433
Simla Municipality, for water-works and the Town Hall ...	8,15,890	1,67,305	22,545	9,60,650
Ludhiána Municipality, for sewerage and drainage works...	38,692	...	3,000	35,692
Dalhousie Municipality, for water-works	38,238	...	2,071	36,167
Lahore Municipality, for water and sewerage works ...	14,29,715	...	36,039	13,93,676
Kohát Municipality, for water-works	11,500	...	11,500	...
Dera Gházi Khan Municipality, for river protective works. 1st Loan ...	1,21,985	...	6,633	1,15,352
2nd Loan ...	2,02,000	...	4,227	1,97,773
3rd Loan ...	...	62,000	...	62,000
Haripur Municipality, for water-works	28,774	953	...	29,727
Murree Municipality, for water-works	98,209	...	1,893	96,316
Peshâwar Municipality, for city improvements	...	60,000	...	60,000
Total	35,55,650	3,11,682	1,10,695	37,56,637
Loans raised in the open market.				
Simla Municipality Debenture Loan for the construction of the Town Hall.	1,00,000	...	50,000	50,000
Râwalpindi Municipality Loan for water-works	59,000	...	10,000	49,000
Total	1,59,000	...	60,000	99,000
Grand Total	37,14,650	3,11,682	1,70,695	38,55,637

340. A Sinking Fund exists in Simla only. It is maintained with reference to the Town Hall Debenture Loan of 1884. The balance at present at credit of this fund is Rs. 800 only; it has been reduced to this amount in consequence of the second payment from it of a sum of Rs. 50,000 in liquidation of the debt of Rs. 1,50,000.

341. There were no transactions on account of 'Advances and Deposits' of any importance. The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,727 as against Rs. 8,259 in 1897-98 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,475 against Rs. 5,742 in the previous year.

342. The only investments made during the year were by the Simla Municipality, which purchased Government Securities to the extent of Rs. 4,000 and sold out from its sinking fund securities amounting to Rs. 53,000 to liquidate the second instalment due of the Town Hall Debenture Loan, which has now been reduced to Rs. 50,000. The Murree Municipal Committee purchased Government Promissory Notes to the value of Rs. 1,800; the investment was made for general purposes. The Delhi Municipality added Rs. 561 to the money held invested by it in connection with a project for a school building. The effect of these transactions on the total invested balance of Municipal Funds was to reduce it from Rs. 1,46,848 at the beginning to Rs. 1,00,209 at the end of the year. The details of the latter amount are as follows:—

	Rs.
Hissar	14,800
Hánsi	10,000
Jhajjar	7,000
Delhi	17,509
Simla	5,900
Hoshiárpur	2,000
Ludhiána	31,200
Hazro	10,000
Murree	1,800
Total ...	1,00,209

343. The total cash balance of the several Municipalities and Notified Areas, owing to better octroi revenue, rose from Rs. 10,15,417 to Rs. 12,11,567. The only Municipalities with balances exceeding Rs. 20,000 each were those noted on the margin. The balances of the Rewári, Fázilka, Mooltan, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi, Kohát and Edwardes-abad Committees might with advantage have been invested or utilised. It may, however, be necessary in some instances, as in the case of Lahore, to maintain high balances in view of expenditure on large Public Works schemes connected with water-supply and drainage.

	Rs.
Rewári	22,011
Delhi	72,150
Simla	23,494
Jullundur	29,960
Ludhiána	20,863
Fázilka	22,187
Mooltan	53,899
Lahore	49,141
Kasúr	23,726
Amritsar	53,322
Gujránwála	32,747
Ráwalpindi	83,121
Peshâwar	63,504
Kohát	24,926
Edwardes-abad	26,136
Dera Ghâzi Khan	35,950
Dera Ismail Khan	23,591

The balances of the Municipalities of Hissar, Bhiwáni (Hissar District), Ferozepore, Zafarwál (Siálkot District), Tarn Táran (Amritsar District), Mithankot (Dera Ghâzi Khan District), were deficient as compared with the minimum prescribed by standing orders.

The usual abstract statement of the receipts, charges and balances of the several Municipalities will be found in Appendix 39 of this Report.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

344. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—The principal changes in the constitution of the Boards during the year under report took place in the Gurgaon, Umballa and Karnál Districts. In Gurgaon the Local Boards were abolished in November 1898, and revised rules for the constitution of the new District Board were published in the same month. In Umballa and Karnál also the Local Boards were abolished, and the District Boards were in consequence constituted on a new basis. In the Montgomery District the Dipálpur Local Board, which held no meetings during the preceding year and entirely failed to justify its existence, was abolished. Revised rules have been published for the constitution of the Montgomery District Board in consequence. The only other change that took place in the constitution of Boards was in the Jhang District, where the proportion of members appointed by name and appointed by official designation was altered from 39 and 6 to 37 and 8 respectively. The total number of members on the District Boards was 1,262 as against 1,248 in the preceding year. In no district is the proportion of official to non-official members in excess.

345. Little or no interest is taken in elections to the Boards. With the one exception of the Ferozepore District hardly any of the elections were contested, and in many cases no candidates appeared and seats had to be filled by appointment. Everywhere it is noted that the people prefer direct appointment.

346. In the Delhi Division elections took place in the Delhi and Umballa Districts. In Delhi there were 17 vacancies and only 2 contested elections. For 5 seats no candidates appeared. Of these 3 were left unfilled and 2 were filled by appointment under Section 11 (3) of the Act. It is noteworthy, however, that in the cases where contested elections took place more than 50 per cent. of the voting strength appeared at the polls. It appears therefore that the want of interest lies rather among the candidates than among the voters.

347. In the Jullundur Division elections took place in the Ferozepore, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána and Jullundur Districts. As noted above, a certain amount of interest was taken in Ferozepore, where there were 12 contested elections for 30 vacancies, and a large proportion of voters recorded their votes. But in the rest of the Division the people are entirely apathetic. Thus in the Jullundur District 21 vacancies produced but one contested election: for 13 vacancies only one candidate appeared: and there was no candidate forthcoming for 7 vacancies. The same want of interest is displayed in Ludhiána, where no candidate appeared in the case of 15 vacancies and in Hoshiárpur, where there were only 3 contested elections in the case of 36 vacant seats.

348. In the Lahore District there were 16 vacancies and no contested elections. In fact only two candidates appeared for the vacant seats.

349. In the Ráwalpindi Division vacancies occurred in the Siálkot and Gujrát Districts only. In the former there were 4 vacancies and in the latter 15. But in neither case was there any contested election.

350. The following District Boards failed to hold the required number of ordinary meetings :—Gurgaon, Umballa, Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Gurdáspur, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi, Hazára, Bannu and Dera Gházi Khan. In Amritsar, Gujrát and Dera Gházi Khan no special meeting appears to have been held to consider the budget.

351. Of the 52 Local Boards no less than 47 failed to hold the requisite minimum number of meetings during the year. The average attendance at District Board meetings was 50 per cent. of the members or over in 15 districts. In no district was the average attendance of members at District Board meetings high, but it was satisfactory in the case of the Jhelum, Jhang and Ráwalpindi Districts. The average attendance at the Local Board meetings was high in the case of Sinánwán and Alípur and was generally satisfactory in the Siálkot District. Every Local Board met once during the course of the year, except Dipálpur, which was abolished during the year under report, but the Local Boards of Rohtak, Jhajjar, Moga, Lahore and Sharakpur failed to meet on more than two occasions. The number of meetings of Local Boards was generally satisfactory in the Siálkot District, where the 5 Local Boards held between them 48 meetings. Generally speaking, the attendance and number of meetings was normal in the case of District Boards, but unsatisfactory in the case of the Local Boards.

352. As far as can be seen from the district reports no Finance Sub-Committee, as required by Section 39 of the Act, appears to exist in the Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Jhang, Lahore, Gurdáspur, Hazára, Peshāwar and Kohát Districts.

353. The Sub-Committees in the Hoshiárpur District again did good work this year. The Sanitary Sub-Committee submits a monthly report to the Deputy Commissioner. By this means not only is the Deputy Commissioner saved a great deal of time and trouble, but the sympathies of the people are enlisted on the side of village sanitation generally. A new departure appears to have been taken in the Gurgaon District, where a Famine Sub-Committee has been appointed recently. In Mooltan some activity has been shown in the appointment of Sub-Committees. A Public Works Sub-Committee checks the estimates of all works costing more than Rs. 200 before they are laid before the general meeting for sanction.

354. In Jhang and Ferozepore the Sub-Committees appear to have been of very little use, and in Gujránwála, although there are 8 Sub-Committees, only that for Finance met during the year. In Gurdáspur and Shahpur also no resolutions were passed by the Sub-Committees, and in Gurdáspur it is noted that there was no necessity to call for them. On the whole, it may be said that where Sub-Committees have been found to take an interest in their work, they have proved of great service.

355. In 7 districts proceedings were overruled. In the Hissar District a resolution granting Rs. 50 per annum to the Lahore Public Library was set aside by the Commissioner. In Rohtak the Commissioner objected to an advance of Rs. 229-12-0 made from District Funds for the purchase of 75 boxes of apparatus for thumb impressions for sale to stamp vendors. Two suggestions made by the Gurgaon District Board were negatived by the Commissioner. One

was to contribute Rs. 450 to relieve a distressed village, and the other was a suggestion to make a grant for the repair of village tanks. Two resolutions of the Delhi District Board were overruled by the Commissioner. Their purport was to increase the pay of Local Fund Muharrirs. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi overruled several resolutions of the Local Boards of Delhi, Ballabgarh and Sonepat.

356. In Ferozepore two resolutions, one increasing the pay of a clerk and the other the pay of a herdsman at a cattle-pound, were set aside by the Commissioner. In Gujránwála the Commissioner set aside a resolution granting a pension or gratuity to three ferry peons: and another resolution of the same Board relating to the reduction of native hakíms in the service of the District Board was amended by Commissioner so as only to apply to those who were over 55 years of age.

357. In the Ráwalpindi District a proposal to make the Local Fund establishment pensionable was overruled by the Local Government, and a proposal to grant a horse allowance to a supervisor of vaccination was negatived by the Commissioner.

358. The abolition of the Local Boards in the Gurgaon, Karnál, Umballa and Montgomery Districts necessitated a new constitution for the District Board in each case. Rules regarding the constitution of the new District Board were in each case published by the Local Government.

359. It cannot be said that the working of the Local Boards was satisfactory during the year under report. In Ferozepore only it is noted that the Local Boards have done well. In Siálkot and Kángra also they are said to have done useful work. In the case of the Delhi Local Boards the members are said to be indifferent to the interests of the Board owing to their private affairs, and the Commissioner has asked the Deputy Commissioner to report upon the advisability of abolishing them. The same thing has happened in the case of the Lahore District. In the case of the Gujrát Local Boards the members are said to take no interest in ordinary matters.

360. The working of the District Boards has on the whole been good. In Rohtak the working of the District Board is said to have been most satisfactory. In Gujránwála the members are said to take a lively interest in matters which concern their own villages. In only 3 districts are the Boards unfavourably reported on. In the case of Hissar it is said that no elected members take any interest in the Board, though the working of the Board has been generally satisfactory. The appointment of a Joint-Secretary and District Engineer has been attended with great success. In Umballa the Board is said to be worked by the official element only, and the non-official members of the Montgomery District Board are said to have performed no duties individually. It appears that the President has to carry out the resolutions passed by the Board. In other districts the District Boards worked well, and as noted in last year's Review, if the Local Boards have not done useful work, it is because the work is often not sufficient to keep both bodies employed.

361. The accounts for 1898-99 of the several District Funds administered by the District Boards show only a slight improvement in the receipts as compared with the receipts of the previous year owing to the normal condition of the two years, while the charges were reduced by Rs. 87,000. The total receipts, however, during the year exceeded the payments by Rs. 1,24,428, which had the effect of raising the aggregate balance of Rs. 6,34,435 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 7,58,862 at the close of the year.

362. The following statement compares the account transactions of the two years 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

Receipts.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Charges.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Service.	Rs.	Rs.	Service.	Rs.	Rs.
VI—Provincial Rates ...	24,06,900	24,42,300	1—Refunds ...	3,317	3,678
XII—Interest ...	1,015	1,115	14—Interest ...	6,998	4,325
XIII—Post Office ...	55,554	62,206	15—Post Office ...	60,032	61,686
XVII—Police ...	59,586	54,963	18—General Administration ...	1,29,521	1,32,708
XIX—Education ...	98,200	1,06,724	20—Police ...	24,197	24,879
XX—Medical ...	25,109	25,482	22—Education ...	6,64,651	6,65,213
XXI—Minor Departments ...	91,823	91,434	24—Medical ...	4,03,418	3,94,590
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	1,170	1,053	26—Minor Departments ...	1,64,424	1,60,000
XXV—Miscellaneous ...	51,131	31,930	29—Superannuation ...	11,590	3,307
XXX—Irrigation Minor Works	45,373	41,665	30—Stationery and Printing ...	33,530	25,889
XXXII—Civil Works ...	2,76,948	2,76,863	32—Miscellaneous ...	44,442	16,842
Contributions ...	10,506	6,673	33—Famine Relief ...	71,537	28
			43—Irrigation Minor Works ...	5,729	9,848
			45—Civil Works ...	8,57,438	9,43,093
			Contributions ...	6,31,704	5,79,674
Total ...	31,23,315	31,42,408	Total ...	31,12,528	30,25,760
Debt.			Debt.		
Loans, Deposits and Advances ...	17,863	38,307	Loans, Deposits and Advances	41,392	29,576
Outstanding cheques ...	10,159	9,571	Outstanding cheques of previous years paid this year.	9,002	10,523
Opening Balance ...	6,46,020	6,34,435	Closing Balance ...	6,34,435	7,58,862
Grand Total ...	37,97,357	38,24,721	Grand Total ...	37,97,357	38,24,721

363. With the following five exceptions, *viz.*, Hissar, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Mooltan and Montgomery, the balances of all the District Funds were over

their prescribed minimum. In the case of Hoshiárpur and Jullundur the balances were absolutely *nil.* This was due to the heavy expenditure which had to be incurred in those districts on account of plague measures. On the whole, however, the balances at the close of the year taken collectively were better as explained in the preceding paragraph by Rs. 1,24,000 than the balances at the commencement of the year. Owing to the continuance of the bubonic plague, the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur District Funds overdrew their balances to the extent of Rs. 10,036-12-2 and Rs. 96,948-5-8 respectively, but these overdrawals were written back by debiting Rs. 10,036-12-2 and Rs. 96,948-5-8 respectively, out of the plague expenditure incurred by these funds, to Provincial under "24—Medical," in the final accounts for March 1899, with a view to wipe off the debit balances of the funds in question. Of the remaining District Funds, the closing balances of Hissar, Mooltan and Montgomery fell below the prescribed minimum in each case during the year owing to expenditure having exceeded the receipts. In the case of the Montgomery District the balance was above the half minimum, but in the case of the other two it fell even below that limit.

364. *Loans, Advances, &c.*—The only loan taken during the year was a sum of Rs. 34,993 out of a loan of Rs. 35,000 sanctioned by Government for the construction of the Kaithal Rájbaha of the Sarsuti Canal.

365. The balances of the outstanding loans on the 31st March 1899 were as follows :—

	Original Loan.	*Balance.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Karnál	60,000	58,559
Ditto	34,993	34,993
Jhang	46,000	9,947
Gujránwála	36,000	7,764
Peshάwar	25,000	10,632
	Total ...	1,21,895

366. The transactions under advances and deposits were as follows :—

Opening Balance.	*Receipts.*	*Payments.*	*Closing Balance.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,953	4,579	5,944	1,588

367. The following paragraphs compare the Revenue and Expenditure of the two years, *viz.*, 1897-98 and 1898-99.

368. *VI—Provincial Rates.*—This is the chief head of revenue of the District Fund, forming as it has done this year 77 per cent. of the total income from all sources. The collections which rose last year from 21 to 24 lakhs have further improved by a sum of Rs. 35,000 in the year under review.

369. *XIII and* 15 *Post Office.*—The transactions under these heads represent entirely the income and expenditure incurred by District Boards in the maintenance of mail services in the districts mentioned below. The transactions were as follows :—

	Receipts.	*Charges.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan.—Mail Cart Service between Lodhrán to Kahror and Mailsi	1,105	1,506
Jhang.—Tonga Mail Service between Chicháwatni and Jhang	9,484	12,116
Kohát.—Tonga Service between Khushálgarh and Kohát	19,139	13,238
Bannu.—Tonga Service from Edwardes-abad and Pezu ...	12,648	15,055
D. I. Khan.—Tonga Service between Bhakkar and Pezu...	16,645	17,677
D. G. Khan.—Mail Cart Service between Dera Gházi Khan and Rájanpur and Sakhi Sarwar maintained by the District Board, Dera Gházi Khan	3,139	1,534
Muzaffargarh.—Mail Cart Service between Alipur and Muzaffargarh	...	500
Total ...	62,160	61,626

With the exception of the lines in Kohát and Dera Gházi Khan, which are self-supporting, the rest have been worked at a loss, and the income of the lines in Jhang, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan was supplemented by mail subsidies from Government. The expenditure against Muzaffargarh represents a subsidy paid by the Board to a private contractor for maintaining a mail cart line between Alipur and Muzaffargarh. With regard to the line in Kohát the Government subsidy has been sanctioned until such time as the Railway to Kohát is open for traffic.

370. 18—*General Administration.*—The expenditure is practically the same as it was in the year 1897-98. The figures shown under the head "Payment of establishment for offices of accounts, control and audit" were formerly included under the head "Contributions," but are now shown under the head "Administration." The total contributions received by District Boards towards the cost of establishments which work also for Municipalities, amounted in the year under review to Rs. 23,465 as against Rs. 20,397 in the year 1897-98.

371. *XVII and* 20 *Police.*—The transactions under this head represent the receipts and charges on account of cattle-pounds managed by District Boards. The charges stand practically at the same figure as they did last year ; but there has been a substantial falling-off on the receipt side, the total receipts amounting roundly to Rs. 54,900 as against Rs. 59,500 in 1897-98.

372. *XIX and 22 Education.*—The income and expenditure are as follows:—

Receipts.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
School Fees	83,772	93,506
Contributions	7,807	11,887
Sale of books	1,136	693
Miscellaneous	485	638
Total ...	98,200	1,06,724

Charges.		
Grants to the Punjab University	917	505
Inspection	16,788	17,166
Maintenance and Management of Schools ...	4,86,053	4,88,335
Grants-in-aid	98,738	95,300
Scholarships	49,284	48,286
Miscellaneous	12,871	15,561
Total ...	6,64,651	6,65,213

373. There are no High Schools maintained by the District Boards. The school fees are derived wholly from Middle and Primary Schools, and the income this year is better by Rs. 4,734 (Rs. 4,438 Middle and Rs. 296 Primary) than in the previous year. The large increase of fees of Middle Schools is due chiefly to 1 Primary School in Montgomery having been raised to the standard of a Middle School and 2 new Middle Schools being opened, 1 in Ludhiána and 1 in Jhang.

374. The expenditure on Education was higher than that of the previous year in 13 districts and lower in 10. The net expenditure, after deduction of the receipts from Education, which amounted to nearly 16·04 per cent. of the charges, was a little over 18·4 per cent. of the total District Fund income from all sources other than education. The scale of net expenditure which under the standing orders of Government District Boards may be required to spend on Education, is 25 per cent. of income excluding Education receipts.

375. *XX and 24 Medical.*—The details of the receipts and charges under this head are—

Receipts.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Hospitals and Dispensary receipts	4,018	3,777
Medicines sold	899	755
Income from contributions	19,558	19,312
Miscellaneous	634	1,638
Total	25,109	25,482

There were no receipts from paying patients. "Private subscriptions and donations" amounted to Rs. 3,147. The total receipts, however, are Rs. 373 more than in the previous year.

376. *Sale Proceeds of Medicines.*—Last year receipts were found in 19 districts; in the year under review they are to be found in 18 only.

377. *Contributions.*—A comparison of the figures for the past four years shows that the receipts under this head have been steadily decreasing.

The following is an abstact of the important heads:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,57,482	2,42,783
Vaccination Establishment Charges	61,189	60,912
Sanitation Charges	6,586	6,369
Medical Schools and Colleges	1,811	1,504
Leper Asylums	16,467	16,143
Grants for medical purposes	59,883	66,879
Total	4,03,418	3,94,590

Deducting the outlay on plague, which was Rs. 66,879 as explained under the head "Grants for medical purposes," the net expenditure on Medical was Rs. 16,000 less than in the previous year. The minimum which, by standing orders, District Boards may be required to spend is 12½ per cent.

378. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The reasons which operated to reduce expenditure in the previous year under this head continued in the year under review, as the Hospital staffs were throughout the year required for plague duty.

379. *Vaccination and Sanitation.*—The expenditure was normal.

380. *Medical Schools and Colleges.*—The expenditure under this head represents the amount of scholarships given by District Boards. The contributions which they make towards the maintenance of Medical Schools and Colleges are taken into account when adjusting the 20 per cent share of the Local Rate collections taken under Section 57, Act XX of 1883. The amount adjusted on this account in 1898-99 was Rs. 5,161.

381. *Leper Asylums.*—The expenditure was about Rs. 300 less than in the year previous.

382. *Grants for medical purposes.*—As in the previous year, the amount under this head represents the expenditure incurred by the District Boards in the suppression and prevention of plague. The bulk of it was again incurred in the districts of Hoshiárpur (Rs. 31,449) and Jullundur (Rs. 29,114). Amritsar spent Rs. 3,842 in the construction of plague detention camp sheds at Beas. The rest was incurred on preventive measures in 14 other districts.

383. *XXI and 26 Minor Departments.*—The transactions are as follows :—

Receipts.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Botanical and other Public Gardens (including sales of trees, grass, &c.) ...	36,977	35,546
Veterinary Receipts ...	503	254
Experimental Cultivation ...	2	1
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	50,104	53,600
Miscellaneous ...	4,237	2,033
Total ...	91,823	91,434

Charges.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Botanical and other Public Gardens (including Arboriculture) ...	65,051	59,289
Veterinary Charges ...	37,486	38,283
Bulls and Stallions ...	38,393	34,235
Experimental Cultivation ...	492	36
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	22,082	27,064
Miscellaneous ...	920	1,093
Total ...	1,64,424	1,60,000

384. The receipts and charges on account of Gardens and Arboriculture including road-side arboriculture are shown under the account head XXXII and 45—Civil Works. The income in most cases seems capable of considerable improvement, and the subject is receiving closer attention at the hands of the District Officers of those districts in which the receipts are not commensurate with the expenditure on gardens and road-side arboriculture. The receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs are slightly better on the whole than in the year 1897-98. Rohtak, however, suffered a loss of about Rs. 9,000 in consequence of the fair usually held in March having been postponed to the year 1899-1900.

385. 29—*Superannuation.*—The total payments during the year amounted to (1) pensions Rs. 3,062, (2) gratuities Rs. 245.

386. *XXIII and 30 Stationery and Printing.*—The transactions are as follows :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	1,170	1,053
Charges—		
Stationery ...	6,902	6,232
Printing ...	20,491	16,852
Lithography ...	6,137	2,805
Total ...	33,530	25,889

The expenditure is much less than in the previous year.

387. *XXV and 32 Miscellaneous.*—The receipts and charges consist of the following :—

Receipts.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of old stores and materials	852	1,964
Rents (Staging Bungalow and Serai Fees)	23,036	*Nil.*
Miscellaneous	27,243	29,966
Total ...	51,131	31,930
Charges.		
Donations for charitable purposes	1,131	884
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes ...	2,229	1,710
Staging bungalow, serai and other petty establishments ...	32,869	10,860
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	7,516	2,963
Refunds	697	425
Total ...	44,442	16,842

The variations between the aggregate receipts and charges of this year as compared with the aggregate receipts and charges of the previous year are due principally to the transfer of the receipts on account of rents of staging bungalows and serai fees and the establishment charges for the same, to the heads "XXXII and 45 Civil Works" respectively. The item of Rs. 10,860 is on account of "Other Petty Establishments" only.

388. 33—*Famine.*—There was practically no expenditure under this head during the year under review.

389. *XXX and 43 Irrigation.*—The income under this head was Rs. 41,665 as against Rs. 45,373 in the previous year. Karnál has continued to benefit by the Sarsuti Canal, its income this year having increased from Rs. 9,554 in 1897-98 to Rs. 11,031. The revenue of Gurgaon has suffered very considerably owing to the failure of the rains. The receipts which in 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 16,739 fell to Rs. 6,139 in 1898-99. Peshávar too has been injuriously affected owing to a considerable decrease in the irrigation in rabi 1898 as compared with rabi 1897. This was due to the following causes. The rabi crop of 1897 was a very large one owing to the unusually high price of wheat and barley at that time. The zamíndárs now find it more profitable to devote their attention to the valuable sugarcane and rice crops in the kharíf, and the decrease in the rabi crop has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the kharíf crop. Montgomery on the other hand improved from Rs. 2,461 to Rs. 10,531.

390. *XXXII and* 45 *Civil Works.*—Under this head are included—

RECEIPTS.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Adjusted by the Accountant-General—		
Ferry receipts	1,66,611	1,50,231
Rents	17,706	14,269
Sales of lands, houses, &c.	1,907	5,118
Miscellaneous.		
Sale proceeds of roadside trees	85,077	78,081
Miscellaneous	2,630	292
Staging Bungalows and Serai fees	...	28,402
Total ...	2,73,931	2,76,393
(*b*) Adjusted by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts— Public Works receipts	3,017	470
GRAND TOTAL OF RECEIPTS ...	2,76,948	2,76,863

CHARGES.		
	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Adjusted by the Accountant-General—		
Ferry charges	11,437	10,671
Nazúl charges	2,559	4,695
Miscellaneous.		
Expenses on roadside trees	1,10,179	1,04,433
Miscellaneous	1,088	870
Staging Bungalow and Serai Establishment and Contingencies	...	23,556
Total ...	1,25,263	1,44,225
(*b*) Adjusted by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts— Outlay on Public Works	7,32,175	7,98,868
GRAND TOTAL OF CHARGES ...	8,57,438	9,43,093

391. The number of districts in which ferries are now managed by District Boards is 18. In the two districts, Ludhiána and Kángra, refunds to the extent of Rs. 1,804 and Rs. 884 respectively out of the contributions paid to Government had to be sanctioned by Government in consequence of the loss to these District Boards on account of the partial closure of certain ferries on the Beas and Sutlej

rivers to check the spread of bubonic plague from the adjoining districts of Hoshiárpur and Jullundur. The receipts in the aggregate are Rs. 16,000 less than in the previous year. There has been a general falling-off of this class of revenue, Kángra and Ludhiána being the greatest sufferers.

392. The distribution under service heads of the outlay incurrred on Public Works in 1898-99 is as follows:—

	Rs.
Original Works—	
Buildings	68,277
Communications	94,343
Miscellaneus Public Improvements	61,824
Total ...	2,24,444
	Rs.
Repairs—	
Buildings	83,284
Communications	3,35,110
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	60,685
Total ...	4,79,079
	Rs.
Establishment	94,211
Tools and Plant	1,134
Total ...	7,98,868

393. Schools and Dispensaries absorbed about 70 (37+33) per cent. of the sum laid out on original buildings, and 19 and 79 per cent. of the original expenditure on roads was devoted to metalled and unmetalled roads respectively. Under the head "Original Miscellaneous Public Improvements" the outlay was incurred chiefly on tanks, wells and other works of water-supply (Rs. 46,120) and paving streets (Rs. 8,579) and "Town Buildings" (Rs. 4,637).

394. The classification of the outlay on Repairs is as follows :—

Civil Buildings.

	Rs.
Provincial, Revenue, Judicial and other buildings made over to Boards for maintenance	21,162
Educational buildings	29,538
Medical buildings	15,344
Miscellaneous	17,240
Total ...	83,284

Communications.

	Rs.
Metalled roads bridged and drained throughout or partially	1,27,206
Unmetalled ditto ditto	1,39,177
Other roads	40,289
Boat bridges and ferries	4,688
Accommodation for travellers...	23,750
Total ...	3,35,110

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

	Rs.
Paving streets	23,619
Water-supply, chiefly tanks and wells	32,368
Sewage and drainage	1,554
Others	3,144
Total ...	60,685

395. Out of a total outlay of Rs. 7,03,522 on works about 6 per cent. was incurred by the Public Works Department, and the remainder, or 94 per cent., by the local establishments. The proportions under "Original Works" and "Repairs" respectively were about 16 and 84 in the former and 1·4 and 98·6 per cent. in the latter.

396. The table below shows the financial position of each District Board :—

Districts.	Opening balance on 1st April 1898.	Receipts in 1898-99.	Total.	Charges in 1898-99.	Closing balance on 31st March 1899.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	5,443	1,05,056	1,10,499	1,09,621	878
Rohtak	6,436	1,10,237	1,16,673	93,870	22,803
Gurgaon	66,937	1,25,207	1,92,144	1,28,864	63,280
Delhi	28,646	1,00,735	1,29,381	94,292	35,089
Karnál	10,134	1,84,178	1,94,312	1,61,520	32,792
Umballa	26,479	1,15,174	1,41,653	1,11,432	30,221
Simla	1,414	2,938	4,352	2,778	1,574
Kángra	5,781	1,05,265	1,11,046	93,265	17,781
Hoshiárpur	7,814	1,60,646	1,68,460	1,68,460	...
Jullundur	10,510	1 35,255	1,45,765	1,45,765	...
Ludhiána	61,555	1,18,657	1,80,212	1,35,383	44,829
Ferozepore	42,327	1,35,333	1,77,660	1,16,606	61,054
Mooltan...	8,645	1,18,888	1,27,533	1,24,540	2,993
Jhang	56,602	1,31,080	1,87,682	1,28,545	59,137
Montgomery	16,003	63,289	79,292	73,162	6,130
Lahore	13,673	1,05,960	1,19,633	87,505	32,128
Amritsar	47,371	1,34,725	1,82,096	1,38,967	43,129
Gurdáspur	11,602	1,64,987	1,76,589	1,29,581	47,008
Siálkot	20,768	1,75,415	1,96,183	1,76,043	20,140
Gujrát	12,115	83,880	95,995	68,370	27,625
Gujránwála	43,465	1,19,193	1,62 658	1,29,826	32,832
Shahpur	8,704	82,867	91,571	75,797	15,774
Jhelum	10,060	85,738	95,798	81,163	14,635
Ráwalpindi	25,355	1,09,145	1,34,500	99,321	35,179
Hazára	4,524	30,244	34,768	29,975	4,793
Peshâwar	22,227	1,01,668	1,23,895	99,339	24,555
Kohát	3,789	38,918	42,707	31,108	11,599
Bannu	11,679	55,655	67,334	52,980	14,354
Dera Ismail Khan	9,008	74,901	83,909	69,159	14,750
Dera Ghâzi Khan	8,352	57,140	65,492	46,123	19,369
Muzaffargarh	27,017	57,912	84,929	62,499	22,430
Total ...	6,34,435	31,90,286	38,24,721	30,65,859	7,58,862

MILITARY.

397. VOLUNTEERS.—The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st of March 1899 is reported to have been as follows:—

Corps.	Company.	Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Total number of efficients.	Sergeant Instructors.
Administrative Battalion, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	11	2	...	2	2	8
	A	Lahore	3	12	80	92	91	
	B	Lahore	4	13	71	84	79	
	C	Lahore	2	5	38	43	43	
	D	Ráwalpindi	3	6	61	67	54	
	E	Amritsar	3	5	38	43	4[illegible]	
	F	Delhi	4	5	37	42	41	
	G	Murree	1	5	50	55	55	
	H	Ditto	3	6	27	33	33	
	Half Company Cadets	Ditto	...	1	24	25	25	
	Srinagar Section.	Srinagar	...	...	22	22	...	
	K	Ferozepore	3	7	54	61	61	
	Section of B Company.	Siálkot	...	2	18	20	20	
	Half-Company Cadets	Dharmsála	2	5	33	38	37	
	...	Reservists	...	...	101	101	41	
	...	Punjab Light Horse	15	25	159	184	183	4
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	54	54	
		Total ...	54	99	813	966	862	12
2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	3	4	...	4	3	3
	A	Simla	3	9	51	60	57	
	B	Simla	3	11	86	97	92	
	C	Simla	2	6	35	41	38	
	D	Simla	2	8	61	69	69	
	E	Simla	2	10	68	78	64	
	Det.	Kasauli	...	1	9	10	6	
	...	Reservists	...	2	43	45	26	
	...	Honorary and Supernumerary Members	8	...	...	8	1	
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	15	15	
		Total ...	23	51	353	427	371	3
North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.	...	Field Officers and Staff	...	...	Not given			
	A	Karáchi to Jungshahi	3	9	86	95	95	1
	B	Khánpur to Montgomery	5	17	100	117	117	1
	C	Lahore	14	13	109	122	122	3
	D	Lahore and Pathánkot to Lála Músa ...	4	11	72	83	83	...
	E	Jullundur to Umballa	3	6	53	59	59	1
	F	Sahálanpur to Gháziabad	4	6	128	134	134	1
	G	Kotri to Radhan	1	9	66	75	75	1
	H	Lahore and Páthankot to Lála Músa ...	5	13	103	116	116	...
	I	Jacobabad to Quetta	4	9	61	70	70	1
	K	Jhelum to Pesháwar	2	11	99	110	110	1
	L	Rohri to Ruk	2	10	86	96	96	1
	M	Karáchi City	1	4	52	56	56	1
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	48	48	...
		Total ...	48	118	1,015	1,181	1,181	12
		GRAND TOTAL ...	125	268	2,181	2,574	2,414	27

398. The Punjab Light Horse, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps and the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles were inspected together in February 1899. The result so far as the 1st Punjab Volunteers and Railway Volunteer were concerned was considered satisfactory. The 2nd Punjab (Simla) Corps were inspected in October 1898. The result was considered very satisfactory.

399. RECRUITING.—The number of recruits enlisted in the districts of the Punjab during the year 1897-98 and the year under report is shown in the following statement :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
For the Punjab Frontier Force	1,100	1,899
For the Bengal Army...	1,160	1,401
For other Presidencies	808	875
TOTAL ...	3,068	4,175

400. The recruitments were made from the following castes :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Sikhs	1,022	1,377
Jâts (other than Sikh Jâts)	251	390
Awáns	125	216
Tiwánas	2	3
Gakkhars	54	107
Rájpúts	298	379
Bilúchís...	27	41
Patháns...	353	139
Others	936	1,523
TOTAL ...	3,068	4,175

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

401. WEATHER.—The monsoon rains of 1898 were not so good or so well distributed as in 1897. The month of July opened with good rain, but the monsoon was late and the kharíf sowings were delayed in consequence. The rainfall in August was much less in both quantity and extent than in the preceding year. There was hardly any rain in the western and very little in the southern and central districts. Consequently rabi ploughings were short in Gurgaon and Karnál, and were pushed on only in Kángra, Mooltan, Gurdáspur and the Mardán Tahsíl of the Pesháwar District. The rainfall in September was satisfactory in the north and north-west, but below the normal elsewhere. Rabi ploughings, however, were undertaken in Gurgaon, Umballa, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Jhelum and Bannu, and sowings commenced in Rohtak, Delhi, Mooltan, Siálkot, Gujrát and Pesháwar. Thus the deficient rainfall both retarded the sowings in fallows and left very little moisture for double cropping. October was rainless, and sowings were made on irrigated lands everywhere, but on unirrigated tracts only in or near the hills. November was as usual rainless, but sowings were made in many places in hopes of getting some rain in December on unirrigated lands. Thus far the prospects were not encouraging, for no sowings had been made on unirrigated land in Hissar, and rain was badly wanted everywhere.

In December there was good rain almost all over the Province about Christmas time, except in Shahpur, Bannu, Jhang, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Mooltan. Late sowings were made this month in Kángra, Siálkot, Gujrát, Pesháwar, Hangu Tahsíl (Kohát), Mooltan, Montgomery and Lahore. The irrigated crops were reported in good condition, but the unirrigated were not so promising, the rainfall in December in wheat-growing districts having been below what it had been the previous year.

January passed practically without rain except in Kángra and Simla. There were only a few showers in three or four other districts. The protracted drought had begun to tell on unirrigated crops. In February there were three periods of rain, *viz.*, from 3rd to 6th, 9th to 10th, and 15th and 16th. But it was not general. In March there was good rain in Pesháwar, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohát. Elsewhere it was either below the average or there was none at all. In April there was very fair rain, exceeding half an inch in several districts. On the whole the climatic conditions were not favourable. The deficient monsoon rainfall in August retarded the sowings, and excepting in September the rains for the rest of the season were insufficient and unequally distributed. The rain in March and April, though beneficial to the crops coming to maturity, was too late for those that had already withered. The beginning of May opened with fine weatther and high temperature, the best for harvesting operations.

402. METEOROLOGY.—The year 1898-99, like the two previous years, was marked by a continuance of finer, drier and hotter weather than usual. In the hot months of April, May and June, with the exception of a fortnight in the middle of May, the temperature was higher than the normal, while the rainfall was generally below the average. During the monsoon the weather was changeable. July and September had fairly heavy rains, and the mean temperature was frequently below the normal, but during August the rainfall was exceptionally light and the heat generally very excessive. October and November were fine and dry, but the temperature was unsteady, at times ranging above and at times below the normal; while December was somewhat wetter than usual. The three spring months exhibited considerable variations. January was fine, but colder than usual; while February, though more disturbed than the preceding month, had a generally higher temperature than the normal. In March the weather was finer than usual and the temperature high.

403. The monsoon rains commenced in the same manner in 1898 as in 1897. The first heavy burst of the monsoon rains proper occurred in North Kanára on the 9th and in Ratnágiri and Colaba on the 10th. The rainfall extended quickly, and the East Punjab obtained rain on the 15th. This rain did not, however, continue, and a break set in on the 19th, which lasted until the 27th. Rain re-commenced in the Punjab on the 30th, but the fall was mainly confined to the submontane districts. Owing to these feeble and interrupted monsoon conditions, the total rainfall of the month was generally below the normal. In the Delhi Division Hissar, Rohtak and Simla showed a slight excess, and all the remaining stations a deficiency; in the Jullundur Division there was an excess except at Hoshiárpur; in the Lahore Division there was an excess at Gurdáspur, but elsewhere the rainfall was normal or deficient; in the Ráwalpindi Division all the stations except Shahpur showed a deficiency; in the Pesháwar Division Pesháwar and Kohát exhibited a deficiency and Abbott-abad an excess, while in the Deraját all the stations showed a deficiency. The monsoon rainfall in July was steadier and heavier than during June, and there occurred five periods of rainfall over the Punjab. The total rainfall of the month was in moderate to considerable excess over a large part of the Province, but was deficient in the south-east. In the Delhi Division only Rohtak and Sirsa had more rain than usual, the remaining stations showing a deficiency; in the Jullundur Division, with the exception of Jullundur station, the rainfall was heavier than usual; in the Lahore Division three stations, *viz.*, Mooltan, Jhang and Montgomery, had less and the remaining three stations more than the average; in the Ráwalpindi Division all the stations had more than usual; while in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions, with the exceptions of Kohát and Dera Ismail Khan, the fall was excessive. Abnormal pressure conditions diverted both the Bay and the Arabian Sea monsoon currents from Upper India during August, and the rains failed almost entirely over the plains of the Punjab during this month. The hill districts on the contrary received more than the usual amount, rain having fallen almost daily in the Simla and Kángra Hills. In the Delhi Division the only station reporting any excess of rain was Simla; in the Jullundur Division Dharmsála; in the Ráwalpindi Division Jhelum and Murree; and in the Pesháwar Division Abbott-abad. Everywhere else the rainfall was short. The rainfall in September, though light, was continued later than usual, the last fall taking place from the 26th to the

30th. This was the last burst of the monsoon in this Province, and was chiefly received in the north-west and submontane parts of the Province. In the Delhi Division all the stations reported deficient rain; in the Jullundur Division the rainfall was short except at Hoshiárpur; but in the Lahore Division three stations reported an excess and three a deficiency; while in the Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions all stations except Shahpur, Kohát, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, reported heavier rains than usual. The monsoon rainfall of 1898 was, it will be seen from the table, generally short over the south-east and centre of the Province and generally in excess in the north-west. The stations at which the total rainfall of the monsoon season amounted to less than 75 per cent. of the normal amount were—Hissar (52 per cent.), Gurgaon (50 per cent.), Delhi (55 per cent.), Karnál (63 per cent.), Sirsa (60 per cent.), Umballa (74 per cent.), Kilba (40 per cent.) Mooltan (48 per cent.), Jhang (59 per cent.), Montgomery (42 per cent.), and Dera Ismail Khan (19 per cent.).

404. The total rainfall for the monsoon period was generally below the average. In only 8 out of the 31 districts in the Punjab was the rainfall above normal. The greatest deficiency occurred in the Gurgaon and Delhi Districts.

405. The weather was unusually dry over the Punjab during October and November, but in December conditions became unsettled. At first the disturbed conditions were slight, and local showers only were received during the first four weeks of the month, but during the last three days (29th to 31st) a storm entered the Province from the westward and general rain was received on the plains and heavy snow on the hills. As a result the total rainfall of the month was above the normal generally, though less so in the west than in the east. In the Delhi Division all stations except Sirsa received more than the usual amount of rain; in the Jullundur Division all stations; in the Lahore Division all stations except Mooltan and Jhang; in the Ráwalpindi Division all stations except Shahpur and Jhelum; while in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions the rainfall was short except at Kohát, Abbott-abad and Dera Ismail Khan. Actually or practically no rain fell during the month of January in the Punjab. In February there were four periods of rainfall, but in most of these the rain was light, and the total rainfall of the month was less than usual, except in the north-west and west of the Province, where heavy rain had been received between the 14th and 16th. In the Delhi Division there was an excess of rain at Umballa and Simla and a deficiency elsewhere; in the Jullundur Division there was a slight excess at Dharmsála, but a deficiency at the other stations; in the Lahore Division the rainfall was normal at Mooltan and Gurdáspur and deficient elsewhere; in the Ráwalpindi Division it was normal at Ráwalpindi and Jhelum, excessive at Murree and deficient elsewhere; while in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions it was excessive except at Abbott-abad, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh. In March the weather was generally very fine, but between the 9th and 16th the north-west of the Punjab and the hills received rain. The totals at the close of the month showed an excess at Pesháwar, Kohát and Bannu and a deficiency in all other places. For the whole of the cold weather period the rains were deficient at the great majority of stations, the only exceptions being Hoshiárpur, Murree, Pesháwar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, where the fall had been excessive. Practically the whole Province except the hills and the north-west

and west districts had very deficient rainfall, but the worst cases were Sirsa, with only 19 per cent. of the normal fall, Ferozepore with 22 per cent., Jhang with 10 per cent., Shahpur with 18 per cent., Dera Gházi Khan with 15 per cent., and Muzaffargarh with 12 per cent.

406. The returns for the four months of December, January, February and March show generally a deficiency in rain. In only 4 districts out of the 31 was the fall above normal. In no case was the excess a large one; and the greatest actual deficiency was 6·62 inches at Kilba.

407. Crops.—The area of crops harvested in the autumn harvest of 1898 and the spring harvest of 1899, details of which are given in Statement No. 40, are compared below with the figures for the previous year and with the average of ten years from 1887-88 to 1896-97 :—

Season.	Average of 10 years from 1887-88 to 1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference from average + or −		Difference from last year + or −	
				Actual.	Per cent.	Actual.	Per cent.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Kharif (autumn) ...	9,854,055	11,399,624	9,222,224	− 631,831	− 6·4	− 2,177,400	− 19·1
Rabi (spring) ...	12,832,519	14,410,518	11,516,463	− 1,316,056	− 10·3	− 2,894,055	− 20·1
Total ...	22,686,574	25,810,142	20,738,687	− 19,47,887	− 8·6	− 5,071,455	− 19·6

The monsoon current of 1898, on which the success of the autumn harvest of that year and of spring sowings for the spring harvest of 1899 depended, arrived in the Punjab during the second week in July. From this period up till the opening days of August rain was received in sufficient quantities almost everywhere, so that the people were enabled to complete their sowings and the crops all thrived. Conditions unfortunately changed in August. As has been noticed under the section dealing with the weather, there was a serious defect in the rainfall of this month except only in the submontane districts, and the unirrigated crops suffered everywhere in the plains.

The September rains were also deficient, but scattered and moderate showers helped to invigorate the crops in southern and central districts. The area of the autumn crop, which promised so well in August, consequently fell 6·4 per cent. below the decennial average and was 2,177,400 acres, or 19·1 per cent. below last year's autumn crop. The decrease occurred both on irrigated and unirrigated soils, but the irrigated area exceeded that of all other years, with the exception of 1896 and 1897, while the unirrigated area was the smallest on record excepting only the returns of 1895 and 1896.

The deficient rainfall in September retarded the preparation of the ground for the spring sowings. The autumn was practically rainless, and the

winter rains, which last only for a short time in December, were deficient in amount, and were followed by a long drought, relieved only by partial rainfall in several frontier districts. A wave of excessive cold in January also injured the growing crops. On the whole, therefore, the climatic conditions were unfavourable for the spring harvest.

Compared with the area harvested in the preceding spring there was a decrease of 2,894,055 acres. This is a difference of 20·1 per cent.

The area under irrigated crops in the spring harvest was the largest on record after that of 1898, being 5,843,700 acres against a decennial average of 4,923,332 acres.

It formed 50 per cent. of the total crops as compared with 41 per cent. in 1898, 53 per cent. in 1897 and 48 per cent. in 1896. Considering the two harvests together and the nature of the seasons, it might be expected that the area sown would fall somewhat short of last year's area, and also that the percentage of the area of successfully harvested crops on the area sown would be lower than in the preceding year. And in fact the result of the compilation of the figures obtained from the several districts shows that the area actually sown was 10 per cent. below the area sown in the previous year, while the area of failures was 12·6 per cent. of the area sown in 1897-98 and 22 per cent. in the year under review. The increase in the percentage of crops which failed to come to maturity occurred chiefly on unirrigated land. On irrigated land the failures amounted only to 7 per cent., while on unirrigated land the failures amounted to 30 per cent. of the area sown.

The principal feature of the autumn crop was the fact that while the area of jowár was 51·5 and of bájra 38·7 per cent. below last year's figures, the area of maize successfully cropped was only 2·7 per cent. below the previous year's harvest. The maize harvest was also well gathered in and the yield good. The abundance of this crop did much to steady prices till late in the year. As regards the spring crops it may be noticed that the wheat harvest was 9·2 per cent. below the harvested wheat area in 1898.

Most of the unirrigated crop was sown late and did not afterwards receive enough rain, and the yield per acre sown was estimated at 7 maunds against 8 maunds last year. Another feature of the spring harvest, also accounted for by the deficiency of the winter rains, was the comparative failure of the gram crop, the area of which was 40·8 per cent. below that of last year.

The area under cotton fell from 993,361 to 700,827, while the sugarcane area, which is the only considerable crop which shows any increase, rose from 348,121 acres to 394,794 acres.

408. Rates of Rent.—The total area cultivated by owners and tenants is 27,057,450 acres. The following table shows the proportions of cultivated

area respectively held by owners and tenants during the last eleven years :—

Year.	Proportion held by owners.	Proportion held by tenants: Free of rent.	Proportion held by tenants: Paying rent.	Proportion held by tenants: Total.
1887-88	61·0	1·0	38·0	39·0
1888-89	59·0	1·0	40·0	41·0
1889-90	57·0	1·0	42·0	43·0
1890-91	54·4	0·9	44·7	45·6
1891-92	53·7	1·0	45·3	46·3
1892-93	52·6	1·1	46·3	47·4
1893-94	51·3	1·0	47·7	48·7
1894-95	51·0	1·0	48·0	49·0
1895-96	50·7	1·0	48·3	49·3
1896-97	50·0	1·0	49·0	50·0
1897-98	48·7	1·0	50·3	51·3

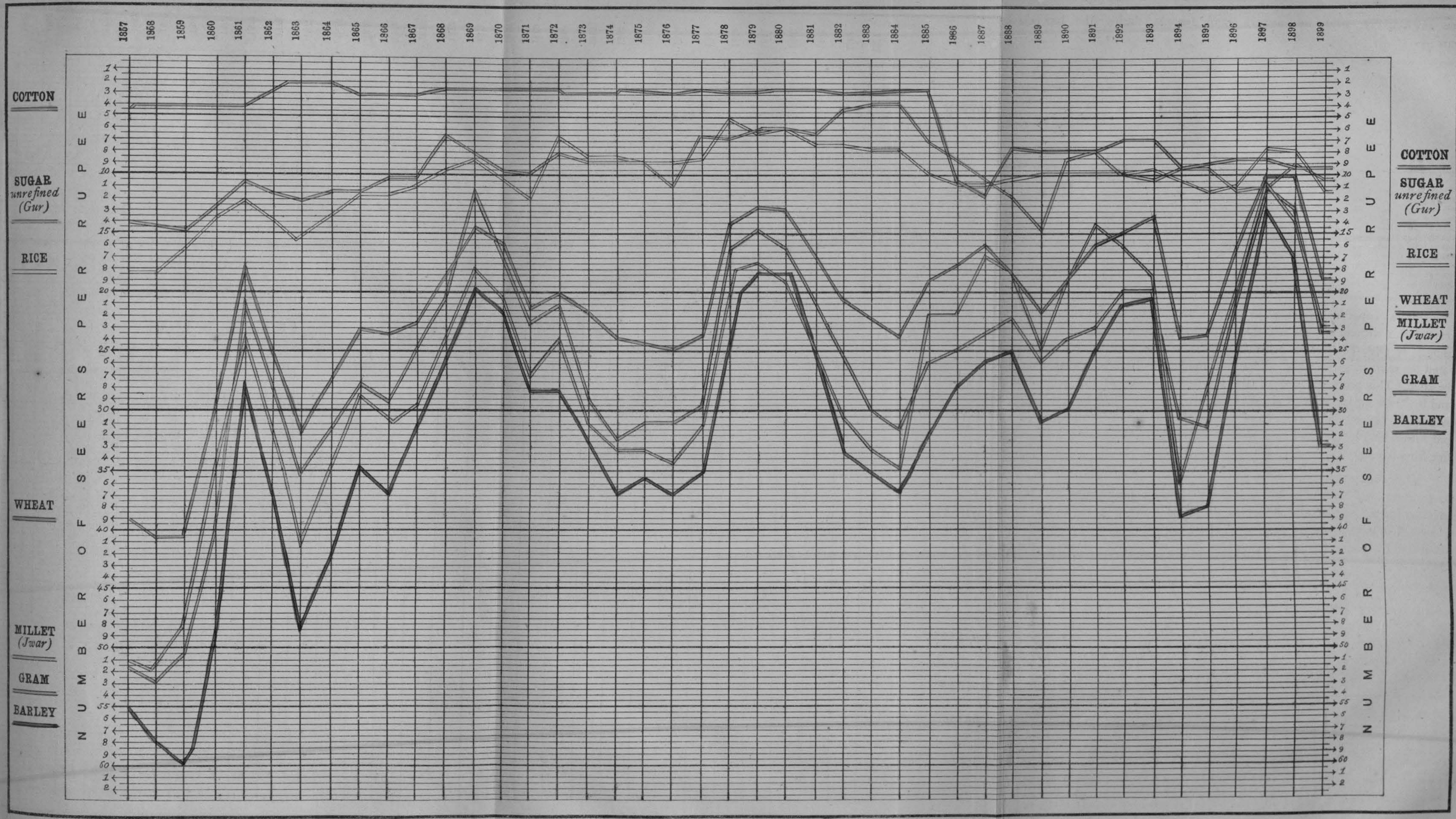
The proportion cultivated by owners has been steadily declining from year to year without a check and that cultivated by tenants has been as surely rising. In 1887-88 owners held three-fifths of the land while tenants cultivated the remaining two-fifths. This year the tenants have somewhat over half the land. This process is one of the inevitable results of the acquisition of land by "new agriculturists," although of recent years it has been accelerated by the large grants to capitalists and pensioners on the Chenab Canal. The proportion held by tenants free of all rent is inconsiderable and is remarkably free from fluctuations.

Over the greater part of the Punjab it cannot be said that the rents as yet show any sign of stabilty, but the following percentages are brought together for the purpose of showing the directions in which changes are taking place. The table shows the percentage of both irrigated and unirrigated areas cultivated by tenants paying at the various kind rates which obtain in the province :—

Year.	Zabti rents.		Half produce or more.		Two-fifths and less than half.		One-third and less than two-fifths.		Less than one-third.		By fixed amount of produce.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1887-88	0·6	1·1	32·5	36·3	8·9	10·7	26·7	26·6	27·6	24·3	7·7	1·0
1888-89	0·5	0·7	31·3	36·4	9·8	13·9	20·9	24·3	32·1	22·8	5·4	1·9
1889-90	0·4	0·7	32·9	35·4	7·2	12·8	23·3	22·8	30·5	26·9	5·7	1·4
1890-91	0·6	1·6	33·2	35·3	8·0	24·1	21·8	10·4	30·3	27·3	6·1	1·3
1891-92	0·5	1·0	34·3	38·0	7·3	9·9	21·3	24·3	29·7	25·4	6·9	1·4
1892-93	0·4	0·8	34·8	40·2	6·4	9·3	22·5	23·9	29·7	24·5	6·2	1·3
1893-94	0·4	0·7	34·2	41·3	6·6	9·8	28·5	25·0	23·5	21·8	6·8	1·4
1894-95	0·4	0·8	33·8	42·0	6·3	9·4	27·7	25·5	25·4	21·0	6·4	1·3
1895-96	0·3	0·7	33·1	42·6	6·2	9·2	28·3	27·1	26·0	19·3	6·1	1·1
1896-97	0·3	0·7	33·3	43·3	5·5	8·9	23·4	27·0	31·5	19·0	6·0	1·1
1897-98	0·4	0·7	34·8	43·7	5·7	9·6	22·9	26·8	30·5	18·2	5·7	1·0

The area under *zabti* rents is inconsiderable and is gradually contracting. The irrigated area paying half the share of the produce or more is

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1857 TO 1899.



Litho. Punjab Government Press

Prices of Cotton (cleaned) given up to 1885 and of Cotton (uncleaned) from 1886 onwards, as price of former is not available.

From the year 1898 onwards the prices are those of Amritsar, the principal grain mart of the province.

increasing very slowly in importance, but the unirrigated area held on the same terms is larger than that paying at any other rate and has steadily increased with barely a check during the past eleven years. In 1887-88 unirrigated lands paying at half the produce or more as rent formed just over one-third of the total area held on a kind rent. They now form over two-fifths of that total. Both irrigated and unirrigated areas paying two-fifths of the produce have steadily contracted. The fluctuations in the proportions of both classes of soil paying one-third of the produce, of both paying a fixed amount of produce, and of the irrigated lands paying less than one-third have been too capricious to allow of any deductions being made from them. The figures as a whole reveal a tendency for the rate of kind rent to rise. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujrát has noticed that the practice of exacting a fixed amount of grain as rent is on the increase, but from the provincial statistics it would not appear that this tendency is general.

409. PRICES.—Statement 44 in the Appendix shows the wholesale prices of produce at the head-quarters towns of districts of the Punjab for the year 1898-99. The figures are the average prices during the months of the year during which trade is most active. The statement below shows the average price of each staple of produce for the same months taking the Punjab as a whole and compares them with the prices which obtained last year :—

No.	Names of Articles.	Prices per maund ruling in 1898.	Prices per maund ruling in 1899.	Difference + or —.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Rice (husked)	4 15 7	4 0 9	— 0 14 10
2	Wheat	2 8 1	2 2 1	— 0 6 0
3	Barley	1 10 3	1 8 1	— 0 2 2
4	Jowár	2 2 8	1 11 5	— 0 7 3
5	Bájra	2 6 1	1 15 10	— 0 6 3
6	Maize	2 1 6	1 7 10	— 0 9 8
7	Gram	2 2 9	1 13 3	— 0 5 6
8	Moth	2 9 1	1 14 7	— 0 10 6
9	Mung	3 9 7	2 9 4	— 1 0 3
10	Másh	3 11 0	2 11 5	— 0 15 7
11	Linseed	4 8 10	4 1 0	— 0 7 10
12	Til (sesamum)	4 15 8	4 3 1	— 0 12 7
13	Sugar (gur)	4 7 7	3 13 6	— 0 10 1
14	Cotton (cleaned)	13 0 8	12 3 8	— 0 13 0
15	Ghi	33 2 1	32 0 10	— 1 1 3
16	Grass	0 9 11	0 11 1	+ 0 1 2
17	Straw	0 8 7	0 9 1	+ 0 0 6
18	Jowár and bájra	0 8 3	0 8 6	+ 0 0 3
19	Firewood	0 6 0	0 5 10	— 0 0 2
20	Salt	3 2 3	3 1 4	— 0 0 11
21	Iron	6 1 5	5 12 0	— 0 5 5
22	Plough bullock (each)	39 3 6	38 3 0	— 1 0 6
23	Sheep (each)	3 10 5	3 10 11	+ 0 0 6
24	Fish per seer	0 2 4	0 2 4	...

Rice is not a staple food-crop in this Province. It varies in quality, and different varieties enjoy very different degrees of popularity. It naturally varies in price therefore from district to district and in the same district from year to year in a manner which is not merely due to differences of season. On the whole

there was a very considerable decline in the prices of all staple crops as compared with the previous year. There were large stocks of wheat in store from the abundant spring harvest of 1898, and the following kharíf gave an excellent maize crop. Although therefore the rabi harvest of 1899 was on the whole below average, prices remained low and fairly constant throughout the Province up to August, when the failure of the monsoon became apparent. The rise in prices which subsequently occurred will no doubt be a feature of next year's report. The facilities of transit by rail and road tend to equalize the prices of important staple food, such as wheat, which, very different from rice, varies only slightly in price throughout the Province.

Maize this year is the cheapest of the food-grains, being cheaper even than barley, which usually holds the lowest place. The relative position of the other staple crops as regards cheapness is as follows in the order of cheapness :—

No.	1898.	1899.
1	Barley	Maize.
2	Maize	Barley.
3	Gram	Jowár.
4	Jowár	Gram.
5	Bájra	Bájra.
6	Wheat	Wheat.

410. WAGES.—The quinquennial table of wages is given in statement 45. It also shows the cost of transport carts, camels, donkeys and boats. The last statement was prepared in 1894.

The figures do not differ materially from those of the last return, as regards the cost of skilled and unskilled labour. But the rates of hire of carts, camels and donkeys have generally risen, especially in the Ráwalpindi and Frontier Districts. The great demand for transport during the late Frontier war no doubt accounts for this rise in cost.

411. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—The experiments connected with young fruit trees were continued in the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens. The experiments were attended with considerable success, but it is too early to make a final pronouncement, as in the case of the young trees planted last year, many that were at first successful subsequently died. The outturn of Palestine wheat was in excess of that of last year, but the average outturn per acre is still far below that of five years ago. The whole of the sowings of American corn were made in April, instead of partly in April and partly in June. The average outturn per acre compares very favorably with that of 1897-98.

412. GOVERNMENT AGRI-HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE.—The income of the year was Rs. 15,163-11-4 as against Rs. 15,942-2-4 in the previous year. The income by subscriptions from districts and non-official subscribers amounted to Rs. 3,183-2-0, exactly the same within a few annas as the previous year's receipts. The proceeds from the sale of garden produce, &c., was rather less, being Rs. 10,784-14-7 against Rs. 11,167-4-11.

The total expenditure was Rs. 22,161-2-0 including compensation allowance paid to the Superintendent, or Rs. 1,123-9-8 less than in 1897-98 and Rs. 1,356-3-6 less than in 1896-97. The net cost of the garden to Government after deducting a sum of Rs. 484-7-4 for special works, which is defrayed from the garden reserve fund, amounted to Rs. 6,512-15-4, or Rs. 2,487-0-8 less than the annual grant of Rs. 9,000. The cost of maintaining the Botanical section of the garden which yields no return amounted to Rs. 597-7-3.

The protracted cold weather and scanty water-supply during the months of January, February and March sensibly affected the fruit and pea crop. The rainfall for the year under report was more favourable than in 1897-98, but the winter was the severest that has been known for many years. So much so that plants which had never before suffered from cold were this year cut down by the frost. Many fruit trees were damaged, and vegetables and annuals were much retarded and gave poor results.

Sanction was given during the year to the erection of a new conservatory in place of the old building, which is in a dilapidated condition.

LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

413. LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE—No important changes have taken place during the year under report in the system of working the College. Sanction, however, has been recently given to the introduction of a third year's course, to commence in the year 1900, on the understanding that no additional expense shall be caused to Government, except in so far as this may be rendered necessary by the contemplated addition of Chemistry to the list of subjects included in the curriculum. Two other new schemes are also under consideration. The first is a scheme for levying fees from private students. It is also proposed, if the state of Provincial finances admit of the expenditure, to construct a contagious diseases ward. A site has been chosen and plans are being drawn up with a view to the valuation of the property previous to acquisition.

414. The results of the final examination were once more eminently satisfactory—the number of successful candidates being 36 out of a total of 44. The formation of a surgery class last year has resulted in the College gaining a good reputation for operative surgery.

415. The number of patients treated in the hospital compares with the number last year as below :—

Year.	Equine.		Cattle and others.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.
1897-98	603	1,609	90	1,815
1898-99	629	2,074	22	1,875

In every case an increase, except in the in-patient cattle. The reason for the decrease in the latter case is said to be owing to "many being

allowed to attend as out-patients to save diet expenses." The proportion of horses treated free was greater even than in 1897-98.

416. The expenditure during the year showed a slight decrease on last year, being Rs. 35,562 as against Rs. 35,717. The income amounted to Rs. 4,551-10-0, being a slight increase as compared with 1897-98.

417. HORSE-BREEDING.—The following table shows the number of horse and donkey stallions belonging to the Imperial Department present at the end of the year under report and at the end of the previous year :—

Horse Stallions.	On 1st April 1898.	On 1st April 1899.	Donkey Stallions.	On 1st April 1898.	On 1st April 1899.
Arab	48	47	Catalonian	9	10
English thorough-bred	43	48	Italian	116	105
Do. half-bred	11	10	French	4	1
Do. T. B. Australian... ...	7	11	Persian	17	17
Do. Trotters	31	25	Arab	10	6
Stud-bred	2	2	Cyprus	24	38
Australian	6	8	Punjabi and Heráti	34	36
Hackney	28	25	Home-bred	2	2
Roadster	1	1	Gujráti	...	1
Three-fourth-bred, English ...	...	1	Zanzibar	2	2
			Country-bred	1	2
TOTAL ...	177	178	TOTAL ...	219	220

The total numbers, both of horse and donkey stallions, are practically unchanged, but the substitution of English or Australian thorough-breds and of Arab sires for the Norfolk Trotter continues. The number of Norfolk Trotters now stands at 25 as against 31 last year. Among donkey stallions there has been a reduction of Italian and a considerable increase of Cyprus stallions.

418. The statement below shows the result of the breeding operations of Imperial stallions :—

For Horse-breeding.

Number present on register on 31st March 1899	Imperial stallions ...	178
	Branded mares ...	13,570
Stallions employed for stud purposes.	In 1897-98	146
	In 1898-99	150
Number of mares covered.	In 1897-98	7,211
	In 1898-99	7,827
Average mares covered per stallion employed at stud work.	In 1897-98	49·39
	In 1898-99	52·18
Results in 1898-99 of coverings of 1897-98.	Number of produce	1,967
	Number not held ..	4,312
	Number not known	932
Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud work.	Average of produce	13·47
	Average not held ...	29·53
	Average not known.	6·38

For Mule and donkey breeding.

Number of donkey stallions present on 31st March 1899.			220
Stallions employed on stud purposes.	For mule-breeding	In 1897-98 ...	176
		In 1898-99 ...	176
	For donkey-breeding	In 1897-98 ...	17
		In 1898-99 ...	18
Number of mares covered.	Pony mares.	In 1897-98 ...	12,740
		In 1898-99 ...	13,197
	Donkey mares.	In 1897-98 ...	989
		In 1898-99 ...	1,108
Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud work.	Pony mares	In 1897-98 ...	72·39
		In 1898-99 ...	74·98
	Donkey mares.	In 1897-98 ...	58·18
		In 1898-99 ...	61·55
Results in 1898-99 of coverings of 1897-98.	Pony mares.	Number of produce.	2,131
		Number not held	8,054
		Number not known.	2,555
	Donkey mares.	Number of produce.	123
		Number not held	693
		Number not known.	173
Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud work.	Pony mares.	Average of produce.	12·10
		Average not held	45·76
		Average not known.	14·51
	Donkey mares.	Average of produce.	7·23
		Average not held	40·76
		Average not known.	10·17

Out of the 178 stallions actually present, 150 were employed on stud work and 7,827 mares were covered. There was an increase both in the number of stallions employed and in the average number of mares covered by each. The result of the previous year's coverings again showed a slight decline in the average number of foals per stallion. The number of donkey stallions employed on mule-breeding was 176 and on donkey-breeding 18. The coverings both of pony mares and donkey mares have increased. The average of produce of the previous year's coverings was 12·10 by pony mares and 7·23 by donkey mares.

419. During the year the various local bodies, Courts of Wards and private persons employed 31 horses and 65 ponies on stud work as compared with 34 and 56 last year. Pony stallions have been increased by the purchase by, or transfer to the care of, District Boards of 12 Arab stallions. As regards the class of stallions to be maintained by District Boards, the wishes of the zamíndárs should no doubt be the first consideration, and the gradual improvement of the breed of ponies may be followed perhaps more easily hereafter by an increase in size by the employment of horse stallions.

420. The number of castrations performed by the Veterinary Assistants of the Imperial Department was 769 and by the Veterinary Assistants in the employ of the District Boards 778. Last year the numbers were 913 and 967, respectively.

421. HORSE FAIRS.—The following table shows the number of animals which attended and competed for prizes at the various horse shows and fairs held during the year :—

No.	Districts in which fairs are held.	1897-98. Number of animals attended.	1897-98. Competed for prizes. Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Pony mares.	1898-99. Number of animals attended.	1898-99. Competed for prizes. Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Pony mares.
1	Hissar (Hánsi)	1,087	70	...	4	2	1,584	179	2	23	7
2	Delhi	258	227	...	3	21	295	185	...	2	2
3	Karnál	595	171	21	18	23	500	275	33	13	7
4	Umballa	755	245	11	24	21	970	316	12	22	23
5	Ferozepore (Jalálabad) ...	5,952	246	9	16	10	6,342	219	11	4	...
6	Mooltan	853	247	14	40	14	1,302	346	14	40	14
7	Jhang	984	241	26	9	8	1,468	262	34	18	28
8	Lahore	707	165	14	12	8	809	152	18	15	11
9	Amritsar { Autumn ...	5,188	42	...	1	...	5,289	176	...	...	...
	Amritsar { Spring ...	3,773	110	...	4	1	4,250	151	...	...	...
10	Gujrát	878	166	16	34	2	730	200	24	65	11
11	Shahpur	1,508	410	11	120	41	1,501	423	18	82	38
12	Ráwalpindi	2,356	435	42	147	98	2,890	323	46	55	76
13	Bannu	1,156	611	18	35	40	1,030	541	20	21	25
14	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,038	116	4	6	...	755	122	14	18	14
15	Dera Ghází Khan ...	3,000	489	21	44	6	2,275	592	14	41	5
16	Jhelum	324	219	10	24	27	304	158	18	31	20
	Total	30,412	4,309	217	541	224	32,294	4,620	278	450	281
	Last year's total ...	...	...	...	...	...	30,412	4,309	217	541	224
	Difference + or − ...	...	...	...	...	...	+1,882	+ 311	+ 61	− 91	+ 57

A considerable increase in attendance is observable at the important fairs of Hissar, Jalálabad, Amritsar and Ráwalpindi, but some decrease in the Frontier

fairs. The increase was shared by all classes of stock except mules. The number of remounts purchased again fell from 525 to 473; the average price paid for each remount was about Rs. 250. Mule purchases again fell from 708 to 158. Mule-breeding is in its infancy in many parts of the Province, and yearlings or mules under two years old were exhibited.

422. The following is the list of prizes awarded at the different horse shows:—

DETAILS.	Hissar.	Delhi.	Umballa.	Jalálabad (Ferozepore).	Mooltan.	Jhang.	Lahore.	Amritsar.		Gujrát.	Shahpur.	Ráwalpindi.	Bannu.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Jhelum.	Karnál.
								Autumn.	Spring.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Branded mares ...	65	240	325	195	325	230	185	100	105	195	260	440	475	210	420	145	170
II—Branded fillies ...	5	50	85	155	220	115	175	20	45	160	220	160	90	45	385	85	10
III—Fillies	20	50	235	115	95	120	75	45	50	90	195	255	206	40	185	48	80
IV—Remounts ...	15	...	...	115	105	...	...	175	50	95	150	160	...	...	180	...	...
V—Yearlings ...	45	105	150	95	105	120	75	40	40	80	135	65	73	55	130	105	70
VI—Colts and fillies over 6 and under 12 months.	20	30	90	95	95	40	65	30	45	80	90	200	75	45	105	...	93
VII—Geldings... ...	25	60	90	95	130	155	65	40	35	163	135	115	53	35	345	145	110
VIII—Mules	28	10	...	83	95	...	60	30	...	67	120	170	24	53	50	53	30
IX—Pony mares for mule-breeding.	10	...	65	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	13
X—Donkeys	...	...	25	15	45	57	45	...	...	135	35	160	7	22	35	33	27
XI—Mares branded for District Board stallions.	165	400	...	50	130	160	...	...	20	...	...	200	...	170	250	...	65
XII—Miscellaneous ...	...	...	75	30	20	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	*240	80	...	20	(a) 125
XIII—Produce of District Board stallions.	62	...	...	...	135	35	...	75	66	...	...	205	...	215	320	...	70
TOTAL ...	(1) 460	(2) 945	(3) 1,140	(4) 1,043	(5) 1,500	(6) 1,282	(6 a) 745	(7) 555	(8) 456	* 1,065	† 1,340	(9) 2,130	(10) 1,272	(11) 970	(12) 2,405	(13) 634	(14) 864

		Rs.
(1)	Imperial	233
	District Board	227
		460
(2)	Imperial	260
	District Board	685
		945
(3)	Imperial	380
	District Board	760
		1,140
(4)	Imperial	900
	Mamdot Fund	143
		1,043
(5)	Imperial	1,200
	District Board	300
		1,500
(6)	Imperial	500
	District Board	782
		1,282
(6 a)	Imperial	745
(7)	Imperial	240
	District Board and Municipality ...	315
		555

		Rs.
(8)	District Board	456
	† Imperial	
(9)	Imperial	1,730
	District Board	400
		2,130
(10)	Imperial	500
	District Board	772
		1,272
(11)	Imperial	505
	District Board	465
		970
(12)	Imperial	1,835
	District Board	570
		2,405
(13)	Imperial	466
	District Board	168
		634
(14)	Imperial	500
	District Board	364
		864

† 20 Wazíri mares.

(a) Rs. 81 for mares branded at fairs.
Rs. 45 consolation prices.

423. CATTLE FAIRS.—The attendance and transactions at the various cattle fairs are shown below :—

Names of Fairs.		Animals present.	Animals sold.	Fees collected.	Amount given in prizes.	Average price of animals sold.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	Autumn ...	79,558	23,966	11,088 0 0	413 0 0	21 3 6
	Spring ...	67,855	15,995	6,690 0 0	...	26 12 0
Sirsa	Autumn ...	13,926	10,043	4,948 0 0	232 0 0	31 8 10
	Spring ...	8,842	6,960	1,991 9 3	83 8 0	18 5 0
Bhiwáni	Autumn ...	19,454	16,342	6,606 0 0	252 0 0	25 13 5
Jaházgarh (Rohtak District) ...	Spring ...	52,346	26,065	9,912 0 0	98 0 0	23 13 1
Rewári (Gurgaon District) ...	Autumn ...	19,388	6,383	1,619 5 6	92 0 0	16 2 8
	Spring ...	10,044	5,360	1,077 13 3	135 0 0	12 13 7
Jullundur	Autumn ...		Not held on account of scarcity of fodder.			
Ludhiána	Spring ...		Closed on account of plague.			
Amritsar	Autumn ...	56,877	58,487	10,955 3 9	1,998 0 0	25 2 2
	Spring ...	91,201	58,423	13,933 6 0	2,007 0 0	17 1 6
Dinanagar (Gurdáspur District)	Spring ...		Closed on account of plague.			
Eminabad (Gujránwála District)	Spring ...	9,740	4,523	937 10 0	309 0 0	11 5 11
Fatahabad (Hissar District)...	Autumn ...	4,303	3,165	1,531 0 0	...	30 14 2
Total		433,534	235,712	71,289 5 9	5,619 8 0	...
Total of last year ...		269,719	200,287	51,951 12 10	5,386 0 0	...
Difference + or − ...		+ 163,815	+ 35,425	+ 19,337 8 11	+ 233 8 0	...

The attendance has increased from 269,719 to 433,534. The fairs in Ludhiána and Dinanagar were closed on account of the plague, and Jullundur on account of scarcity of fodder. The increase in attendance was general, but is especially noticeable in the Hissar District fairs, and the amount of fees collected has risen to the high figure of Rs. 71,289.

424. LIVE STOCK AND CATTLE DISEASE.—The total cases of cattle disease increased from 59,231 in 1897-98 to 90,303 in the year under review, but the percentage of mortality was as 17·9 to 10·1, the reason being that a much larger proportion of the cases in 1898-99 consisted of foot and mouth diseases, in which the mortality was not great. Rinderpest accounts for 3,671 deaths out of 6,427 cases attacked with this disease and anthrax for 2,690 out of 3,012 cases.

425. A serious outbreak of rinderpest occurred in the Gurgaon and Delhi Districts. The disease is endemic in this country, and when favourable circumstances arise it spreads or breaks out with unusual virulence. It is expected that a third Veterinary Superintendent will shortly be appointed who will devote

all his time to the cattle of the Province, and a scheme for the reorganization of the staff of Veterinary Assistants is under consideration. A new Veterinary dispensary was opened at Ferozepore, making the tenth of these institutions at work in the Province.

ARBORICULTURE.

426. ARBORICULTURE.—During the year 1898-99 the rainfall was below the average in almost all districts.

427. District avenues were extended by 197 miles as compared with 83 miles last year and the total length of avenues fully stocked at the end of 1898-99 was 7,677 miles against 7,480 miles in the preceding year.

428. Under the canal avenues there was an addition of 297 miles, the total length stocked at end of 1898-99 being 3,581 miles against 3,284 miles in 1897-98.

429. There was a net increase of 18 miles in the provincial avenues, the total length stocked at the close of the year being 1,088 miles against 1,070 miles last year.

430. The following statements show the area of groves, plantations and nurseries in acres :—

GROVES.

	At commencement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of the year.
Districts	5,495	64	427	5,132
Provincial Roads	1,150	637	628	1,159

PLANTATIONS.

	At commencement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of the year.
Districts	3,402	514	902	3,014
Canals	18,097	1,279	631	18,745
Provincial Roads	157	4	3	158

NURSERIES.

	At commencement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c. during the year.	Stocked at end of the year.
Districts	580	50	36	594
Canals	62	19	29	52
Provincial Roads	12	6	5	13

431. The following statement shows the financial results of the year:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Districts	1,64,362	2,57,099	...	92,737
Canals	84,502	1,29,869	...	45,367
Provincial Roads	31,953	31,385	568	...
TOTAL ...	2,80,817	4,18,353	...	1,37,536

Compared with the figures of the previous year there has been a decrease of Rs. 12,594 in revenue and an increase of Rs. 19,720 in expenditure. The revenue figure on districts for 1897-98 should be corrected by deduction of Rs. 1,067 erroneously included in that year.

FORESTS.

432. ALTERATIONS OF AREA.—The total area of all Reserved Forests underwent a net increase of 391,008 acres; 396,204 acres were declared Reserved Forests, 121 acres were disforested and made over to the Railway Department, 1,911 acres were leased for cultivation, 318 acres were surrendered to villagers in accordance with the Shahpur Settlement Report, and there was a net decrease of 2,846 acres owing to correction of previous returns and river action. The total area of all Protected Forests shows a net decrease of 344,579 acres; 370,702 acres were transferred to Reserves, 108 acres were given up for cultivation, and there was a net increase of 26,231 acres owing to correction of previous returns. The Unclassed Forests underwent a net decrease of 12,846 acres; 7,160 acres were constituted Reserved Forests, 15 acres were transferred to the Gujránwála District Board, 26 acres were leased for cultivation, and there was a net decrease of 6,276 acres owing to correction of previous returns and river action. Six hundred and thirty-one acres were added under Punjab Government sanction after paying compensation to the late lessees of the Bhedpur Estate in Shahpur.

433. The total area of the three classes of forests at the close of the year excluding Civil and Military Forests was—

	Acres.
Reserved Forests	1,850,683
Protected ditto	1,582,953
Unclassed ditto	1,356,171
Total	4,789,807

434. *Forest Settlements.*—The settlement of the Shahpur Kandi Forests is still pending.

435. *Surveys.*—The Imperial Survey Department completed the survey of 9 Reserves, area 6·9 square miles, and 13 Protected Forests, area 45·6 square miles, at a cost of Rs. 5,260, but no work was carried out in Kulu owing to the unfavourable climatic conditions. In Chamba 52 square miles on the 4 inches=1 mile scale and 450 square miles on the 1 inch=1 mile scale were surveyed, and in Montgomery 350 miles were traversed by the Imperial Forest Survey Branch.

436. *Working Plans.*—The Working Plan for the Kulu Forests was sanctioned during the year. A Working Plan for the Kághan Forests is under preparation and will be in print before the end of 1899. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of the Working Plans of the Kángra and Pabar Forests. The Working Plan for the Mooltan Forests was completed and submitted to the Inspector-General of Forests for sanction after the close of the year. The Working Plan for the Montgomery Forests is in abeyance owing to the absence of reliable maps, which are under preparation by the Imperial Forest Survey Branch.

The revised Working Plan of the Kalesar Forests was approved of by the Revenue authorities and is being submitted to the Inspector-General of Forests. The revision of the Working Plan of the Murree and Kahúta Forests is in preparation, and data were collected to revise the Pangi Working Plan. In the Simla Hill States a Working Plan for the Baghat State Forests has been printed. One for Kumhársaín is complete, while those for Jubbal, Taroch, Kuthár and Biláspur are in hand.

437. *General Protection and Breaches of Forest Law.*—The total number of forest offences was 3,267 against 3,306 in 1897-98. One thousand one hundred and twenty-seven were taken into Court, of which 857 resulted in convictions. One thousand, nine hundred and twelve cases were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act and Section 37 of the Hazára Forest Regulations against 2,017 last year.

The decreases were chiefly in Hazára, Ráwalpindi and Jhelum. The chief increase is in the Kángra Division, and is entirely due to the enforcement of the new rules. In Kulu the increase is also due to the operation of the rules published in Punjab Government Notification No. 507 of the 1st June 1896. The average amount of compensation taken in each case rose from Rs. 3-6-6 to Rs. 3-14-5 and the average amount realised from each person from Rs. 1-14-1 to Rs. 2-2-2.

438. *Fire Protection.*—The year on the whole was favourable as regards forest fires. The only Division in which they raged to any large extent was Ráwalpindi, but by the action of the Deputy Commissioner in taking strong measures after the first serious outbreak further damage was prevented.

439. Three hundred and eleven fires occurred, burning 31,859 acres, or 0·7 per cent. of the total area of the forests, against 366 fires and 47,950 acres in the previous year.

440. *Regulation of Grazing.*—The areas under the Forest Department which were opened and closed to grazing during the year are as follows :—

Year.	Entirely closed.	Partially closed.	Open.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
1897-98	707	1,098	5,629
1898-99	604	1,224	5,656

The area entirely closed to grazing shows a decrease of 103 square miles owing to the failure of the winter rains in the plains Divisions. There was great scarcity of fodder, but the distress was not great enough to necessitate the throwing open of rakhs to free grazing. This was done for a short period only in the Shahpur Division, but the rakhs were subsequently leased.

441. *Reproduction—Natural and Artificial.*—Natural reproduction of deodár from seed was good in Hazára and Chamba, but poor in Kulu and Bashahr. In all localities from which fire is kept out, chir pine reproduces itself freely. Reproduction of oak from seed on the Murree hills is almost entirely absent, and this species is being rapidly replaced by blue pine, the reproduction of which is very vigorous. On the low hills reproduction of sanatha is very profuse. It is interesting to note that reproduction of shisham from seed was very abundant at Chánga Mánga. In most of the plains Divisions reproduction by coppice and root suckers of shisham and jand was good.

442. Sowings and plantings of deodár were generally successful in Chamba, Hazára and Bashahr, but much damage was done to seed by rats in Chamba. A large number of bamboo offsets were planted in Kángra with good results, and willow cuttings were put out in several divisions with a view of obtaining timber for manufacture of cricket bats.

443. *Experiments.*—The seed of several species of exotic pines, supplied by the Inspector-General of Forests, was sown in the hill Divisions; but the only species which gave much success was the Pinus Pinaster. Robinia continues to thrive in Simla, but has attained little success elsewhere. Spanish chestnuts are thriving in Bashahr and are being more extensively introduced in Kulu with good results. A number of young chestnut trees from grafts were obtained from France and sent to Kulu, but unfortunately arrived in a very bad condition, and it is doubtful if any of them will survive. The fruit trees in Bashahr are flourishing.

444. *Outturn of Forest Produce.*—The following statement gives a summary of the produce removed from the forests during the year under report :—

AGENCY.	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Grass and grazing.	Minor produce.
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet solid.	Nos.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Agency	1,215,923	4,940,266	594,700	577	4 685
Purchasers	716,017	1,063,363	246,812	1,58,089	11,197
Free grants	12,472	53,619	...	7,415	13
Right-holders	1,293,480	26,002,118	...	2,85,365	50,808
Total ...	3,237,892	32,059,366	841,512	4,51,446	66,703
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,927,857	29,715,780	845,266	5,67,671	65,412

The outturn of timber and fuel has increased by about 3 lakhs and 23 lakhs cubic feet, respectively. The receipts under grass and grazing show a decrease of Rs. 1,16,225 as compared with those of 1897-98. The falling-off is principally due to the postponement of grazing leases in Lahore and Shahpur because of the drought.

445. *Financial Results.*—The financial results of the year show a surplus of Rs. 5,45,498 compared with Rs. 3,76,489 last year. The revenue and expenditure of the last three years have been as follows :—

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	12,66,458	7,45,624	3,20,834
1897-98	11,57,983	7,81,494	3,76,489
1898-99	14,46,048	9,00,550	5,45,498

This shows an increase in the surplus revenue of Rs. 1,69,009 over last year, which is a very satisfactory result. This was principally due to larger receipts from departmental timber and fuel.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

446. MINES AND QUARRIES.—The Dandot and Bhaganwála Collieries remained open throughout the year, but the difficulty of procuring local labor prevented the mines being worked to their full capacity. The daily average number of persons employed during the past three years has been as follows, showing a marked falling off :—

	Dandot.	Bhaganwála.
1896	... 2,063	680
1897	... 1,997	334
1898	... 1,583	295

Efforts to import labor have so far not been altogether successful.

447. The output from both Collieries during the year 1898 was considerably less than in 1897, being 74,590 tons against 79,646 tons in Dandot and 11,271 tons against 13,144 tons in Bhaganwála, or a decrease of 7 and 15 per cent. respectively on the preceding year's outturn.

448. The receipts from the Dandot Mines during the year were Rs. 6,37,260 and the working expenses Rs. 4,68,286, leaving a net profit of Rs. 1,68,974. The Bhaganwála Mines on the other hand were worked at a net loss of Rs. 14,041, calculated on the whole year. Prospects were more promising during the second half year when a profit of Rs. 4,378 was realised.

449. The percentage of slack in the Dandot Mines remained the same as in 1897, *viz.*, 30 per cent., but the ready sales obtained for it swelled the income and tended to keep down the cost of working. In the Bhaganwála Colliery, however, the percentage of slack showed a tendency to increase, averaging a little over 54 per cent. for the whole year (as compared with a little over 50 per cent. for 1897) with the additional drawback that no market was found for this class of produce, and thus more than half the output of these mines proved unproductive.

450. The cost per ton of steam coal loaded for despatch averaged in the case of Dandot Rs. 9-3-3 against Rs. 9-9-0 in the preceding year, and in the case of Bhaganwála Rs. 17-3-6 against Rs. 13 during the preceding year.

451. As noticed in last year's Report the prospecting license to search for minerals in the Wazíri Rúpi tract of Kulu was surrendered during the year under report.

MANUFACTURES.

452. MANUFACTURES.—The trade monograph of the year deals with the Silk Industry of the Punjab and was compiled by Mr. W. M. Hailey, C.S.

453. The interest attaching to the Silk Industry in the Punjab is largely historical. This is true not only of the silk-weaving industry, but also of that of sericulture. At the same time efforts are constantly being made to encourage sericulture in Northern India, and hopes are frequently expressed that the climate of some parts of the Punjab will eventually be found suitable to the systematic cultivation of the silk worm.

While the net import of raw silk has increased during the last ten years, it is noticeable that the imports from Bokhára and Kábul have largely fallen off. This is, no doubt, mainly due to the high export duties imposed by the Amír, and is part of the general decline in the trade of Afghánistán with British India. The Pesháwar District Report, 1898-99, calculates that, omitting any dues Bokhára silk may pay on its way to Kábul, it pays Rs. 94-7-6 per camel load (say 5 maunds) in transit dues alone on its way from Kábul to Pesháwar. It is possible that the small increase in imports *viá* Ladákh observable in recent years may be due to the fact that the Central Asian silk now reaches India in preference by the Karakoram route, and no doubt a certain part of the Bokhára silk also reaches India by the Persian Gulf and Bombay. But these remarks do not by any means exhaust all the facts of the case. The decline in imports from Bokhára and Kábul has been accompanied by a decline in the import of Indian raw silk from Bengal. The Punjab manufacturer has no doubt begun to appreciate the fact that the China and Japan silk imported from Bombay takes colour far better, and is easier to work, than either the Central Asian or the Bengal variety.

Next to Burma, the Punjab was in 1891 the Province which used the largest quantity of raw silk for the purpose of manufacture. Since that date, however, the relative position of the Punjab would seem to have declined owing to the competition of the Bombay and Calcutta mills. At the same time it is obvious that the quantity of raw silk used in the Province has shown of recent years a tendency to increase rather than decrease, and it is not possible to endorse the opinion expressed in the majority of the District Reports that the manufacturing industry is rapidly declining owing to European competition. The net import of the raw material is very nearly 6 lakhs of pounds. The provincial valuation of Indian silk piece-goods is about Rs. 7 per lb. On this showing the total value of the manufactured product should be at least 40 lakhs.

There is a general belief that the silk industry of the Province is falling off, that less raw silk is imported, less manufactured, fewer hands employed, and the reason of this decline is said to be the diminished demand for silken clothes. European cotton goods, printed calicoes and cheap broad cloths have turned silken garments out of the field. Even for purposes of embroidery cotton thread, dyed bright colours, is said to be supplanting silk. This is no doubt true. The use of silk for wearing apparel is said to have been common in Sikh times: the use of pure silk is certainly not common now. Even the embroidery of *phulkáries* for domestic use seems to be no longer so popular as formerly. Pure silk *dupattás*, *langhás* or *shalwárs* of *daryai*, *gulbadan* or *kanawez* are doubtless worn far less than before. But there is a strong, and perhaps growing, demand for mixed cotton and silk goods. *Lungi*, *súsi*, *garbhi* and other mixed silk fabrics are largely manufactured, and very generally worn. Nor must it be forgotten that the use of mixed fabrics appeals to a far wider class than could indulge in the use of pure silk goods. The complaint that people prefer quantity to quality, mixtures of cheaper materials to the more lasting but more expensive pure fabrics, is not confined to India alone. The change is inevitable, and is a necessary accompaniment of the more general diffusion of wealth raising of the standard of comfort among the poorer classes of the community.

TRADE.

454. EXTERNAL TRADE.—The total external land trade of the Province during the year under report has been 4,479,227 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,21,97,766. The number of logs imported has been 20,145. If these figures be considered in connection with the totals for the years 1888-89 to 1897-98, it will be seen that both as to quantity and value the body of trade exceeds that of any year previously recorded. The figures that go to make up this increase are shown in the following table :—

Countries.		Imports.		Difference + or −	Exports.		Difference + or −	Total Trade for	
		1897-98.	1898-99.		1897-98.	1898-99.		1897-98.	1898-99.
Tirah ...	Rupees	1,01,231	1,62,771	+ 61,540	1,30,675	2,02,970	+ 72,295	2,31,905	3,65,741
	Maunds	59,467	97,874	+ 38,407	22,409	36,548	+ 14,139	81,876	134,422
Kabul	Rupees	11,73,018	21,46,836	+9,73,818	28,24,924	30,93,889	+ 2,68,965	39,97,942	52,40,725
	Maunds	141,098	237,539	+ 96,441	112,867	116,874	+ 4,007	253,965	354,413
	Logs ...	1,211	913	− 298	...	...	...	1,211	913
Bajaur... ...	Rupees	24,78,935	31,00,717	+6,21,782	32,32,383	42,63,750	+ 10,31,367	57,11,318	73,64,467
	Maunds	312,241	453,854	+ 141,613	193,503	304,760	+ 111,257	505,744	758,614
	Logs ...	8,381	7,720	− 661	...	...	...	8,381	7,720
Kashmir ...	Rupees	81,03,638	88,14,531	+7,10,893	63,10,220	90,39,772	+ 27,29,552	1,44,13,858	1,78,54,303
	Maunds	2,405,078	2,435,500	+ 30,422	441,223	766,086	+ 324,863	2,846,301	3,201,586
	Logs ...	24,661	11,512	− 13,149	...	...	...	24,661	11,512
Ladákh ...	Rupees	5,26,616	7,60,161	+2,33,545	4,56,348	4,56,860	+ 512	9,82,964	12,17,021
	Maunds	9,327	9,853	+ 526	8,366	10,284	+ 1,918	17,693	20,137
Chinese Tibet	Rupees	1,10,811	1,00,789	− 10,022	36,270	54,720	+ 18,450	1,47,081	1,55,509
	Maunds	4,820	5,112	+ 292	2,316	4,943	+ 2,627	7,136	10,055

455. The trade of 1897-98, though in itself rather above than below the standard of previous years, nevertheless fell below the figures of 1896-97 owing to the restricting influences of plague, scarcity and military operations on the frontier. In the current year those influences were almost entirely removed, and expansion of trade followed in every quarter. Imports have increased by 10 per cent. in weight with a proportionate increase in value, while the weight of exports has increased by no less than 59 per cent., though the value only shows an increase of 32 per cent. In estimating the increase in trade, however, allowance must be made for the fact that all traffic moving over the Siálkot-Jummoo Railway to and from any part of India to Kashmir is now included in the Provincial Returns. The extent to which this change has affected the total figures will be seen by

the following table comparing the traffic on the railway during the last two years:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
1897-98	19,710	3,15,726	75,308	4,89,581
1898-99	72,286	9,30,595	343,465	28,99,252

456. The imports over the railway, which in 1897-98 were 0·67 in weight and 2·5 in value of the total provincial import, were in the current year 2·2 and 6·2 of the whole, while the exports rose from 9·6 in weight and 3·7 in value to 26·1 and 16·9, respectively, of the total export.

457. Of the imports, the largest increase has been in the Bajaur and Kabul trades, large importations of fruit, *ghi*, hides and grain having followed on the restoration of peaceable relations on the frontier. But Kashmir and Tirah have also taken a considerable part in the revival of the import trade. The largest increase in the export has been in the direction of Kashmir, which took an increased quantity of food-grains and salt during the year. It would seem, however, that the charge in registration of railway returns is largely responsible for this increase. The exports to Bajaur also increased very largely, a natural consequence of the rise in imports. The proportion borne by the trade of each country to the whole body of trade is now as follows:—

Countries.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Sewestán	5·2	...	...
Tirah	0·9	0·9	1·1
Kabul	14·4	15·7	16·2
Bajaur	27·4	22·4	22·9
Kashmir	47·5	56·6	55·5
Ladákh	4·0	3·8	3·8
Chinese Tibet	0·6	0·6	0·5
Total	100	100	100

458. The figures of the present year show no considerable variation from those presented last year. Kabul, owing to the increased imports mentioned above, has further improved the position which the exclusion of part of the trade formerly credited to Sewestán helped to give it last year.

459. The Tirah trade has increased considerably, and, indeed, exceeds in the present year the figures of any previous year. The chief increases in imports are under the heads *Canes and Rattans*, *Dyeing Materials (other kinds)*,

Fibres (raw), *Hides and Skins, Other Timber* and *Firewood*, and, in exports under the heads *Indian Piece-goods, Other Rain Crops* and *Salt*. It is reported that the timber trade with Tirah is steadily increasing owing to the large demand in Kohát and to the fact that the Kurram has ceased to supply wood. The Deputy Commissioner, Kohát, notes that the export of salt *viá* Thal and Naryáb has decreased owing to the increase in the duty.

460. The imports from Kabul show a large increase, and there has also been a small rise in the exports. Among the imports it is worthy of note that the numbers of horses and ponies imported have largely increased, while *Non-intoxicating Drugs, Fruits, Hides, Ghi, Til, Timber* and *Raw Silk* have all entered British territory in increased quantity. There has also been a very large import of wheat, mainly over the Gomal Pass.

461. As to exports there has been a considerable increase in the export of *European Piece-goods* (accompanied by a decrease in *Indian Piece-goods*), *Dyeing Materials, Metals, Refined Sugar* (with a decline in *Unrefined*), and there has also been some increase in both *Indian* and *Foreign Tea*. But the increase in exports is small compared to that in imports.

462. Of the various routes the Khaibar, Zao and Chuhar Khel routes show an increase both in imports and exports, while trade over the Peshín and Tochi routes fell off. Imports over the Gomal increased, while exports fell off considerably.

463. With the exception of the re-opening of the passes no material difference seems to have taken place in the conditions affecting Kabul trade. Locusts and drought are said to have damaged the crops in the parts of Afghánistán adjoining the Zhob and Thal Chotiáli agencies, and this may in some part account for the decline of trade over the Peshín route.

464. The trade with Bajaur, though showing an advance on that of the previous year, is nevertheless below the figures shown in the returns for 1896-97. At the same time the speed with which Bajaur trade has recovered from the effects of the frontier campaign is remarkable. There have been largely increased imports of *Gram and Pulse, Husked Rice, Skins* and *Wool*, and some increase also in *Wood* and *Ghi*. It has already been noted that the articles taken in export to Bajaur tend to show that the standard of comfort among the hill men is rising. There have been during the year under report increased exports of *Cotton Twist and Yarn* (European and Indian), *European Piece-goods, Dyeing Materials, Spirits, Brass, Petroleum, Salt, Sugar* and *Tea*. That the total figures did not reach the same level as 1896-97 would seem to be due to the unusual circumstances controlling the import trade in that year, when very large quantities of food stuffs were imported to meet the high demand in the Punjab.

465. The figures relating to the Kashmir trade are remarkable not only for the large increase of the total trade both in bulk and value over that recorded in previous years, but also for the fact that the value of the export trade has exceeded that of the import. For the increase in the total body of trade the change in the classification of the Siálkot-Jummoo Railway traffic must of course be held to be largely responsible. As for exports it should be explained that the increase is not altogether in articles of actual commerce, as the export of silver shows an increase of nearly 12 lakhs. For this increase also the railway would appear to be mainly responsible.

466. Taking the figures as they stand, it will be seen that the increase in the maundage of imports has not been very considerable, though their value has increased by about 7 lakhs of rupees. The increase has been mainly in *Fruits* and *Spices* and a number of articles of less importance. The import of *Ghi* and *Wool* has remained about the same, while that of *Wheat* and other food stuffs as well as *Mustard Oil* and *Til* has, as might be expected, decreased. The import of silver has slightly increased. In exports there has been a considerable increase in *Coal and Coke* (Public), *Cotton Twist and Yarn* (European), *Dyeing Materials*, *Gram and Pulse*, *Iron*, *Salt* (Lahori) and *Sugar* (Refined). The export of *European and Indian Piece-goods* and *Indian Tea* has remained stationary. The export of silver, as already noted, has increased from 7 to over 18 lakhs. The main increase has been in public silver, which has increased by 13½ lakhs, the export of Government silver having fallen off by about 2 lakhs. As has already been noted, the change in classification of Railway traffic is mainly responsible for this increase.

467. The figures of the trade with Ladákh and Yárkand are given below :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Simla District.				
Ladákh	6	360	15	559
Yárkand	21	3,150	...	...
Kangra District.				
Ladákh	81	1,342	10,269	4,56,301
Yárkand	9,745	7,55,309	...	...
Total	9,853	7,60,161	10,284	4,56,860

It will be seen that the import over the combined routes has increased in value by over 2 lakhs of rupees. This is due almost entirely to the large increase in the import of *Charas*.

468. The Chinese Tibetan trade is returned as follows :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Simla District	5,035	99,839	4,943	54,720
Kángra District	77	950	...	...
Total	5,112	1,00,789	4,943	54,720

The value of imports has thus fallen off considerably, while exports have increased in weight and value. It is understood that there is a proposal now

under consideration for extending the Hindustán-Tibet road beyond its present terminus to the boundary in Shipki. If the proposal be sanctioned it should give some impetus to Tibetan trade.

469. The chief increases in imports are as follows :—

Between six and seven lakhs of rupees ...	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre.
Between five and six lakhs of rupees ...	Fruits and nuts—all other kinds, ghi.
Between four and five lakhs of rupees ...	Woollen piece-goods (Indian).
Between two and three lakhs of rupees ...	Rice (husked).
Between one and two lakhs of rupees ...	Horses, ponies and mules, other drugs (not intoxicating), charas, silk (raw), all other articles of merchandise (manufactured).

470. The increase in the case of *Fruits* is divided between Kabul and Kashmir, the import in both cases being double what it was in 1897-98. The increased import in *Woollen Piece-goods* was from Kashmir, and of *Rice* (*husked*) from Bajaur. Of the remaining articles mentioned above, the increase in *Horses* and *Ponies* was from Kabul, in *Other Drugs* from Kashmir, and in *Silk* (*raw*) from Kashmir and Kabul.

471. The import of *Other Rain Crops*, *Mustard and Rapeseed*, and *Logs of Timber* fell off in each case by between one and two lakhs of rupees. The import of *Other Rain Crops* in 1896-97 and 1897-98 was unusually large and the import has now reached a normal figure. The decline in the other two articles mentioned was in each case in the Kashmir trade.

472. The chief increases in exports are as follows :—

Between 13 and 14 lakhs of rupees ...	Silver specie and bullion (public).
Between five and six lakhs of rupees ...	Cotton piece-goods (European).
Between four and five lakhs of rupees ...	Cotton twist and yarn (European).
Between two and three lakhs of rupees ...	Salt (Lahori) ; salt, other kinds ; tea, foreign.
Between one and two lakhs of rupees ...	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian), turmeric, iron, sugar (refined), all other articles of merchandise (manufactured).

473. As has already been mentioned the greater part of the large exports of silver bullion was carried on the Siálkot-Jummoo Railway. There was also an export (as in the case of 1897-98) of about a lakh and a quarter to Kabul. The main increase in the export of *Cotton Piece-goods* (European) was in the Kabul trade, but exports to Bajaur also increased. The increased export of *Cotton Twist and Yarn* (European) went to Kashmir and Bajaur. Kashmir is responsible for the enhanced export of *Lahori Salt* and Bajaur for that of *Salt* (*other kinds*). The increased export of *Foreign Tea* was to Kabul and Bajaur, the quantity in each case being double that taken in 1897-98. Of the remaining articles, the increased export of *Indian Cotton Twist and Yarn* went to Bajaur and that of *Turmeric*, *Iron* and *Sugar* (Refined) to Kashmir.

474. There was a decrease of between one and two lakhs of rupees in the export of Government silver, the Kashmir export being reduced by that amount, and a decrease of between eight and nine lakhs in the export of *Cotton Piece-goods* (Indian). This fact is worthy of note in connection with the increased

export of *European Cotton Piece-goods.* The decline would seem to be connected with the increased demand for goods of the latter description in the Kabul market.

475. INTERNAL TRADE.—The internal conditions of the Province during the year were to a certain extent favourable to trade. The *Rabi* of 1898 would—had the winter rains arrived in time—in all probability have been a bumper one; as it was, the harvest was at least normal. The harvested area was 10 per cent. above the quinquennial and 12 per cent. above the decennial average. The wheat crop was estimated to have yielded an outturn of at least 10 per cent. above the average of the last five years. The results of the *Kharíf*, however, were not so favourable. The cropped area was below the average and the outturn poor: and the harvest as a whole is returned as below the normal. As regards external conditions the factors were not at all uniform. The plague in Bombay and Karáchi exercised a restrictive influence on trade generally. On the other hand, the high sterling price of wheat in Europe resulting from the Cuba-American war and the Chicago wheat corner stimulated the exports of *Wheat*, which nearly trebled those of the previous year. At the same time the comparatively high rate of exchange militated against the export of *Cotton* (*raw*), which declined considerably.

476. The market for *Indigo* continued unfavourable, and both the area under cultivation and the export declined. There was a strong European market for wool.

477. The total body of trade during the last three years is exhibited in the following table, which does not, however, include the figures relating to animals or treasure :—

YEAR.		IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
		By rail.	By river.	Total.	By rail.	By river.	Total.
1896-97 ...	Weight, maunds	15,185,714	240,874	15,426,588	12,014,557	1,437,321	13,451,878
	Value, rupees ...	11,26,97,528	16,71,610	11,43,69,138	7,93,85,903	66,26,948	8,60,12,851
1897-98 ...	Weight, maunds	14,047,141	149,151	14,196,292	14,008,885	1,055,297	15,064,182
	Value, rupees ...	12,34,73,897	9,48,106	12,44,22,003	8,27,01,012	40,32,578	8,67,33,590
1898-99 ...	Weight, maunds	14,825,409	110,814	14,936,223	22,565,864	1,758,575	24,324,439
	Value, rupees ...	12,55,01,995	8,44,077	12,63,46,072	10,00,07,007	50,75,847	10,50,82,854

478. The total imports are about the same in weight and value as last year, but are less in weight, though greater in value, than in the year 1896-97, when the weight of imports was the highest hitherto recorded. The weight and value of exports show a great increase over the figures of the last two years, but are nevertheless below the figures of the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

479. As regards the value assigned to various commodities it may be remarked that the provincial prices of the principal food-grains and oil-seeds—the

main articles of export—were considerably lower than those recorded last year. The price of *Cotton* (*raw*) also fell. On the other hand, the price of *Hides and Skins*, *Ghi*, and *Wool* (*raw*) rose. As regards imports, the principal prices showed little change; those of *Cotton Piece-goods* (*European*), *Metals*, *Sugar* and *Other Articles of Merchandise* being more or less stationary.

480. Taking the total volume of provincial trade, including both rail and river-borne traffic, the chief increases in imports are found in the following articles:—

INCREASE.

Articles.	*Valu, lakhes of rupees.*
Cotton Piece-goods, European	70
Wine	10
Gunny Bags and Cloth	8
Woollen Piece-goods, Indian	$6\frac{4}{5}$
Ditto, European	$6\frac{3}{5}$
Manufactures of Iron and Steel	$6\frac{2}{5}$
Coal and Coke	$6\frac{1}{3}$
Gold Coin and Bullion	$4\frac{3}{5}$
Steel Rails and Fish Plates	$3\frac{2}{5}$
Silk Piece-goods, Indian	3
Hides of Cattle, Raw	$2\frac{7}{10}$
Cardamoms...	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Jowár and Bájra	$2\frac{1}{3}$
Leather, Manufactured	$2\frac{1}{5}$

Cotton Piece-goods (*European*) have for many years formed the most valuable import of the Province. The import of the year under report (valued at Rs. 3,30,79,595) is the highest on record. More than half of the quantity imported comes from Karáchi, and, as in previous years, the Delhi city and Sutlej-Jhelum blocks took the larger share of the commodity. The import of *Wine* was unusually large, and was mostly taken by the Cis-Sutlej and Jhelum-Indus blocks. The increase in the imports of *Gunny Bags* is a result of the increased export of grain. The increased import of *Woollen Piece-goods* (*European*), which was mainly taken by the Delhi city block, came chiefly from Calcutta: that of *Woollen Piece-goods* (*Indian*), which was largely taken by the same block, came from the North-Western Provinces, Bombay and Calcutta. Under the heading *Manufactures of Iron and Steel*, the chief source of import was Karáchi, the article being distributed mainly over the Delhi city, Cis-Sutlej, and Sutlej-Jhelum blocks. *Coal and Coke* was mainly derived from the North-Western Provinces. The import of *Gold Coin and Bullion* (which was valued at Rs. 4,81,977) was entirely to the Delhi city block and came from Bombay. The figures relating to the import of *Hides of Cattle* (*raw*) are unimportant, as they are far exceeded by those of export. The import of *Leather* (*manufactured*) was mainly from the North-Western Provinces and Bombay, and was taken by the Cis-Sutlej and Jhelum-Indus blocks. The total value of the import of this article was, however, exceeded by that of the export.

481. The chief decreases in imports are as follows :—

DECREASE.

Articles.	Value, lakhs of rupees.
Silver Coin	52 1/4
Sugar, Refined	17 4/5
Rice not in the husk	15 4/5
Wheat	11 1/4
Sugar, Unrefined	10 9/10
Gram and Pulse	9
Horses, Ponies and Mules	8
Ghi	5 1/5
Spirits	5 1/10
All other articles of merchandise	3 4/5
Kerosine Oil	3 4/5
Cotton Piece-goods, Indian	3 3/5
Iron and Steel, Wrought...	3 1/2
Silk Piece-goods, Foreign	3
Railway Materials, Other Sorts	3 1/5

With regard to *Sugar* (*refined*), the quantity of the import has shown a continued tendency to increase during late years. The precise reason for the decline during the present year is not altogether certain, but as the falling-off is entirely in the case of the supply derived from Karáchi, while that coming from the North-Western Provinces has slightly increased, it is possible that the decrease is due to recent legislation. The apparent decrease in the import of *Sugar* (*unrefined*) is due entirely to the lower valuation of the article in the exporting Provinces during the present year. The quantity imported has actually increased by 60,000 maunds. The value of the *Horses, Ponies and Mules* imported shows a natural decline after the unusual import last year consequent on the frontier campaign. The smaller import of *Ghi* is apparently due to the decreased demand in the Cis-Sutlej block. The falling-off was mainly in the import from the North-Western Provinces. The decrease in the value and quantity of the imports under the head *Spirits* refers apparently to foreign, not country spirits, as the decline is entirely in the supplies derived from Karáchi. It is difficult to account for the decline in the case of *Kerosine Oil*. The decrease is mainly in the import derived from Bengal, the supplies from other sources having remained normal. The price has risen but slightly, and it is possible that the variation is due only to the action of some of the companies controlling the trade. The decreased import of *Cotton Piece-goods* (*Indian*) is due solely to a falling off in the supplies derived from Karáchi, and under the circumstances it is not unlikely that the figures are due to misclassification. This would account in part for the unusually high figures recorded for *Cotton Piece-goods* (*European*).

482. Turning to exports, the principal increases will be found to be as follows :—

Articles.	*Increases in lakhs of rupees.*
Wheat	$134\frac{1}{2}$
Wool (raw)	$55\frac{4}{5}$
Rape and Mustard Seed	$38\frac{1}{3}$
Silver Bullion	$30\frac{4}{5}$
Cotton Piece-goods (European)	$15\frac{3}{5}$
Railway Materials (Other Sorts)	$7\frac{1}{3}$
Til or Jinjili	$5\frac{2}{5}$
Other Dyes	$5\frac{3}{5}$
Other Oil-seeds	$5\frac{3}{5}$
Carpets and Rugs	5
Stone and Lime	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Carriages and Trucks, &c....	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Ale and Beer	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Woollen Piece-goods (European)	$3\frac{1}{5}$
Leather (manufactured)	$2\frac{3}{5}$

The export of *Wool (raw)* has trebled both in quantity and value, though the price recorded for the Province has remained stationary. The demand has apparently been a foreign one, as the whole of the increased export went to Karáchi. The export of *Cotton Piece-goods (European)* is entirely from Delhi city, which (as shown above) takes a principal share of the provincial import. The increased export in this case was to the North-Western Provinces. The export of *Other Dyes* has doubled, the main increase being in the trade with Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces. The increase in *Stone and Lime* is due to a large export from the Delhi city block to the North-Western Provinces. In the case of *Ale and Beer* the increased export is from the Cis-Sutlej block ; the total export is now valued at over 20 lakhs and goes mainly to the North-Western Provinces. The export of *Woollen Piece-goods (European)* is almost entirely from the Delhi city block to the North-Western Provinces.

483. The chief decreases in exports are—

Articles.	*Decreases in lakhs of rupees.*
Cotton (raw)	$32\frac{3}{5}$
Jowár and Bájra	$20\frac{1}{2}$
Silver Coin	17
Hides of Cattle (raw)	$14\frac{3}{4}$
Gram and Pulse	$12\frac{1}{5}$
Sugar (unrefined)	$7\frac{3}{4}$
All other articles of merchandise	$6\frac{1}{6}$
Indigo	$6\frac{1}{10}$
Cotton Twist and Yarn (Indian)	$3\frac{9}{10}$
Other Grains	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Skins of Sheep (dressed)	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Cotton Piece-goods (Indian)	$2\frac{1}{2}$

As regards the heavy fall in exports of *Cotton (raw)* it may be noted that the export to the North-Western Provinces declined by one-half ; the value of exports to Calcutta and Bombay fell in each case by 4 lakhs, and in the case of Karáchi by 19 lakhs. Not only was there a short outturn in the

Punjab (the area was 21 per cent. below the quinquennial average), but conditions were unfavourable to export trade. The comparatively high rate of exchange during the year operated against exports to Europe, while it would seem that the mills in Bombay and Calcutta, which manufacture mainly for export to China and the East, were similarly affected by the high price of the rupee. As regards *Hides of Cattle* (*raw*), it will be noted that the exports during the triennium 1895—1898 were unusually high, and it is to be hoped that the reduced export in the present year denotes a return to the normal. The decreased export of *Sugar* (*unrefined*) is probably due to local conditions, as it is accompanied by a decreased import. The export of *Indigo* has fallen off from 16,000 to 9,000 maunds. The slack demand of late years is no doubt mainly responsible for the decline in cultivation, the outturn of the year being estimated at about 60 per cent. below the quinquennial average. The decline in *Cotton Twist and Yarn* (*Indian*) and *Cotton Piece goods* (*Indian*) is mainly in the trade with the North-Western Provinces, and is doubtless due to local conditions.

484. The following are the main figures relating to the movements of food-grains and oil-seeds for the last five years :—

		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Wheat	Price, rupees per maund	1 10 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 4 0
	Imports, maunds ...	46,465	123,906	198,588	372,188	107,616
	Exports, do. ...	11,109,868	8,531,424	2,144,815	4,559,943	12,375,563
Jowár and Bájra	Price, rupees per maund	1 8 0	2 2 0	3 5 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
	Imports, maunds ...	2,849	44,789	1,487,857	310,087	703,877
	Exports, do. ...	2,667,512	758,829	208,603	1,095,980	203,592
Gram and Pulse	Price, rupees per maund	2 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 10 0
	Imports, maunds ...	83,999	148,840	182,842	381,555	308,836
	Exports, do. ...	10,846,441	5,061,359	3,500,846	1,257,578	1,503,251
Rape and Mustard.	Price, rupees per maund	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0
	Imports, maunds ...	1,612	4,547	26,443	51,837	13,603
	Exports, do. ...	3,973,266	3,029,980	609,568	725,989	1,987,903
Til or Jinjili ...	Price, rupees per maund	5 0 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 6 0
	Imports, maunds ...	17,323	35,312	121,908	70,577	53,808
	Exports, do. ...	368,005	186,672	59,694	91,296	22,441

Under the influence of a strong European demand (to which allusion has already been made) the exporters of *Wheat* have been able to avail themselves to the full of the excellent outturn of last *Rabi*, and the total of exports has not only recovered from the depression which began in 1895-96, but has exceeded the figures of 1894-95. The figure now attained has only been once exceeded, *viz.*, in 1891-92, when there was a general failure of the crops in America and Russia. The value, at wholesale rates, of the year's export of wheat was 278 lakhs of rupees, a sum in excess of the land revenue demand of the Province.

Of the total export four million maunds were contributed by the Cis-Sutlej block and six by the Sutlej-Jhelum territory. Ten million maunds were exported to Karáchi and a million and a half to Bombay. The figures relating to *Jowár and Bájra* are not so favourable. The recovery manifested last year has not been repeated during the year under report : the outturn was short, and imports doubled, while exports dwindled to the level of the year 1896-97. The figures of *Gram and Pulse* are somewhat curious. Exports reached their lowest level in 1897-98, and though there has been to some extent a recovery during the present year, imports have also increased largely. The increased import seems to have been largely due to the needs of the Delhi city block during the last quarter of the year under report. There is a satisfactory decrease in imports and increase in exports of *Rape and Mustard Seed*, though the figures of export have not yet regained the level of 1895-96, when the depression first set in. The export of *Til and Jinjili*, on the other hand, has now fully recovered and exceeds the figure of 1895-96. In both cases Karáchi has received the bulk of the export.

485. The trade in *Gold Coin and Bullion* since 1896-97 has been of small importance. The movements of silver since 1896-97 have been as follows :—

		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government rupees ...	Imports	23,58,881	73,79,798	21,58,978
	Exports	1,34,46,174	1,13,92,177	96,94,138
Bullion and coin other than Government rupees	Imports	1,72,48,336	2,20,35,863	2,20,34,924
	Exports	1,70,941	7,78,729	38,64,291

It is probable that the high import of Government rupees last year was due to the requirements of troops on service, but as the movements of coin largely represent the transactions between Government treasuries, it is difficult to speak with confidence of the cause. The export is mainly to the North-West Provinces. The enormous imports of bullion no doubt represent in part the payment for the provincial exports of grain. The continuance during the present year of the high figures of last year would seem to disprove the suggestion that the import of 1897-98 was mainly due to the action of merchants seeking to obtain the refund on through exports to Kashmir. There is obviously a very great demand for ingot silver for use in the arts. That the imports of 1898-99 were not greater than those of 1897-98, in spite of increased exports of grain, is probably due in part to the comparative firmness of exchange, and the growing certainty that the rupee would not sink to its silver value. The bulk of the import was shared by the Sutlej-Jhelum and Delhi city blocks. The export was almost entirely to the North-West Provinces.

486. RIVER-BORNE TRADE.—The river-borne trade of the Punjab for the last five years is given in the table below :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in maunds.	Value in rupees.
1894-95	298,768	20,65,152	2,311,842	60,77,713
1895-96	273,207	16,14,255	1,900,307	65,30,084
1896-97	240,874	16,71,6:0	1,437,321	66,26,948
1897-98	149,151	9,48,106	1,005,297	40,32,578
1898-99	110,814	8,44,077	1,758,575	50,75,847

487. Imports have again decreased both in weight and value mainly owing to the prevalence of plague in Karáchi. The exports (mainly *Wheat*) have increased both in weight and value, though the latter is still below the average of previous years. As regards imports the decrease is spread over most of the articles of trade, and is particularly marked in the case of *Dyes and Tans, Provisions*, and *Other Articles of Merchandise.* There is a small increase in *gram and Pulse, Gunny Bags* (answering to the increased export of *Wheat*) and *Tobacco.* As regards exports, the chief increases are in *Other Dyes, gram and Pulse* (the weight of which has increased from 7 to 11 lakhs of maunds), *Oil-seeds* and *Railway Plant.* Out of the 1¾ million maunds of export, over 1 million consists of wheat. The imports and exports were distributed between Sind and Karáchi as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.
Karáchi	Mds. 84,455 Rs. 6,77,328	Mds. 1,242,380 Rs. 34,06,009
Sind	Mds. 26,359 Rs. 1,66,749	Mds. 516,195 Rs. 16,69,838

The exports to Sind mostly consist of articles of local consumption. The bulk of the wheat exported went direct to Karáchi.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

488. COMPANIES.—At the end of the year 1897-98, 56 companies were borne on the registers in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, of which 48 were shown as working and 8 in process of winding up. Fifteen companies limited by shares and 1 limited by guarantee respectively were registered during the year 1898-99 as shown below :—

(1) The Iron Rolling Mills Company, Limited. The working of scrap and other iron into bars and other products and the working of other metals into any products. (Registered 16th April 1898.)

(2) The Hoshiárpur Co-operative Stores Company, Limited. To open a shop for the sale of all descriptions of cloth and other household materials. (Registered 16th April 1898.)

(3) The Hindu Cotton Press Company, Limited. To acquire lands, buildings, machinery and other property, and to build and construct factories and other works for the baling of cotton and other products. (Registered 8th June 1898.)

(4) The Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited. The conducting of all usual operations connected with the ginning, spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, printing or otherwise working and manufacturing cotton waste, wool, silk, hemp, jute, and other fibrous substances. (Registered 21st June 1898.)

(5) The Punjab Carpet and General Manufacturing Company, Limited. To acquire cotton, silk, wool and other materials by purchase or otherwise and to manufacture and convert the same or any of them to marketable articles and commodities for sale. (Registered 20th July 1898.)

(6) The Native Commercial Bank, Limited, Delhi. (*a*) To lend money, to purchase and sell *hundís*, promissory notes and cheques, and to make advances on the security of moveable and immoveable property and on good personal security, and (*b*) to do banking business of every description and to undertake commission agencies, life and fire insurance and other allied business. (Registered 20th July 1898.)

(7) The Morning Post, Limited. (*a*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the undertakings and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the business known as the "Morning Post" news paper published at Delhi; (*b*) to carry on any other business whether printing, publishing, manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on; and (*c*) to carry on business of general trade. (Registered 29th July 1898.)

(8) The Army Fodder and Forage Supply Company, Limited. The buying and selling of all and every description of fodder, forages, products and the preparation of every kind of bread and biscuit and special emergency rations for animals. (Registered 8th August 1898.)

(9) The National Silk and Woollen Mills Company, Limited. (*a*) The conducting of all the usual operations connected with the ginning, spinning, weaving and manufacturing of silk, wool, cotton and other materials; and (*b*) to cultivate and procure vegetable substances and convert the same into manufactured articles. (Registered 7th September 1898)

(10) The Imperial Steam Laundry Company, Limited. Washing clothes of all sorts and carry on all processes necessary or conducive to such business. (Registered 16th September 1898.)

(11) The Kasauli Club, Limited. To afford to its members all the usual privileges, advantages, conveniences and accommodation of a Club and to borrow money required for the purposes of the Club and to purchase moveable and immoveable property for the Club. (Registered 21st September 1898.)

(12) The Oriental Cotton and General Mills Company, Limited. To purchase, transfer or take on lease lands in or adjacent to Delhi and in other parts of India, and the erection thereon of a mill or mills for the manufacture of all sorts of yarn and cloth as well as oil, glass, wood, metal or the combination of all and to gin and press cotton. (Registered 27th September 1898.)

(13) The Rájpútána Company, Limited. To erect machinery for manufacture of oils, jute, sugar, paper and other goods and materials. (Registered 10th October 1898.)

(14) The Sri Guru Nának Company, Limited. To erect a factory or works at Lyallpur for the purpose of cotton ginning and pressing; and (*b*) to start any sort of business or machinery in connection with the above as will be considered advantageous to the Company. (Registered 18th January 1899.)

(15) The Islámia Lametta Company, Limited. To manufacture by machinery and otherwise metals into wire, lametta and other products. (Registered 3rd February 1899.)

(16) The Suburban Mills Company, Limited. To purchase, transfer or take on lease lands in or adjacent to Delhi or in other parts of India and the erection thereon of a mill or mills or works for the manufacture of all sorts of dyes, calicos, umbrellas, yarn, cloth, oil, glass, wood and metal or the combination of all or several of the above-noted articles; and (2) to carry on bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc. (Registered 29th March 1899.)

There were therefore at the end of the year 1898-99, 70 companies on the books of the office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, 60 of which were at work at the close of the year and 10 were in the process of winding up.

489. The 70 companies existing on the registers in the Registrar's Office are classified as follows:—

No.	Names of Companies.	Working.
1	Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies ...	7
2	Trading Companies ...	16
3	Mills and Presses ...	22
4	Tea and other Planting Companies ...	2
5	Mining and Quarrying Companies ...	1
6	Ice Manufacture...	1
7	Sugar Manufacture ...	1
8	Breweries ...	1
9	Other Joint Stock Companies including companies limited by guarantee ...	9
	TOTAL ...	60

490. The total fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 4,140-7-3 as compared with Rs. 2,316-15-0 during the preceding year. A detail of the fees is given below :—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) New companies, (2) Miscellaneous documents connected with Joint Stock Companies and for granting copies under Act VI of 1882.	3,888 7 3
(2) Fees for registering 5 new societies under Act XXI of 1860 and for granting copies.	252 0 0
TOTAL ...	4,140 7 3

The increase is due to a larger number of companies being registered in 1898-99 as compared with the preceding year.

491. Generally great activity in forming and registering companies has been displayed in the year 1898-99. Last year was also a busy year, when 12 companies were registered. But the number has now risen to 16. These figures are very much in excess of the average of registrations for years previous to 1897-98, when as a rule only three or four companies in a year were registered. It seems likely that the number of registrations will continue high.

PUBLIC WORKS.

492. GENERAL REMARKS.—Paragraphs 493 to 517 contain an interesting summary which has been prepared by Colonel S. L. Jacob, R.E., Chief Engineer, of the work of the year. The usual detailed report will be found in paragraphs 518 and *sqq*.

493. The year under review has so far been satisfactory that it has been possible to spend 10 lakhs of rupees on original provincial public works, against an average of about 5½ lakhs in the previous four years, and it was hoped that this year, 1899-1900, a considerably larger expenditure would have been possible. Unfortunately at the time of writing there is famine in the Province, and a considerable portion of the liberal grant which had been made has been necessarily surrendered for famine works.

494. In order to increase as much as possible the funds for original works, great attention has been paid to the reduction of maintenance charges on roads. The result has been satisfactory, in so much that, in spite of the fact that an extra expenditure had to be sanctioned on the roads in the 1st Circle, and the roads elsewhere were maintained in good order, yet, on the whole, a reduction of more than a lakh of rupees (see paragraph 498) was made in the total expenditure on Repairs, Communications. The saving would be greater but for the fact that many roads unnecessary for commercial or provincial purposes have to be maintained in a high state of repair for political reasons, even when there is a railway running alongside. As long as this is the case a very large proportion of the Provincial grant must be swallowed up in the charges for Repairs of Communications, and the balance available for original works correspondingly diminished.

495. Expenditure on Provincial Buildings, Original Works, has been greatly restricted of late, the expenditure for the previous four years being not much in excess of 2 lakhs a year. During 1898-99 it was about 5 lakhs, and the progress was in consequence far better than it has been of late; yet even this sum is less than is annually needed for the Province.

496. Among the buildings which are urgently needed are the district courts, and various other buildings at Lyallpur, which must be built before that town can be made the head-quarters of the district. These are being pushed on; but there are a large number of buildings required in Lahore, in the way of new courts, offices, and buildings for medical and educational purposes, a new Secretariat office at Simla, and a variety of buildings in various parts of the Province which are called for by all departments, but they can only be constructed gradually as funds permit. It is hoped, therefore, that favourable years will soon follow.

497. Among the buildings in hand during the year was the Rasúl Jail, to be used for prisoners employed in the digging of the Jhelum Canal. The work was started during the latter part of the year, and was finished early in the following year, but the work was only put in hand after the work of the canal had been started. It is suggested that, in future, if jails are to be made for prisoners to be employed on other canals, it would be much better to build them before the work of the canal is begun elsewhere (the longer before the better), so as to keep the men at work for the longest possible period. As it is, the Rasúl Jail will only be of use for, say, three years at most, and its cost will be a large percentage on the value of the canal work done. If it could have been built two years earlier the prisoners might have gone on digging the canal quietly all the time, and the percentage of non-remunerative work been considerably diminished.

498. The expenditure on Original Works, Communications, during the year was Rs. 3,86,567, against an average of less than half that amount for the previous four years.

499. In March 1897 a Committee assembled, under the orders of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, to consider the question of Communications, especially with a view to making feeder roads to railways. This committee recommended the construction of a large number of roads, but the recommendations remained nearly a dead-letter, till this year, for want of funds, and also for fear of excessive maintenance charges in future. The Cecommendations of the Committee were carefully reconsidered, new information acquired, and many projects have been framed. It has been decided, in order to prevent the maintenance charges of metalled roads becoming a prohibitive charge on provincial revenues, that, except in the case of Trunk lines, and except in special circumstances, these roads only should be metalled towards the maintenance of which the District Boards were willing to contribute at the rate of Rs. 200 per mile per annum. Several District Boards, such as Karnál, Rohtak, Ferozepore and Jhang, have agreed to contribute in this manner, and roads are being metalled in these districts. Many other District Boards are equally willing to contribute, but there is a lack of Provincial funds for the original work at present; still a useful commencement has been made.

500. The Kángra Valley road, which was very imperfect as a cart and tonga road, is being improved and carried on to the Mandi State border, and it is hoped it will one day be extended to the Kulu Valley.

501. The Hazára Trunk road is being improved as an alternative route to Kashmir, avoiding the great climb over the Murree hill, which is blocked with snow for from one to three months every year. This Hazára route is nowhere much over 4,000 feet in height, and is always open.

502. Besides the above, there are roads near Simla and roads for the opening up of various hill tracts, which are being called for by one district officer or another. Extra bridges are asked for, and various other improvements in Communications. The most important works will be done first as funds permit; the rest must wait; but none will be lost sight of.

503. As regards Miscellaneous Public Improvements, the works connected with the extension of Simla have had much attention. The water-supply has now been increased to an amount which will, at all events, be sufficient to meet the increased volume used for some years to come. Other improvements connected with the distribution of water are being investigated. Sewage works are next in importance, and for these estimates are being prepared. After these will come the needed new roads and miscellaneous items. There is every reason to hope that the works really necessary for the present will be complete in 1901-1902.

504. Water-supply schemes (either for extensions or for an original scheme) were prepared for Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore. The former has been started since the new official year began, and will probably want further extension shortly, as Delhi is growing largely. The latter schemes wait for the provision of funds; all else is settled.

505. The drainage and sewage works carried out during the year are not of anygreat importance.

506. The Dera Gházi Khan Protective Works occupied considerable attention. The works which existed were somewhat strengthened and some additions made. These are detailed in the report; and the plan of the works, shows the state of affairs at the end of the year.

507. It was fully recognized that these works would not, if the river continued to set heavily in the direction of Dera Gházi Khan, afford an adequate protection. The matter was considered by the Chief Engineers of the Irrigation and of theB uildings and Roads Branch. Mr. Higham, Joint Secretary to the Govment of India, Public Works Department, was also consulted; and it was decided that, in view of the very heavy expenditure involved, it was not possible to propose to Government a scheme which would, from an engineering point of view, be at all adequate.

508. It was proposed, and accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, that less expensive works should be put in hand, in the hope that possibly the river might turn away from this quarter: but it was understood that there was considerable risk, and that the river might gain the day.

509. Unfortunately these fears have been realized: the set of the river in 1899 was most unfavourable, and groyne No. 4 has been carried away in the floods. It is feared that it will now be necessary to abandon the contest, and if the set of the river continues as at present, the town and cantonments of Dera Gházi Khan will probably be carried away. This is a painful conclusion to arrive at, but it seems as if nothing else can be done under existing circumstances.

510. All along the North-West Frontier the Imperial Public Works, Military and Civil, have been for years in the hands of the Buildings and Roads Branch, Public Works Department, Punjab. The only division of Military works on the frontier was at Pesháwar. Then came the North-West frontier wars, and other divisions of Military works were formed or proposed. A very sweeping alteration was then considered, *viz.*, that the whole of the Imperial Military Works on the frontier should be handed over to the charge of the Military Works Department. This was strongly opposed by the Local Government on the ground that the Engineers of the two departments would cover the same ground—the one in charge of the Imperial Military Works, and the other in charge of the Imperial Civil and Provincial Works,—and also because the Engineers of the Province would not have sufficient work for their establishment, which could not be reduced beyond a certain minimum because of the large area of ground to be covered. There were also other reasons for deprecating the change, which need not be detailed here. The result was a compromise. The works beyond the frontier were, generally speaking, to be made over to the Military Works Department, which would also supervise the few Imperial Civil and Provincial Works beyond the border, while all works within the border would be carried out, as before, by the Provincial Establishments.

511. Besides the works on the frontier a few other Imperial Military Works are done by the Public Works Department, as at Simla, Sanáwar, Jhelum.

512. An important change was made by a redistribution of the circles and divisions in the Province. It was found by experience that, though convenient for some reasons, it was very inconvenient for others, to make each circle exactly comprise two civil divisions. This has, therefore, been altered, and, at the same time, the divisional charges have been re-arranged,—two new divisions have been formed, and five independent executive charges (independent charges have not proved a satisfactory arrangement except in a few cases) have been abolished.

513. The changes made seem to cause no inconvenience, while in many respects they are a great improvement.

514. Some years ago the question of the appointment of a Sanitary Engineer was mooted, but the question was dropped, apparently for financial reasons. Of late, however, the need of a Sanitary Engineer, in connection with the manifold schemes for water-supply, sewage, drainage, &c., has been much felt.

515. The question of a Sanitary Engineer for the Province has, therefore, been revived; and although nothing is yet decided, it is hoped that before very long the appointment will be sanctioned. The needs of the Province as regards

these works are considerable, but financial reasons have retarded progress. The famine with which this Province has suffered in late years has, of course, operated strongly in retarding progress.

516. In 1883, in connection with local self-government, many of the Provincial roads and buildings were handed over to the local bodies to be maintained; fixed grants being allowed them for this purpose. It was, however, subsequently made clear that the arrangements made were not altogether satisfactory; the first objection, which came to light, was that two sets of officers had often to go over the same ground. The result was that in 1893 the unification of establishment, as far as could conveniently be done, was attempted. This necessitated further changes. It was also found that some of the metalled roads in charge of the District Boards had fallen into a bad state of repair, and for this reason many of these metalled roads have been again made over to the Public Works Department. Also, in certain cases, District Boards have asked that the Public Works Department should take over their metalled roads and maintain them, and have made a grant for this purpose; in other cases similar arrangements have been proposed; but it has not been possible to carry them out, because this Department has been unable to undertake to maintain metalled roads in a good condition for the sums which certain District Boards expended in keeping them up in a very inferior manner.

517. Generally speaking, with rare exceptions, it seems far better that metalled roads should be in the hands of the Public Works officers; and in the majority of cases the principal buildings should be in their charge also, as well as the buildings along the roads in their charge.

518. On the other hand, the minor buildings, especially in out-of-the-way parts, are better in the hands of the District Boards, and also the unmetalled roads, which are not of a very important character. In exceptional cases also Provincial metalled roads and large buildings can be left in their charge; but this should be the exception. Within Municipal boundaries the Municipalities of course, as a rule, maintain their own metalled roads.

519. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 60,85,273. Deducting the expenditure under Imperial Military, Rs. 9,25,818; Imperial Civil, Rs. 4,76,509; and Private Contributions, Rs. 40,575, for which the Public Works Department acts merely as an agent, the net outlay on works in the Province was Rs. 46,42,371, of which Rs. 28,29,204 were for Provincial Works.

520. The District Fund Public Works Establishment, besides carrying out works and repairs from that fund to the extent of Rs. 7,50,049, executed Imperial Military works and repairs costing Rs. 2,941 and Provincial works and repairs costing Rs. 1,18,707. Municipalities carried out their own works and repairs only, costing Rs. 6,92,007. The Buildings and Roads Establishment executed District and Municipal works and repairs to the extent of Rs. 48,819 and Rs. 3,22,292 respectively, and the rest of the funds from other sources.

521. *Transfer of Public Works to Local Bodies under the scheme of local self-government.*—In pursuance of the policy of local self-government

inaugurated by the District Board and Municipal Acts of 1886 and 1884, respectively, certain Provincial buildings and roads have been made over to District Boards and Municipal Committees from time to time for maintenance, with fixed annual grants to meet the cost of the same supplemented in the case of District Boards by yearly contributions as grants-in-aid for their Engineering Establishments.

522. The total annual grants for maintenance and grants-in-aid for Engineering Establishments have been as follows :—

	To District Boards.		To Municipal Committees.
	For Maintenance. Rs.	*For Establishment.* Rs.	*For Maintenance.* Rs.
1886 87	77,688	24,000	1,153
1887-88	81,303	24,000	5,818
1888-89	82,195	24,000	5,797
1889-90	83,624	25,200	4,244
1890-91	86 848	27,600	4,416
1891 92	93,839	27,600	3,957
1892 93	87,386	27,600	4,191
1893-94	92,611	27,600	5,239
1894 95	87 531	27,600	5,009
1895 96	88,186	27,600	5,299
1896-97	73,455	27,600	5,069
1897-98	74,180	27,600	5,534
1898 99	74,196	27,600	5,534

The grants-in-aid for Establishment were limited to 13 District Boards, *viz.*, of Rs. 2,400 per annum each to those of Gurgaon, Karnál, Rohtak, Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Siálkot; and of Rs. 1,200 per annum each to those of Delhi, Kángra, Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Ludhiána; as for the other districts, little or no public works were transferred.

523. *Unification of Provincial and District Board Public Works Establishments.*—In compliance with the orders of the Government of India for the unification of establishments, and the wishes of District Officers and of District Boards themselves, some of the public works have, in recent years, been re-transferred to the Public Works Department for maintenance. In addition to these re-transfers, certain District Boards have made over a number of District roads to the Public Works Department to be repaired, with fixed annual assignments as follows :—

	Rs.
1894-95	19,276
1895-96	29,003
1896-97	29,240
1897-98	48,999
1898-99	46,955

The tendency is at present in the direction of handing over district works to the Public Works Department, especially metalled roads, which are better supervised by Public Works officers.

524. The transfers of Public Works effected during the year were as follows :—

Transfers of Provincial works to Local Bodies.—The distillery buildings at Ludhiána, Zíra, Muktsar, and Fázilka; Roads No. 1 from Chiniot Road railway station to Pindiánwála, and No. 2 from Lyallpur to Rakhanwála, Jhang District; and the old Thána building at Dalhousie.

Transfers of Local Fund works to Public Works Department.—Nil.

At the end of the year the total annual grants for Provincial Works maintained by Local Bodies was Rs. 74,196 to District Boards, with contributions for Engineering Establishment of Rs. 27,600, and annual grants to Municipal Committees of Rs. 5,534.

On the other hand, the amount payable by District Boards for District Works maintained by the Public Works Department was Rs. 46,955.

525. DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.—*Total Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 60,85,273, *vide* Table A, of which Rs. 57,89,867 were charged against the various grants of the General Public Works Budget Estimates prepared by the Local Government, as noted below. The balance, Rs. 2,55,406 is charged to Contributions :—

MAJOR HEADS.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Barrack Department.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	4,18,874	3,33,385	1,65,688	10,782	(a) 8,280	—11,191	9,25,818
Do. Civil	2,33,590	1,46,747	83,396	4,548	...	8,228	4,76,509
Provincial	10,00,976	11,15,585	6,44,718	40,435	...	27,490	28,29,204
Incorporated Local	2,24,444	4,79,079	94,211	1,134	...	...	7,98,868
Municipal	3,17,628	4,05,248	35,154	1,440	...	...	7,59,468
Total ...	21,95,512	24,80,042	10,23,167	58,339	8,280	24,527	57,89,867
Deduct expenditure in England including loss by exchange.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,058
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,76,809

(a) Includes Rs. 747 on account of Establishment charges.

526. *Comparative expenditure on Civil Buildings and Communications.*—The following figures compare the outlay of the year with that of the previous four years :—

Funds.	Original Works.									
	Civil Buildings.					Communications.				
	1894 95.	1895-96.	1896 97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	1,52,623	1,90 424	4,63,111	2,14,978	2,15,563	28,880	11,175	62,616	24,444	18,027
Provincial	2,86,255	1,98,051	1,68,717	2,21,411	5,01,027	2,62,865	2,02,532	1,41,241	1,52,339	3,86,567
Incorporated Local	59,353	78,447	55,454	45,288	68,277	1,30,542	1,22,282	1,29,927	1,25,301	94,343
Total ...	4,98,231	4,66,922	6,87,282	4,81,677	7,84,867	4,22,287	3,35,989	3,33,784	3,02,084	4,98,937

Funds.	Repairs.									
	Civil Buildings.					Communications.				
	1894-95.	1895 96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897 98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	97,876	1,00,652	1,02,854	1,00,713	1,24 640	8,881	16,541	15,809	18,104	20,963
Provincial	2,23,572	2,20,570	2,25,274	2,26,125	2,55,913	8,90,954	10,19,880	9,10,604	9,33,197	8,07,806
Incorporated Local	90,213	84,705	69,115	82,778	83,284	3,62,427	4,32,496	2,94,903	3,02,495	3,35,110
Total ...	4,11,661	4,05,927	3,97,243	4,09,616	4,63,837	12,62,262	14,68,917	12,21,316	12,53,796	11,63,879

527. MILITARY WORKS.—The total expenditure was Rs. 9,25,818, *vide* Table B. The outlay on major works amounted to Rs. 3,68,668, and on minor works to Rs. 50,206, *vide* Appendix A. The chief works carried out or in course of constuction were as follows :—

Construction of a Cart road from Bannu to Datta Khel, Tochi Valley.—This is an important Military road, $64\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and its construction was necessary in order to link up the outposts and forts which had to be constructed consequent on the taking over of the Tochi Valley. The work remaining unfinished on this road at the end of last year was completed during the year under report, and paid for, except compensation for the land taken up. The section of this road from Bannu to Saidgi still requires widening.

The rough project for constructing a bridge over the Tochi at Boya was in hand when the year closed. Estimates and plans have been prepared for the new Military posts which are to be constructed in the Tochi Valley, but

the question of sites has still to be determined. The collection of materials for providing temporary shelters for troops at Saidgi, Idak, Mirm Shah and Boya was put in hand.

Khagán Valley Road.—The object of the improvement of this road was to facilitate the transport of supplies to the garrisons at Chilás and Gilgit. The road runs from Uttar Shishah (20 miles beyond Abbott-abad) *viâ* Bálakot ($14\frac{3}{5}$ miles) and Diwán Bela (32 miles) to the Babusar Pass (61 miles), which is the furthest point on the north-east boundary of the Punjab.

The improvements in the section Uttar Shishah to Bálakot were effected at a moderate outlay, but the project for the Bálakot to Babusar Pass road was for the conversion of a narrow road or track into a permanent mule road, 8 feet wide, with grades not exceeding 1 in 10, save in difficult places where 1 in 7 was necessary. This involved the widening of the road, realignment in many places, the construction of a major bridge and several new minor bridges and culverts and rest and block-houses. The road has been in use for some time for troops and convoys of stores.

The first section from Bálakot to Diwán Bela (32 miles) was completed during the year, but improvements are required in several places, which will probably be made from savings on the estimate, and the grant for 1899-1900 for the second section of the road. Rest-houses have been built at Bálakot, Kawai at mile 13, Manúr mile 26, and in the second section at Khagán mile 37, Nárang mile 50, Bhutta Kundi mile 61, with a block-house at Basul at mile 79 from Bálakot.

All work on the second section from Diwán Bela to Babsuar Pass, mile 61, was completed except the upper $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles between Basul and Babusar Pass. The Githidás block-houses and a couple of bridges remain to be built; supply-houses have not yet been built at Kawai and Khagán and Bhutta Kundi. The supply-houses are badly required, but it is not yet decided as to the head to which they will be charged, and there is no grant available for the work.

North-West Frontier Road.—Improving Water-Supply works at Pezu.—This work was found requisite on account of damage done to the existing works by a flood in September 1897. A well which had been sunk in the bed of the Pezu nallah and which had, till then, formed the head-work of the water-supply for Pezu encamping-ground, was washed away, thus necessitating other arrangements.

In order to obtain a constant depth of water, a dam was built across the stream resting on a rock substratum. This dam is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and its crest is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the sandy bed of the nallah; a constant depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet is thus secured. The dam so far has been a success, but, during the dry season, the supply of water is still inadequate.

Kohat-Bannu Section.—The Chingos hta nallah crossing in the Bannu District has given a great deal of trouble. During the past two years the stream has been encroaching on the low-lying land on the left bank. The damage done to a stone gap in September 1897 was restored in the spring of

1898 and two protective spurs were built higher up the stream. They were not successful. Attempts to train the stream have now been abandoned, and the broken gap has been lengthened.

The causeway across the Tirkhaba and Spingtanga nallahs in the Bannu District also gave trouble. They were, in the first instance, built too high above the level of the stream, the result being that every heavy flood caused a deep scour below the causeway. To remedy this, large blocks of masonry $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet were placed on the downstream side of the gaps. Before these had time to thoroughly set, heavy floods came down the nallah, damaging some of the blocks considerably, and washing away about a third of their number. Masonry ramps have now been constructed which stretch across the whole length of the gap. The lower edge of the ramp is 3 feet below the bed-level of the nallah and rests on a masonry wall at the toe.

Water-supply, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar.—The water-supply is drawn from a spring about 400 feet below the summit of the hill. It is pumped into a service tank at the highest point from which it is distributed to the buildings of the Asylum. The old engine was completely worn out and had to be replaced by a new Worthington engine. Owing to drought, the water-supply fell very much short of the demand in the dry summer months causing much inconvenience. Measures are in hand to augment the supply.

528. IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS.—The total expenditure was Rs. 4,76,509, *vide* Table B. The outlay on major works was Rs. 1,33,164, and on minor works Rs. 82,399. The chief works in hand were as follows:—

Reconstructing "North View," Simla.—The old building which was standing on the estate when it was bought by Government about 30 years ago, was used for many years as the Telegraph Office. It was a double-storeyed building, the ground floor having thick walls built of small stones with timber frames and the walls of the first floor of *dhajji*. The ground floor walls had bulged badly in many places and the building was considered generally unsafe, so it was dismantled to make room for a new building.

To utilize the whole of the available space, an irregular shaped two-storeyed building has been designed, which will, it is hoped, answer requirements.

Willie Park "Estate" at Simla.—The house known as "Willie Park" was acquired under the Land Acquisition Act to provide accommodation for pressmen and printers attached to the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. Possession was taken in February 1898 at a cost of Rs. 23,385.

To adapt the buildings to the requirements of the Press employés, the following alterations and additions were effected during the year:—

(*i*). Repairs to main buildings and to some out-buildings.

(*ii*). Dismantling the defective upper story range of out-houses.

(*iii*). Building a new range of out-houses to accommodate 14 men.

(*iv*). Building two cook-rooms for Muhammadans and a bathing place.

(*v*). Building a range containing 4 cook-rooms and one store-room for Hindús.

(*vi*). Providing a six-seated Harbury's patent latrine on the site of the old latrine which was dismantled.

Civil Serái at Wána.—The work of constructing the Civil serái at Wána which was reported last year as in progress, was completed during the year under report. The serái now provides the following accommodation:—An office for the Political Officer and his Establishment, a Civil Hospital and Dispensary, a bazár, a room for Wazírís awaiting interviews with the Political Officer, a lock-up, a barrack for 6 Border Police sowars, a room for a guard of 11 levies, and stables for 16 animals.

Additions to Levy Post at Khajuri Kach.—There was formerly no accommodation for travellers or officers on inspection duty at Khajuri Kach, and to supply this want certain additions to the levy post at that place were made. The building now provides accommodation for officers and native travellers; there are, besides, an enclosure for transport animals, 2 barracks for Wazírís, and 8 rooms for sepoys. The post is flanked by bastions at opposite corners.

Murtaza-Sarwekái mule track.—An alternative route for pack traffic from Murtaza to Sarwekái was opened during the year. This was an important work, as the former routes to Wána *viâ* Khájuri Kach and Shahúr from Murtaza are both liable to interruption by floods.

The road has an average width of 8 feet and the ruling gradient is 1 in 5 except for a few short lengths of 100 yards where it is 1 in 3.

529 PROVINCIAL CIVIL WORKS. (*including Incorporated Local (District), Municipal and Contribution Works*).—Excluding the outlay on Contribution Works, Rs. 3,62,867, Table D, the aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,87,540, of which Rs. 15,43,048 were spent on Original Works; Rs. 19,99,910, on Repairs; Rs. 7,74,083 on Establishment; Rs. 43,009 on Tools and Plant; and a sum of Rs. 27,490 was charged to Suspense.

530. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—The outlay on Original Provincial Works, Buildings, was Rs. 5,01,027. The chief works on which expenditure was incurred are as follows:—

Office for Colonization Officer and Assistant Commissioner at Lyallpur.—This work was practically completed during the year. The building is eventually to be a residence for a District Superintendent of Police, when Lyallpur becomes the head-quarters of the District. This at all events will not take place till 1900-1901.

Additions to the Boarding House of the Government College at Lahore.—This project provides for the addition of a fourth flank to the Boarding-house. It is to be a double-storied building, each story giving 28 cubicles, each cubicle measuring $14' \times 7\frac{1}{2}' \times 15'$, the total cost per cubicle being about Rs. 500. At present only one story is to be built. The lower story was nearly finished to roof level during the year.

Tahsíl at Rúpar.—The Tahsíl and Police buildings at Rúpar formed part of the old Sikh Fort belonging to Rái Bhúp Singh. Certain portions were re-roofed and new court rooms constructed for the Tahsíldár, and the double-storied buildings, which were unsafe and not required, were dismantled.

Additions and alterations to the old Katchery building at Thánesar.—The head-quarters of the Tahsíl at Pipli having been removed to Thánesar, the old Katchery at the latter place was repaired to make it suitable for a Tahsíl building. The work consisted of renewing some of the roofs in the old Katchery, which were in a dangerous state.

Treasury at Ráwalpindi.—Owing to the growing requirements of Ráwalpindi considerable additions were carried out to the Treasury building there.

Tahsíl at Murree.—An old disused and dilapidated Police Rest-house at Murree has been re-constructed and converted into a Tahsíl and a Munsiff's Court. The building hitherto used for this purpose was a hired one and in an inconvenient position.

A new *Tahsíl and Tahsíldár's quarters at Khángah Dográn* have been completed, as none previously existed there.

A new *English office at Siálkot* in connection with the District Court was under construction, and was completed with the exception of the iron racks.

Sikh Memorial at Amritsar.—A design for the erection of a "Samádh" or Cenotaph at Amritsar as a memorial of the defence of Fort Saraghári by a detachment of the 36th Sikhs has been prepared by the Principal, Mayo School of Art, and approved by the Government of India. The platform, which is approached by a flight of steps on each side, will be 50 feet square and surrounded by a stone parapet, the height of the Central Hall will be 13½ feet, and the total height of the monument from the ground to the top of dome 48 feet; a verandah 6 feet wide will extend all round the central block, which, without the platform, will be 35 feet square.

Constructing a new Roman Catholic Chapel for the Railway Community at Lahore.—This building, with the exception of the steeple, was finished during the year. The chapel provides accommodation for 230 seats, and the total cost (Rs. 19,243) works out to Rs. 84 per seat nearly. Out of the total estimated cost, Provincial funds contributed Rs. 10,950, the balance being met by private subscriptions. The chapel was consecrated on the 16th March 1899.

Central Jail at Múng Rasúl, Gujrát District.—A large work in hand was the construction of a new Jail for the Jhelum Canal at Múng Rasúl. The Canal was first started as a Famine Relief work, and it was then proposed to dig the first 6 miles at the head by prison labour. This necessitated a temporary Jail to accommodate 1,500 prisoners, with the usual establishment, near the

Head Works. Work was commenced in December 1898. Everything is being done by Jail labour, except such petty works as require skilled labour and trained men. This work has been pushed on. A large number of the quarters were completed and the whole work was done by July 1899.

Constructing New Central Jail at Umballa.—The work has been suspended owing to want of funds and the materials purchased for it are being gradually transferred and utilized elsewhere. Materials to the extent of Rs. 16,183 in value were thus used during the year.

Re-roofing the remaining buildings at Rohtak Jail.—The work consisted of re-roofing certain barracks in the Rohtak Jail with mud over corrugated iron sheets supported by old iron rails and iron beams. It was completed during the year.

New Central Lunatic Asylum, Lahore.—In March 1895, the Government of India, on receipt of a note on Lunatic Asylums in India by two members of the Hemp Drugs Commission, proposed the amalgamation of Asylums with the object of making the larger ones the charges of full-time Medical Officers, in order to remedy existing defects and improve the administration of such Asylums. The Bombay Government having rejected a scheme for the amalgamation of the Hyderabad (Sind) Asylum with those in the Punjab, there remained for consideration in this Province, only the amalgamation of the Delhi and Lahore Asylums. The latter, apart from its structural defects, both as regards sanitation and security, does not contain sufficient accommodation for the lunatics of the whole Province, and the Asylum at Delhi is still smaller.

531. Accordingly, two alternative schemes were prepared by this Department, one of which provided for the erection of a completely new set of buildings at Lahore, at an estimated net cost of Rs. 1,40,847, while the other provided for additions and alterations to the existing Asylum at Lahore, estimated to cost Rs. 82,155. Under the orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, a Committee was then convened on the 7th April 1897, consisting of the Commissioner of Lahore, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Junior Secretary to Government, the Civil Surgeon of Lahore, and the Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, to formulate proposals as to whether the existing Asylum at Lahore was to be improved and enlarged, or a new one constructed, and, in the event of their recommending the latter proposal, to consider the site to be occupied, and the mode in which it might be possible to dispose of the old buildings at Lahore. When vacated, it was intended to utilise the building at Delhi as a Distillery. It has, however, since been decided to convert it into a Reformatory School for juvenile offenders. The Committee recommended that an entirely new Asylum should be built, and that the site should be near Lahore, because it was desirable to utilize the services of the Superintendent as a Professor of Lunacy in the Lahore Medical College. A fresh site has been selected near the Female Jail, and between that building and the Bári Doáb Canal and the construction of the new Central Lunatic Asylum has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,18,058.

532. The buildings will provide the following accommodation :—

For criminal and dangerous lunatics	... ...	100 in cells.
Ditto	... ...	50 in barracks.
„ Tractable lunatics	... ...	150 „
„ Females and children ...	... ...	40 in cells.
„ ditto	... ...	50 in barracks.
„ ditto	... ...	15 in hospital.
„ Hospital	... ...	25 in cells
„ ditto	... ...	30 in wards.
„ Native paying patients ...	... ...	4
„ Europeans	... ...	4
Total	...	168

Provision has also been made for houses for the Superintendent, Military Assistant Surgeon, Matron, and the necessary native staff.

About one-half the work of construction was done during the year.

The site of the present Asylum has been sold to the North-Western Railway for the sum of Rs. 50,000, but cannot be handed over until the new buildings have been quite completed.

533. COMMUNICATIONS.—*Metalled and unmetalled roads.*—The expenditure on Original Provincial Works, Communications, was Rs. 3,86,567. The chief works carried out with this expenditure are as follows :—

The Hazára Trunk Road is an important line of communication taking off at Hasan Abdal on the North-West Frontier Railway and running through Abbott-abad to the Kashmír border at Muzaffarabad. It is divided into two sections, *viz.*, the first section from Hasan Abdal to Abbott-abad, 44 miles, the whole of which is metalled, and the second section of 34 miles from Abbott-abad to the boundary of Kashmír territory (2½ miles beyond Garhi Habíbullah). The latter section, though unmetalled, is in constant use for cart traffic up to the right bank of the Kunhar. This road will be an important alternative route to Kashmír; it joins the Kashmír Trunk road through Murree at Domel. The project for opening out this route made good progress during the year both in the Hazára Division in British territory, and on the Kashmír side where a new road has been made but not yet bridged. Much, however, remains to be done before this road is fit to take much traffic. It is at present too narrow to be satisfactory as a cart road.

The following works were carried out during the year :—In the second section, the gradients in miles 9 and 10 were improved, bridges in miles 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 23 were constructed, and the entire length was surfaced with a soling coat.

The following works were in progress :—In the first section; the Sulhud nallah bridge at Khota-ki-Kabar, mile 39. In the second section: Improving gradients of approaches to Nikapáni nallah, mile 9, and Mangal nallah, mile 8, and a cart road from Garhi to the Kashmír border.

New girder bridge over the Jiblat river in mile 192 of the Lahore-Peshâwar Road was completed in place of the old timber bridge which was carried away by the heavy floods of 1893. A bow string timber bridge of 3 spans in mile 265 has warped to such an extent that its re-construction is absolutely necessary. The girders for the new bridge have been ordered from England.

Improvements in mile 18 *of the Râwalpindi-Murree Road* have been carried out and masonry culverts have been substituted for timber bridges in mile 20. A masonry bridge over the Bungril river in mile 10 has been completed and a similar bridge over the Bárakau nullah, in mile 14, has been started. The two last mentioned bridges are works of great utility, as numerous accidents have happened to travellers at these crossings during sudden floods.

The Mardán-Chársadda Road has been much improved as an un-metalled road by raising it, and by providing causeways and additional waterway for cross drainage. The traffic is heavy and must increase with the completion of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway, so that the eventual metalling of the road will be necessary. This work will be undertaken as soon as funds are available for it.

An approach road to the Border Militia post at Barchar has been completed; a new post is to be constructed at Barchar on the Black Mountain and the approach road from the plains has had to be constructed first for the transport of materials.

A camel road east of Murree, from mile 17, Ráwalpindi-Kohála Road, and joining at mile 41 of the same road has been realigned in parts, improved and opened out during the year. In case of an epidemic all pack traffic could pass from or to Kashmír without passing through Murree.

Reconstructing Biláspur Suspension Bridge over River Sutlej.—This bridge was originally constructed in 1888-89 by the Public Works Department at the expense of the Biláspur State. During 1889 the river rose to within 3·75 of the underside of the bridge, and, as this threatened its safety, it was decided to raise it 7 feet, and this was done in the spring of 1890. Unfortunately this proved to be insufficient, for in July 1894 the river rose to 4½ feet over the roadway which was completely washed away, no damage, however, being done to the abutments, anchorage, and main chains of the bridge. It was therefore determined to reconstruct the bridge, and an estimate for this purpose was sanctioned in November 1896, funds being found by the State. The work was started in November 1897 and was completed during the year.

Constructing a wire suspension Bridge over River Sutlej at Wangtu at mile 117, *Hindústan-Thibet Road.*—The old Cantilever bridge at this place having been condemned a new wire-rope suspension bridge was sanctioned to replace it. The bridge has a span of 150 feet and a roadway 7 feet wide. It was opened for traffic in December.

Extension of Lyall Viaduct, mile 8, *Kángra Valley Cart Road.*—The rebuilding of the four arches wrecked in August 1896, which was in hand last year, was satisfactorily completed this year. It was considered advisable to increase the waterway and an estimate was sanctioned to add 10 spans of 40 feet on the left flank. As the level of the springing of the arches of the original

bridge is much below maximum flood level it was decided, in order to increase the waterway, to use steel girders for the new spans carrying the roadway on Harbury plates. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting in the foundations of the piers and new abutment, as the inflow of water was stronger than was expected. However, by the close of the year, the masonry work was finished and the girders were being rivetted up. The whole work was completed by the end of June 1899.

534. FEEDER ROADS.—A considerable amount of work of this nature was done during the year, by connecting important centres with Railways. Among the more important were the following :—

Metalling and Improving the Kángra Valley Cart Road.—This is an important line of communication, 71½ miles long, from Pathánkot to Pálampur. It was originally constructed as an unmetalled road, but by degrees portions have been metalled, 30·88 miles out of the 71½ had been metalled up to the beginning of 1898-99 ; 10·26 miles were metalled during the year, making the total metalled length 41·14. It has also been found necessary to re-grade it in some places where the road was too steep for cart traffic. The more urgent work was carried out during the year on a small estimate, and detailed projects were put in hand for the work still necessary to bring the whole road up to the standard of a 2nd class metalled and bridged road. It is proposed to improve some of the bad gradients, bridge the streams yet unbridged and metal the rest of the road.

Extending and improving Pálampur-Baijnáth Road.—In connection with the improvements to be made to the Kángra Valley cart road, it has been proposed to make a new alignment for the unmetalled cart road from Pálampur onwards to Baijnáth to connect with the cart road which the Mandi State has promised to make in its own territory. The road, which will be 15 miles long, was commenced in December, and by the end of the year about one-fifth was done.

Metalling Moga-Bágha Purána Road.—The work was started in 1897-98. The road is 11 mile long and connects the big village of Bágha Purána with Moga at miles 43 of the pacca road from Ludhiána to Ferozepore. Eventually it is hoped to prolong it 20 miles in the Farídkot State and connect with the Bhatinda-Ferozepore Railway at Kot Kapúra station. The work of metalling was practically completed.

Metalling Karnál-Kaithal Feeder Road.—This is one of the roads selected by the Committee which reported on the requirements of the Province in the way of feeder roads. The distance between Karnál and Kaithal is 40 miles and the length of the new metalled portion is 37·5 miles. It might be thought that this road will be somewhat discounted by the construction of the branch line from Narwána on the Southern Punjab Railway, but there will always be considerable traffic from Kaithal to the head-quarter town, and as most of the road passes through an irrigated tract, it may be said to be an important feeder to two railways. At the end of the year metal had been collected for about 30 miles and work was progressing well. It should be completed in 1899-1900.

Ajnála to Amritsar.—The metalling of the whole length of this road (16 miles) was nearly completed. Only 5 miles remained to be consolidated at the end of the year. The District Board, Amritsar, have agreed to pay to the Provincial Revenues the cost of future maintenance. The conversion of this road into a metalled one will be much appreciated, as the traffic is heavy and increasing.

Metalling the road from Chiniot Road Railway Station to Chiniot in the Jhang District.—This is a very important road (16 miles) in the new Chenab Colony. It connects the town of Chiniot with the new railway line which runs from Wazírabad to Lyallpur and is eventually to be continued to join the main line (from Lahore to Mooltan) at Khanewál. The project provides for metalling the sandy portions of the road, about 6·3 miles, and improving the two gaps across Khunserwála and Budhnullah drainage channels. Nearly half the work was finished during the year. The District Board, Jhang, have agreed to pay for its future maintenance.

The following works were also in hand :—Taraki Railway Station to Domeli, rectifying gradients at Dakoli and Kalána nullahs on the existing road from Mankiála Station to Kahúta; metalling over 7 miles of the Sheikhupura-Pindi-Bhattián Road between Sukheki Station and Khángah Dográn, and metalling and improving the road from Khusháb Station to Shahpur.

Beri-Dighal Road.—This road, 5 miles in length, connects the town of Beri with the existing metalled road from Rohtak to Jhajjar. An estimate was sanctioned for metalling it, as the traffic is considerable. The work was taken in hand towards the end of the year.

Approach Roads.—On the completion of the Southern Punjab Railway the construction of approach roads to the stations became necessary. Work began last year, and up to date the following have been completed, *viz.*, to Rohtak, Sámpla, Kullahwar, Lakhan Májra, and Bahádurgarh in the Rohtak District, to Tohána, Jakhal and Budláda in the Hissar District, and to Nangloi in the Delhi District.

The construction of a metalled road in the grain market at Ludhiána.—This was carried out during the year, in order to improve the approaches to the new grain market established at Ludhiána.

535. RAILWAYS.—In connection with communications, it may be noted that the following railways were under construction during the year by the Railway Department or by Railway Companies :—

The Mari-Attock Railway was completed.

The Wazírabad-Lyallpur Railway was carried on to Toba Tek Singh though not opened during the year and work carried on for its junction with the Lahore-Mooltan section at Khanewál.

The Narwána-Kaithal Branch of the Southern Punjab Railway was constructed and opened.

The second of these will be an extremely valuable addition to the communications of the Province, passing as it does through what is fast becoming, if it is not already, the most fertile tract of the Punjab, *i. e.*, the new colonies on the Chenab Canal.

536. ROADS MAINTAINED.—The total road mileage at the end of the year, including station roads, was 26,027·03 classified as under:—

	Roads in charge of Public Works Department.			Roads in charge of Civil Officers.			Total.
	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.	
Imperial	345·73	400·77	746·50	...	65	65	811·50
Provincial	1,198·60	2,011·13	3,209·73	176·89	749·43	926·32	4,136·05
District	137·62	162·30	299·92	449·54	20,330·02	20,779·56	21,079·48
Total ...	1,681·95	2,574·20	4,256·15	626·43	21,144·45	21,770·88	26,027·03

The cost of their maintenance was as follows:—

Roads in charge of the Public Works Department.

	No. of miles.	Cost.	Rate per mile.
		Rs.	Rs.
Metalled—			
Imperial	345·73	2,23,970	647·82
Provincial	1,198·60	4,74,933	396·24
District	137·62	41,084	298·53

	No. of miles.	Cost.	Rate per mile.
		Rs.	Rs.
Unmetalled—			
Imperial	400·77	25,998	64·87
Provincial	2,011·13	1,25,427	62·36
District	162·30	6,910	42·57

Roads in charge of Civil Officers.

	No. of miles.	Cost.	Rate per mile.
		Rs.	Rs.
Metalled—			
Imperial	...	...	...
Provincial	176·89	56,870	321·50
District	449·54	1,02,897	228·89

	No. of miles.	Cost.	Rate per mile.
		Rs.	Rs.
Unmetalled—			
Imperial	65	2,491	38·32
Provincial	749·43	16,839	22·47
District	20,330·02	1,66,949	8·22

The expenditure on the maintenance of metalled roads swallows up a very appreciable proportion of the funds of the Public Works Budget, and for some years past attention has been directed to this, and every effort made to effect reductions without materially allowing the standard of maintenance to deteriorate in any way. With the gradual extension of railways, traffic on the main roads is in many places, more particularly in the northern and western parts of the

Province, decidedly decreasing, so the life of the metal, which is the most expensive item in the maintenance, is now longer than it used to be. On the other hand, the traffic on some roads, notably the Pindi-Murree-Kohála Road, has so much increased that its maintenance charges must become heavier.

537. STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.—The mileage consolidated by the ten steamers in different Divisions was 87·85, being 12·89 in the 1st Circle (2 rollers), 34·17 in the 2nd (5 rollers), and 40·79 in the 3rd (3 rollers). The rate varied from Re. 0-11-7 to Re. 1 for kankar metal and Rs. 1-8-11 to Rs. 2-8-8 for stone.

538. BOAT-BRIDGES AND FERRIES.—Boat-bridges were maintained as usual on important trade or military routes. During the rainy season ferries were worked at Khusháb over the river Jhelum; at Daudzai over the Adozai branch of the Kabul River; at Kund over the Kabul River; at Memarpur, Chausa, Rájghát, Sanauli, Khajkipur and Mirghan over the river Jumna; at Dera Gopipur over the river Beás; and at Chicháwatni over the river Rávi.

Steam ferry services continued to be worked over the river Indus at Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghási Khan under the management of the North-Western Railway for a fixed annual payment of Rs. 33,000, including 10 per cent. for supervision.

539. The capital cost of all boat-bridges and major ferries on 31st March 1899 was Rs. 5,53,043, and the cost of their maintenance during the year Rs. 1,29,306.

The financial results of the year were :—

	Rs.
Gross income	1,63,097
Cost of maintenance	1,29,306
Net income	33,791
4 per cent. on Capital cost	22,059
Net profit	11,732

The net income credited to Provincial Funds from major and minor ferries was Rs. 1,81,478 as shown below :—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Major ferries	1,40,501
Minor do.	49,388
Total ...	1,89,885

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.		
Ferry Establishment	8,212	...	8,407
Do. Contingencies	195		
Net income			1,81,478

540. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—*Extension of Simla.*—The most important of the Miscellaneous Public Improvements is that connected with the extension of Simla. So much was apparently necessary in the way of water-works, sewerage and miscellaneous works in Simla that evidently the Municipality could not provide all the funds for the purpose, and moreover the scheme required careful consideration. Therefore, with the sanction of the Government of India, a Committee was appointed in the summer of 1898 for the purpose of enquiring into, and reporting on, certain questions specified below, connected with Simla.

The questions for investigation and report by the Committee were the following:—

(1).—Whether it is desirable or possible to take any measures for preventing or limiting the extension of Simla.

(2).—If not, whether Simla is capable of extensions; and, if so, how provision can best be made to secure this object.

(3).—The best means of providing the station with an efficient and adequate supply of water and of improving the existing sewerage and conservancy arrangements.

(4).—Whether the Municipal Committee can be expected to impose further taxation for the existing water-supply of Simla, and for the purposes mentioned in (3); if not, what suggestions can be made for the purpose of carrying out these improvements.

(5).—Whether there is any method by which the influx of unemployed persons into Simla can be regulated and controlled.

The report of the Committee was submitted at the end of September 1898.

The recommendations of the Committee, so far as they refer to Public works, may be summarised as follows. The estimates of cost are for works only and do not include departmental charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant:—

(*a*)—WATER-SUPPLY.

	Lakhs of rupees.
First.—Carry out the lower gravitation main to the Cherot pumps, probable cost	2¾
Second.—Complete the Seog reservoir, probable cost ...	2
Third.—Establish a subsidiary pumping plant below the Cherot pumps, probable cost	¼
Fourth.—Whilst the above are in hand investigate the possibility of making a storage reservoir, probable cost.	4
Fifth.—To simultaneously work out a complete estimate for an upper pumping installation on the north side of Mahásu, probable cost...	7½

Should the reservoir scheme be successful, it was considered that it would not be necessary to resort to more pumping, at all events for another 10 years. But in any case either the fourth or the fifth scheme when completed would bring up the supply to over 650,000 gallons.

	Lakhs of rupees.
Sixth.—To work out the additional arrangements for distribution consequent on the adoption of the fourth or fifth proposal, probable cost	2

Seventh.—To investigate the possibility of utilising the water power of the Nanti Khad stream to reduce the heavy pumping charges of steam engines.

(*b*)—Sewerage.

To extend the present system by laying mains running, more or less, along the contours of the hill side, with a slope nowhere less than 1 in 50, and falling into the existing mains which lead down to the valley. These connecting mains to run, as far as possible, below the level of all houses and bazars, and above them at suitable points and levels, a series of minor depôts for sewage to be built with pipes leading into the mains. Each of these collecting mains to have a flushing tank at its head, containing from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons according to its diameter. Also that, in conjunction with these new mains, the water of local springs be stored for flushing purposes, and that the feasibility of making reservoirs for rain water for flushing be investigated. The total sum likely to be required was put at 6 lakhs of rupees.

(*c*)—General Improvements.

To make the following new roads, including a tunnel under the ridge at "Knockdrin":—

	Rs.
No. 1.—Twelve feet wide road along west face of Elysium from "Cloverly" to junction with Lovers' walk, 9,000 feet length.	
9,000 feet at Rs. 20,000 a mile	36,000
No. 2.—Zigzag road to connect with Ridge, length 3,500 feet. Zigzag road to connect with Lakkar Bazar at "Belvedere," 2,500 feet length.	
6,000 feet of 1 in 10 road at Rs. 10,000 a mile	12,000
No. 3.—Road from "Knockdrin" to Kaithu Bazar 6,000 feet. 1,900 feet improving existing road at Rs. 10,000 a mile	4,000
4,100 feet new road, 12 feet, at Rs. 20,000 a mile	16,000
No. 4.—Tunnel under Ridge at "Knockdrin," 300 linear feet at Rs. 80 a foot (linear)	24,000
No. 5.—Upper road round Jakko, as per detailed estimate made by Public Works Engineers	53,000
No. 6.—From under old Band-stand to near Chota Simla Bazar ...	30,000
No. 7.—Compensation, say	25,000
Total Rs. ...	2,00,000

exclusive of all charges for Public Works Establishment.

Also to construct lines for coolies, to form a new bazár for some 1,000 men at a cost of about Rs. 100 per head, or a total of a lakh of rupees.

These proposals were referred to the Municipal Committee for their consideration in February 1899, and arrangements were made at the end of the year to work out detailed arrangements for the schemes proposed. An extra officer was also placed on special duty to assist in getting the required information.

The Governments of India and of the Punjab have consented to bear half the cost of the new works on certain conditions.

In connection with the improvements required the following works have been carried out :—

Simla Water-works.—Tunnelling at No. 3 Spring, Simla Water-Works.— This was an experimental work carried out in connection with the Simla water-works. The tunnel was taken 198 feet into the hillside. It was not thought worth while to carry it any further, as it was then apparent that the prospect of tapping a spring was unfavourable; a very small volume of water only is obtained.

Storage reservoir at Seog.—The Seog reservoir formed part of the original project for the Simla Water-works and the site was selected some twenty years ago when the Simla Water-works were first started. Owing to lack of funds, its construction was postponed till a demand for increased storage was made by the Municipality in 1897. The excavation was started in March and the concrete work in June. The work was in full progress when it had to be stopped in December by frost. It provides for a storage of 2,404,500 gallons.

It should be ready before the season of 1900.

Additional feed resevroir, Cherot nullah.—This was completed and brought into use at the beginning of May 1898 and was in regular use throughout the year.

Gravitation pipe supply to Cherot nullah Pumping Station.—This work, when completed, will add 1,30,000 gallons a day on the average to the supply at the pumps. The scheme is for a gravitation main to the Cherot nullah pumps which will tap the same springs as the existing gravitation main, but about 1,000 feet lower down. One weir was finished and another nearly so. Main filter beds were well in hand. The pipe track was completed, with the exception of the bridges and some dry stone walling. The pipe laying was commenced. Part of this scheme was in working order for the season of 1890. The whole scheme will be in working order for 1900.

Additions and alterations to old filter beds (Nos. 1, 2 and 3), Simla Water-Works.—Extensions and alterations of the 3 filter beds at a cost of Rs. 18,594 were approved by the Municipal Committee, and work put in hand as a charge against Municipal Revenue.

Water Supplies in the Province.—A considerable amount of project work and estimating was left undone for want of funds except at Simla.

The water-supply scheme for Bhiwáni was shelved as beyond the means of the Municipality. The large project for the water-supply of Amritsar was prepared, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor and accepted by the Municipality. It awaits the provision of the needed funds.

Projects were also approved for alterations and additions to the Lahore water-supply. This work also is waiting for funds.

A water-supply scheme for Mooltan is being prepared. Some tests in view of this water-supply were carried out on an experimental well sunk on the north of the city. Further tests have yet to be made.

Dera Ghâzi Khan Protective Works.—The town of Ghâzi Khan lies to the west of the Indus, having its nearest point about 2,300 feet from the right bank. The town is about 4,000 feet across and beyond the town from the river is situated the cantonment of Dera Gházi Khan. The nearest point of the cantonments is about 6,000 feet from the town, so that this point is about 2⅓ miles from the river. Along the river bank, opposite the town, there is what is known as the old stone bund about 5,300 feet in length. Upstream of this, about 1,500 feet, is groyne head No. 1 and at a further distance of 1,500 feet, head No. 2; then comes head No. 3, at a distance of 3,000 feet, and 3,000 feet further upstream is groyne No. 4. The bank upstream is thus protected to a distance of about 9,000 feet above the town. The old bund and the four groyne heads above alluded to are constructed on the "Bell's Bund" system. Round the town there is an earthen bund or bank, and another (connected with the town "bund,") round the cantonments.

A retired earth bund runs parallel to the river, and along this a tramway is laid for the delivery of stone to the several groyne heads. This retired bund is connected with the stone groyne heads by connecting bunds of earth. Erosion of the river bank between head No. 1 and the old stone bund occurred during the floods of 1898 and the tail of the former and nose of the latter were both damaged. It was also observed that severe erosion had set in upstream of head No. 4. At this site a large bay is forming, and it is feared that, if the erosion extends much further, flood water might find its way into a natural depression at the back of the town and cantonments, which, it is believed, was originally the bed of the river, and outflank the city permanently.

The highest record flood level during 1898 was 399·60 as against 401·4 of the year previous.

The following works were carried out during the year:—

(1). Realignment of Shoria and Kastúri Canals above No. 4 head for a length of 5 miles. The banks of these canals act as embankments to keep out flood spill.

(2). Increasing the thickness of stone forming the nose of No. 4 head from 8 feet to 15 feet.

(3). Repairing and strengthening the old stone bund and head No. 1.

The following work was put in hand towards the end of the year, but not completed :—Extension of No. 4 head 900 feet towards No. 3 and the construction of a second connecting bund to No. 4 further south to prevent this head being outflanked by erosion on the west side.

The cost of the protection works up to the end of the year under review since 1889-90 has been Rs. 15,75,577. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,55,441.

The sum spent up to date has been contributed as follows :—

	Rs.
From Imperial Funds	5,25,339
From Provincial Funds	5,96,376
From Municipal Funds	4,50,863
Total ...	15,72,578

Dera Ismail Khan River Protective Works.—The following additions to the river protective works were made, *viz.*, a strong bund with Missisippi; mattress nose made at Barradarri point ; a spur bund on the east of the town ; prolonging the three spurs or groyne and a spur ; and collection of materials for the construction of a culvert.

Delhi Drainage Works, Part II.—Twenty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-one l. ft. of open drains were constructed during the year. The total length of drains provided up to date is 65,604 against 106,054 l. ft. projected. Work was suspended towards the end of the year, pending the raising of a loan by the Municipal Committee.

541. LAHORE SEWAGE.—Work on the City drains was well advanced. Most of the drains which used to flow underneath houses for 10 to 100 feet lengths without any man-holes, and have thus been out of the reach of sweepers and therefore not cleaned for years, have been re-modelled to run over open ground. The area where drains have been completed is about ⅔rds of the 8 districts into which the whole scheme is divided.

The total cost of the city scheme will run up to Rs. 75,000 and the reason for this large expenditure is that, whereas the original scheme only provided for drains where there were none, the Municipal Committee now want the drains of the whole city remodelled and put on a sanitary basis in regard to shape, slope and duration of flow. This will be a very great improvement.

Anárkali drainage, Lahore.—For want of funds very little was done towards completing this scheme : the only work on hand being that on building drains in Nila Gumbaz and Dhobi Mandi.

Chouburji Outfall.—This work is for the disposal of the sewage of the Anárkali suburb of Lahore ; it continued slowly during the year, but could not be pushed on to completion for want of money.

The 2nd pumping well, precipitation tank, and out-houses and drinking water well for establishment, besides the metalled approach road were constructed ; the engines and pumps arrived from England towards the close of the year, and work on the Engine shed was put in hand and done up to plinth.

The temporary arrangement of pumping up the sewage into the open outfall by means of an 8-inch centrifugal pump and engine combined, worked quite satisfactorily, and the cultivators continued to take sewage for irrigation purposes.

The cost of pumping has been Rs. 150 in winter to Rs. 240 in summer per mensem.

The covered outfall and the automatic arrangement of closing the same during heavy rain have been working excellently.

The expenditure on this work to end of the year was Rs. 65,170.

Flushing arrangements and ventilating shafts still remain to be done to complete the scheme.

542. ESTABLISHMENT.—*Reorganisation of charges of the Buildings and Roads Branch.*—During the year the question of the reorganisation of Public Works Charges was considered and orders issued, in pursuance of which, the scheme described below, was brought into effect from the 1st April 1899.

The Buildings and Roads Branch consisted of 3 Circles, 10 Divisions and 6 Independent Executive Charges, as follows :—

FIRST CIRCLE.

P. W. Divisions.	*Civil Districts.*
Ráwalpindi ...	Jhelum and Ráwalpindi.
Hazára ...	Hazára.
Kohát ...	Kohát.
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE CHARGES.	
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála, Gujrát, Shahpur, and Siálkot.
Peshávar ...	Peshávar.

SECOND CIRCLE.

P. W. Divisions.	*Civil Districts.*
Simla ...	Simla.
Umballa ...	Umballa and Karnál.
Jullundur ...	Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Kángra.
Delhi ...	Delhi, Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon.
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE CHARGES.	
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore and Ludhiána.
Simla Water-Works ...	*Nil.*

THIRD CIRCLE.

P. W. Divisions.	*Civil Districts.*
Lahore ...	Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur and the Chenab Colonies (Lyallpur.)
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu.
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE CHARGES.	
Tochi ...	Tochi Valley.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan, Jhang and Montgomery.

Each Public Works Circle was coterminous with two Commissioners' Charges or Civil Divisions; thus the 1st Circle included the Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar Civil Divisions; the 2nd Circle the Jullundur and Delhi Civil Divisions; and the 3rd Circle the Lahore and Deraját Civil Divisions.

This was in one way a convenient division, as a Commissioner had only one Superintending Engineer to deal with. It was, however, unsatisfactory in another, as the public works of the 2nd Circle were undoubtedly much the heaviest, while those of the 1st Circle were the lightest. This was due to the fact that the eastern part of the Province, being the most populous, the richest, and the most developed, its wants in the way of water supplies, sewage schemes, roads, &c., are largely in excess of those of other parts. Also it included (as it does still) the station of Simla, the work in connection with which is always heavy and likely to increase. The convenience of having one Superintending Engineer to two Civil Divisions was not considered sufficient to outweigh the disadvantage of an unequal distribution of work in the Circles. The following changes were therefore made :—

The districts of Gujránwála, Gujrát and Siálkot were transferred from the 1st to the 3rd Circle; those of Jullundur and Ferozepore from the 2nd to the 3rd Circle; and those of Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu (including the Tochi Valley) from the 3rd to the 1st Circle.

Another matter in connection with this reorganization which needed enquiry and amendment was the formation of the Independent Executive Charges. When such Charges were first formed, the objects in view were (*a*) to relieve an overburdened Division of some of its works, and (*b*) to give Executive Engineers of the 2nd and 3rd grades, who formerly, owing to a temporary block of promotion, often held Sub-divisional charges the opportunity of doing responsible Divisional work for which they were fitted by their length of service.

These Charges were formed in some instances for temporary works, such as the construction of water-works confined to a small area at a single station, and in others to take the place of what might have been permanent Divisions, such as the Gujránwála Charge, which extended over four Civil districts. Experience has shown that the system was not suited for works extending over such large areas as that just mentioned. These Independent Executive Charges did not always work satisfactorily owing to (*a*) the subordinate establishment allowed being considerably less than that sanctioned for a Division, and (*b*) the accounts being compiled in the office of contiguous Divisions to which they were attached for purposes of accounts. In the latter case, the Executive Engineer of the Divisional office was theoretically responsible for the accounts, though he knew nothing of the works under construction, while the officer in Independent Executive Charge was familiar with the works, but was often not kept posted to date as to his accounts.

All the Independent Executive Charges, with the single exception of that of the Simla Water-Works (the Officer in charge of which has his office in the same building as that of the Divisional Office which compiles his accounts) were therefore abolished and merged into Divisional Charges, while two additional

Divisions were formed, and it is not intended in future to have Independent Charges except where the charge is purely temporary or where the circumstances are exceptional as at Simla in the above mentioned cases.

The reorganised charges from 1st April 1899 consist of 3 Circles, 12 Divisions, and I Independent Executive Charge, as follows :—

FIRST CIRCLE.

P. W. Divisions.	*Civil Districts.*
1. Ráwalpindi	... Ráwalpindi, Jhelum.
2. Hazára	... Hazára, Peshàwar.
3. Kohát	... Kohát, Bannu.
4. Dera Ismail Khan	... Dera Ismail Khan, Shahpur.

SECOND CIRCLE.

P. W. Divisions.	*Civil Districts.*
1. Simla	... Simla.
2. Umballa	... Umballa, Karnál.
3. Delhi	... Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Hissar.
4. Ludhiána	... Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur, Kángra.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE CHARGE.

1. Simla	... *Nil.*

THIRD CIRCLE.

P. W. Divisions.	*Civil Districts.*
1. Lahore	... Lahore, Montgomery, Ferozepore,
2. Gujránwála	... Gujránwála, Gujrát, Siálkot, Jhang, including Chenab Colony.
3. Dera Gházi Khan	... Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Mooltan.
4. Amritsar...	... Amritsar, Jullundur, Gurdáspur.

These changes have necessitated the formation of additional Sub-divisions, and the increase of Accountants, Lower Subordinates, and petty and office establishments, the whole resulting in an additional annual charge of some Rs. 19,000.

543. PERCENTAGE CHARGES OF ESTABLISHMENT.—The following table shows the financial adjustment of the outlay on Works and Repairs and

Establishment, and the percentage which the charges for Establishment bear to the expenditure under the former heads :—

Major Heads.	Expenditure on Works and Repairs.	Expenditure on Establishment.	Establishment percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial Military (including Barrack Department) ...	7,59,792	1,66,435	21·91
Imperial Civil	3,80,337	83,396	21·93
Total Imperial	11,40,129	2,49,831	21·91
Provincial	21,16,561	6,44,718	30·46
Contributions	3,38,080	24,629	7·28
Total Provincial	24,54,641	6,69,347	27·27
Local District	7,03,523	94,211	13·39
Municipal	7,22,874	35,154	4·86

The above percentages do not, however, represent the actual rate on the entire work performed by the various establishments which would be as follows :—

Public Works Establishment.	Expenditure on Works and Repairs.	Expenditure on Establishment.	Establishment percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Provincial	35,09,857	9,23,747	26·32
Local District	7,80,903	89,642	11·48
Municipal	6,55,413	35,154	5·36

544. The work undertaken for District Boards and Municipalities is summarised below :—

Circle.	Estimates and Plans prepared by Local Bodies and checked by the Public Works Department. No.	Estimates and Plans prepared by Local Bodies and checked by the Public Works Department. Amount of estimate.	Projects prepared by the Public Works Department. No.	Projects prepared by the Public Works Department. Amount of estimate.	Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs.	
First	10	44,149	1	5,971	None of these works were carried out by the Public Works Department.
Second	24	1,25,829	14*	3,04,504	*Of these 8 were carried out by the Public Works Department.
Third	12	26,703	4†	3,00,550	†Of these 1 was carried out by the Public Works Department.
Total ...	46	1,96,681	20	6,11,025	

These figures show to what extent assistance is given by the Public Works Department to Local and other Bodies in professional matters. No

charge is made by Government for the preparation of such projects, or for scrutinising the details of estimates prepared by the Public Works Establishment of Municipalities and District Boards; or for exercising general supervision over the works carried out by these Bodies.

545. WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.—Miscellaneous Works of public utility were constructed by private individuals from private contribution at a cost of Rs. 1,11,632.

546. REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The following table shows the receipts realized as compared with the actuals of 1897-98, and the Budget and Revised Estimate of the year:—

MAJOR HEADS.	Funds.	Actuals, 1897-98.	1898-99.		
			Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXXI.—Military Works	Imperial ...	13,019	10,000	9,000	7,417
XXXII.—Civil Works	Do. ...	45,094	46,000	46,000	40,871
	Provincial	1,08,914	50,000	75,000	87,419
	Incorporated Local...	3,017	1,000	1,000	471
	Total ...	1,70,044	1,07,000	1,31,000	1,36,178

As to Imperial Military Receipts the actuals or 1898-99 fell short of those for the previous year by Rs. 5,602. This difference is attributable to an abnormal item of Rs. 6,126 realized in 1897-98 from the sale of buildings and land at Tallagang.

The deficiency of Rs. 5,129 between the actuals and Budget and Revised Estimates of Imperial Civil is in consequence of Rs. 5,000, the rent of a house at Simla, not having been realized. This short realization of Rs. 5,000 is also accountable for the deficiency of Rs. 4,223 in comparing the receipts of the year with those of the previous year.

The actual realizations exceeded the Revised Estimate figures by Rs. 12,419. Of this amount Rs. 12,126 was credited on account of the sale proceeds of the site of the Sirsa Jail after the submission of the Revised Estimate. The difference between the actuals of the current year as compared with those of the previous year is due to a sum of Rs. 50,000 having been credited in the latter year on account of the sale of site of the old Lunatic Asylum at Lahore.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the Public Works Expenditure incurred by the Punjab Provincial, District and Municipal Funds Public Works Establishments during 1898-99.

Heads.	Expenditure.							Remarks.
	Imperial Military.	Imperial Civil.	Provincial.	District.	Municipal and Loans.	Private and other funds.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
By Provincial Public Works Establishment.								
Works	4,18,573	2,33,590	9,96,197	37,037	2,95,493	35,032	20,15,922	
Repairs	3,30,745	1,46,747	10,02,137	6,751	4,921	2,634	14,93,935	
Barrack Department	7,533	...	...	...	...	...	7,533	
Tools and Plant	10,782	4,548	40,417	...	...	158	55,905	
	7,67,633	3,84,885	20,38,751	43,788	3,00,414	37,824	35,73,295	
Establishment charges	1,66,435	83,396	6,44,256	5,031	21,878	2,751	9,23,747	
Total	9,34,068	4,68,281	26,83,007	48,819	3,22,292	40,575	44,97,042	
By District Fund Public Works Establishment.								
Works	301	...	4,779	1,87,407	...	...	1,92,487	
Repairs	2,640	...	1,13,448	4,72,328	...	...	5,88,416	
Tools and Plant	...	...	18	1,134	...	...	1,152	
	2,941	...	1,18,245	6,60,869	...	...	7,82,055	
Establishment charges	...	...	462	89,180	...	...	89,642	
Total	2,941	...	1,18,707	7,50,049	...	...	8,71,697	
By Municipal Public Works Establishment.								
Works	...	...	...	...	(a) 2,54,319	...	2,54,319	(a) Excludes Rs. 63,309 paid to Public Works Department for works executed for Municipalities.
Repairs	...	...	...	...	(b) 4,01,094	...	4,01,094	(b) Excludes Rs. 4,152 paid to Public Works Department for Repairs executed for Municipalities.
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	1,440	...	1,440	
	...	...	...	...	6,56,853	...	6,56,853	
Establishment charges	...	...	...	...	35,154	...	35,154	
Total	...	...	...	...	6,92,007	...	6,92,007	
Suspense account	-11,191	8,228	27,490	...	...	...	24,527	
Grand Total	9,25,818	4,76,509	28,29,204	7,98,868	10,14,299	40,575	60,85,273	

TABLE B.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Public Works during 1898-99.

Details.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44—MILITARY WORKS.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops	166	2,602	2,768
Ditto Native Troops	31,344	37,985	69,329
Ordnance buildings	426	1,695	2,121
Commissariat buildings	1,076	1,044	2,120
Staff and miscellaneous	7,514	4,781	12,295
Roads to Hill stations or lines of Military communication	3,01,495	2,35,280	5,36,775
General Cantonment works	13,193	17,138	30,331
Stud buildings	13,350	2,100	15,450
Fortifications	50,310	30,515	80,825
Rent of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	245	245
Total ...	4,18,874	3,33,385	7,52,259
Establishment	...	...	1,65,688
Tools and Plant	...	...	10,782
Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment)	...	...	7,533
Establishment	...	...	747
Suspense	...	...	−11,191
GRAND TOTAL, MILITARY WORKS ...	...	...	9,25,818
Deduct—(*a*) Credits to "Expenditure in England" at 2 shillings per rupee ...	...	...	981
(*b*) Credits to "Loss by Exchange" at estimated average of Secretary of State's drawings for value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England	...	...	493
Net expenditure in India, Imperial Military Works ...	...	...	24,344
IMPERIAL.			
45—CIVIL WORKS.			
Civil Buildings.			
Post Office	10,431	15,148	25,579
Telegraph	30,398	4,851	35,249
Administration	1,60,781	90,560	2,51,341
Police	375	...	375
Ecclesiastical (Burial grounds)	...	156	156
Educational	1,000	...	1,000
Miscellaneous	9,349	12,349	21,698
Printing	3,229	1,576	4,805
Total Civil Buildings ...	2,15,563	1,24,640	3,40,203
Communications.			
Metalled and bridged roads	1,018	75	1,093
Unmetalled roads	17,009	5,022	22,031
Roads, banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained	...	15,684	15,684
Accommodation for travellers	...	182	182
Total Communications ...	18,027	20,963	38,990
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Water-supply	...	537	537
Miscellaneous	...	607	607
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	1,144	1,144
Total ...	2,33,590	1,46,747	3,80,337
Establishment	...	...	83,396
Tools and Plant	...	...	4,548
Suspense	...	...	8,228
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS ...	...	...	4,76,509
Deduct—(*a*) Credits to "Expenditure in England" at 2 shillings per rupee ...	...	...	7,712
(*b*) Credits to "Loss by Exchange" as estimated average of Secretary of State's drawings for value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England	...	...	3,872
Net Expenditure in India, Imperial Civil Works ...	...	...	4,64,925

TABLE C.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works from Provincial, Local (Incorporated) District, and Municipal Funds during 1898-99.

Heads.	Provincial Funds.		Incorporated Local District Funds.		Municipal Funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	1,06,005	58,735	1,258	17,318	...	2,241	1,07,263	78,294
Minor Departments	1,699	8,912	...	...	...	...	1,699	8,912
Law and Justice	34,334	13,079	12	3,844	...	188	34,346	17,111
Ecclesiastical	32,523	10,416	...	...	...	13	32,523	10,429
Jails	52,362	51,777	...	...	...	...	52,362	51,777
Police	66,525	53,406	...	...	4,507	5,679	71,032	59,085
Educational	37,100	20,546	25,357	29,538	27,204	13,080	89,661	63,164
Medical	1,02,825	9,679	23,877	15,344	12,901	16,757	1,39,603	41,780
Miscellaneous	67,654	29,363	17,773	17,240	218	1,077	85,645	47,680
Total ...	5,01,027	2,55,913	68,277	83,284	44,830	39,035	6,14,134	3,78,232
COMMUNICATIONS.								
Metalled roads. A. Bridged and drained throughout.	1,27,722	4,68,952	7,449	1,17,856	...	...	1,35,171	5,86,808
Metalled roads. B. Partially bridged and drained.	57,835	5,904	10,749	9,350	...	...	68,584	15,254
Unmetalled roads. A. Bridged and drained throughout.	69 493	72,157	15,762	38,386	...	479	85,255	1,11,022
Unmetalled roads. B. Partially bridged and drained.	1,23,217	78,935	58,502	1,00,791	...	692	1,81,719	1,80,418
Roads ... Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained.	...	...	...	1,523	...	...	...	1,523
Roads ... Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	...	1,543	...	249	...	...	...	1,792
Roads ... Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	...	...	2,113	27.552	..	...	2,113	27 552
Roads ... Cleared only	...	12,015	−1,840	10,965	...	...	−1,840	22,980
Roads ... Boat-bridges and ferries	3 245	1,20,401	277	4,688	...	...	3 522	1,25,089
Roads ... Accommodation for travellers.	5.055	26,670	1,331	23,750	...	2,843	6,386	53,263
Roads ... Arboriculture	...	19,520	...	...	...	5,528	...	25,048
Roads ... Miscellaneous	...	1,709	...	...	...	...	...	1,709
Total ...	3,86,567	8,07,806	94,343	3,35,110	...	9,542	4,80,910	11,52,458
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.								
Improvements to towns	...	999	4,637	2,903	19,764	29,096	24,401	32,998
Water-supply	4,184	4,672	46,120	32,368	6,728	40,262	57,032	77,302
Markets	4,277	...	...	19	14 845	5,133	19,122	5,152
Paving streets	1,221	38,145	8,579	20,697	68,849	2,38,451	78,649	2,97,293
Lighting	...	...	...	...	818	49	818	49
Sewage and drainage	195	...	729	1,554	1,10,702	30 450	1,11,626	32,004
Conservancy	...	...	...	15	37,209	7,663	37 209	7,678
Miscellaneous	1,03,505	8,050	1,759	3,129	13,883	5,565	1,19,147	16,744
Total ...	1,13,382	51,866	61,824	60,685	2,72,798	3,56,669	4,48,004	4,69,220
	10,00,976	11,15,585	2,24,444	4,79,079	3,17,628	4,05,246	15,43,048	19,99,910
Total Works and Repairs ...	21,16,561		7,03,523		7,22,874		35,42,958	
Establishment	6,44,718		94,211		35,154		7,74,083	
Tools and Plants	40,435		1,134		1,440		43,009	
Suspense Balance	27,490		...		...		27,490	
Grand Total ...	28,29,204		7,98,868		7,59,468		43,87,540	

TABLE D.

Statement of Expenditure on Contribution Works from Municipal, Private and other Funds during 1898-99.

Heads.	Municipal and Loans.		Private and other funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Administration	...	...	3,482	...	3,482	...
Ecclesiastical	...	...	4,661	...	4,661	...
Jails	...	...	21	...	21	...
Police	...	...	2	...	2	...
Educational	...	...	200	6	200	6
Medical	...	...	3	...	3	...
Miscellaneous	70	...	9,198	281	9,268	281
Total Civil Buildings ...	70	...	17,567	287	17,637	287
Communications.						
Metalled roads (A). bridged and drained throughout.	...	...	1,688	...	1,688	...
Unmetalled roads (B). partly bridged and drained.	...	...	...	731	...	731
Accommodation for travellers	157	...	...	...	157	...
Total Communications ...	157	...	1,688	731	1,845	731
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Water-supply	1,66,062	4,349	238	788	1,66,300	5,137
Sewage and drainage	74,753	...	...	...	74,753	...
Miscellaneous	54,451	572	...	828	54,451	1,400
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,95,266	4,921	238	1,616	2,95,504	6,537
	2,95,493	4,921	19,493	2,634	3,14,986	7,555
Work done for Military and other departments.	...	...	15,539	...	15,539	...
Total ...	2,95,493	4,921	35,032	2,634	3,30,525	7,555
	3,00,414		37,666		3,38,080	
Establishments	21,878		2,751		24,629	
Tools and Plant	...		158		158	
Total Contributions ...	3,22,292		40,575		3,62,867	
Total Works and Repairs ...	3,22,292		40,575		3,62,867	

TABLE E.

Provincial Public Works Establishment Charges and Expenditure incurred by Provincial Establishment during the official year 1898-99.

Circle.	Public Works Division.	Taccavi advances.	Cost of Establishment.	Expenditure on Works and Repairs, excluding cost of Establishment, Suspense and Tools and Plant.						Percentage of Establishment to outlay.
				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local Incorporated.	Municipal and Loans.	Private and other funds.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
First	Hazára	...	45,973	1,36,141	2,08,616	...	1,660	2,535	3,48,952	23·18
	Ráwalpindi	...	78,793	16,262	3,22,009	1,458	404	200	3,40,333	23·15
	Kohát	...	43,291	2,35,541	60,508	...	698	12,325	3,09,072	14·006
	Total Executive ...	...	1,68,057	3,87,944	5,91,133	1,458	2,762	15,060	...	...
	Superintending Engineer	...	40,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second	Simla	...	90,887	2,69,148	1,30,036	...	1,61,607	9,091	5,69,882	15·93
	Umballa	...	40,553	7,799	1,76,648	552	4,462	1,275	1,90,736	21·26
	Jullundur	...	65,214	2,537	2,54,672	12,574	95	3,064	2,72,942	23·89
	Delhi	...	36,432	19,057	1,08,644	9,649	19,460	23	1,56,833	23·23
	Total Executive ...	...	2,33,086	2,98,541	6,70,000	22,775	1,85,624	13,453	...	...
	Superintending Engineer	...	51,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third	Dera Ismail Khan	...	83,629	4,22,692	68,429	...	70	4,342	4,95,533	16·87
	Dera Gházi Khan	—31,764	56,930	22,675	2,75,045	...	54,885	...	3,20,841	17·74
	Lahore	—10,000	63,931	5,166	3,93,727	19,555	57,073	4,811	4,70,332	13·59
	Total Executive ...	...	2,04,490	4,50,533	7,37,201	19,555	1,12,028	9,153	...	...
	Superintending Engineer	...	38,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	Chief Engineer and Secretary	...	1,37,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accounts	Examiner, Public Works Accounts (1,00,278 – 53,780)	...	46,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's Auxiliary Accounts	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	...	...	11,37,188	19,98,334	43,788	3,00,414	37,666	...	...

POST OFFICE.

547. EXPANSION OF THE POST OFFICE.—The appended statement shows the progress of the Post Office in the Punjab during the past eight years and the considerable growth that has been attained by postal business in the Province :—

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	1890-91.	1898-99.	Increase or decrease.
Number of post offices—Imperial	751	1,444	+693
District Dâk	37	368	+331
Both Imperial and District Dâk	788	1,812	+1,024
Number of letter boxes—Imperial	435	2,064	+1,629
District Dâk	48	617	+569
Both Imperial and District Dâk	483	2,681	+2,198
Number of postmen—Imperial	670	925	+255
District Dâk	22	9	−13
Both Imperial and District Dâk	692	934	+242
Number of village postmen—Imperial	295	713	+418
District Dâk	356	721	+365
Both Imperial and District Dâk	651	1,434	+783
Number of post and telegraph combined offices	84	180	+96
Number of articles of all kinds (excluding money orders) delivered ..	35,587,839	60,116,230	+24,528,391
Number of money orders issued	522,699	1,206,679	+683,980
Number of money orders paid	530,178	1,253,427	+723,249
Number of Savings Bank Accounts	26,640	66,002	+39,362

548. POSTAL TRAFFIC.—The total number of articles of all kinds received for delivery during the year 1898-99 was estimated as 60,116,230 as against 60,113,910 in the previous year, or an increase of 2,320. Appended is a statement showing the details of the number of articles of each class delivered. The increase in the total number is very small, and this is due to the fact that during the previous year there was an unusual increase owing to the large number of extra troops located in and about the Punjab during that year. If this fact be taken into consideration, it will be seen that the exhibition of any increase at all over the figures of the preceding year is a subject for congratulation, and shows that the normal expansion of business has been well maintained. The attached statement shows that there was a decrease in the number of articles of the following descriptions received for delivery in 1898-99 as compared with the figures for 1897-98, *viz.*, paid letters, unpaid letters, registered letters, service privileged letters, newspapers and paid registered parcels. The decrease in the

number of newspapers is clearly due to the enforced payment by a stamp, to the more definite nomenclature and to the revision in the rules under which newspapers are registered which provides a better check on the transmission of these articles by post. The decrease in the number of the other articles is obviously ascribable to the withdrawal of the forces on the Punjab frontier in consequence of the conclusion of the field operations :—

Description of Articles.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.
Letters—Paid	21,150,447	21,811,122	−660,675
Do. Unpaid	2,240,031	2,632,875	−392,844
Do. Registered	1,115,362	1,152,592	−37,230
Do. Value-payable registered	77,563	60,173	+17,390
Do. Insured	9,647	8,995	+652
Do. Service privileged	795,961	875,844	−79,883
Post Cards—Single	26,658,505	25,411,613	+1,246,892
Do. Reply	1,068,772	998,379	+70,393
Newspapers	3,766,852	4,188,949	−422,097
Books, pattern packets—Unregistered	2,496,339	2,247,305	+249,034
Do. Registered	45,808	41,506	+4,302
Book packets—Value payable registered	27,349	25,941	+1,408
Do. Unregistered	199,811	190,217	+9,594
Registered parcels—Paid	230,471	261,184	−30,713
Do. Unpaid	88,773	68,385	+20,388
Do. Insured	20,466	21,509	−1,043
Do. Value-payable	88,434	85,123	+3,311
Unregistered parcels	32,954	32,198	+756
Do. Value payable	2,685	Not in existence.	+2,685
Total	60,116,230	60,113,910	+2,320

549. RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.—The most important event of the year under report was the transfer from January 1st of a large part of the Railway Mail Service, comprising all the railway lines in the Punjab and portions of lines out of it, from the control of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, Allahabad, to that of the Postmaster-General, Punjab. The Railway Mail Service connected with the following railway lines was by this revision included in the charge of the Postmaster-General, Punjab :—

(1) The whole of the North-Western Railway (except the branch lines named in the margin).

Ruk to Sibi.
Sibi *viâ* Harnai to Bostan.
Sibi *viâ* Quetta to Chaman.
Sukkur *viâ* Gidu Bundar to Kotri.
Kotri to Shadipali.

(2) The East Indian Railway and Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railways from Gháziabad to Kálka.

(3) The Rájpútána-Málwa Railway from Rewári to Ferozepore.

550. DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—The total number of articles received in the Dead Letter Office, Punjab, during the year under review was 669,398 as compared with 748,183 for the previous year. The decrease amounting to 78,785 articles may reasonably be ascribed to a large number of additional troops in the Punjab and on the North-West Frontiers during 1897-98 having since been withdrawn.

Of the total number received 144,001 were redirected to their addressees. The percentage of articles readdressed on the number of articles received works out to 37·52, or a decrease of 2·40 per cent. on the previous year's figures. The balance of the articles received in the Dead Letter Office was disposed of as follows :—256,750 were returned to the senders, 138,873 were transferred to other Dead Letter Offices, as they were posted in other provinces, and 131,155 were deposited in the Dead Letter Office as dead. The total number of articles returned to senders by the Dead Letter Office during the twelve months amounts to 400,751, out of which 30,132 were returned to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. There was an increase under the latter head of 2,766 articles, or 1·53 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The increase is largely ascribable to the operation of a new procedure prescribed by the Director-General of the Post Office. Before the introduction of this procedure unclaimed articles were delivered to senders free when returned through the Dead Letter Office, but from the date the new procedure was enforced these articles were not returned free, but any postage due upon them had to be recovered from the senders, the result being that persons believed to be the senders generally denied having sent the articles rather than pay the postage due. The amount received during 1898-99 in the Lahore Dead Letter Office in hundís, currency notes, cheques, stamps, cash, promissory notes, &c., represented a full value of Rs. 38,229-9-3 on account of inland articles, and £760 15*s* 0*d* on account of foreign articles. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 28,848-3-7 and £42 6*s* 11*d*. Of the amounts received during the year under report all but Rs. 3,206-11-9 and £7 were delivered to their owners.

551. REVENUE AND LAND COMPENSATION MONEY ORDERS.—During the year under report the scheme for the remittance of land revenue and other Government dues by means of money orders made a very marked advance. Altogether 14,065 land revenue money orders were paid the value of which aggregated Rs. 951,617-13-7. Two thousan d six hundred and sixty-four more money orders were paid than in 1897-98, while the amount was over 2 lakhs more than in 1897-98.

The figures for 1898-99 in regard to Government dues money orders are similarly encouraging : the number of payments in this class amounted to 5,492 in number and Rs. 1,39,892-1-11 in value, the increase over the previous year being 1,469 in number and Rs. 37,320-4-11 in value.

One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine money orders on account of compensation due for land acquired by Government under the Land Acquisition Act were issued during 1898-99. The value of these was Rs. 90,688-4-0 and the commission realised on them amounted to Rs. 977-12-0. There was a considerable decrease in this branch of money order work as compared with the

figures of the previous year, in which 6,927 land compensation orders were issued, aggregating Rs. 1,62,964-1-11 in value, the commission realised being Rs. 1,935, or a decrease of 5,155 in number, Rs. 72,275-13-4 in value and Rs. 957-4-0 in commission. The decrease is due to the fact that in 1897-98 compensation was paid for the large amount of land acquired for the Southern Punjab Railway, whereas in 1898-99 no such extensive acquisitions of land were made.

552. PAYMENT OF OCTROI REFUNDS BY MEANS OF POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—The scheme of paying octroi refunds by money orders was introduced during the last year by the Secretary of the Amritsar Municipality and has been entirely successful. During the year under report the Amritsar Municipality issued money orders amounting to Rs. 69,786-7-0 and paid Rs. 1,053-4-0 as money order commission. In the year 1897-98 the money orders issued amounted to Rs. 72,510 and the commission Rs. 920-2-0. The decrease may be explained by the fact that in 1897-98 the refunds paid through the Post Office included arrears.

553. TRANSMISSION OF COPIES OF COURT DOCUMENTS BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.—The scheme for transmission of copies of court documents by value-payable post is in force in 30 districts and continued to progress. The total number of court documents sent through the post under the value-payable system in the year 1898-99 was 83,092 as compared with 76,840 in the year 1897-98, and the income derived from this source was Rs 15,139-2-0 against Rs. 13,436-0-3, or Rs. 1,703-1-9 more than in last year. Special endeavours have continued to be made to effect the speedy delivery of court documents sent by value payable post, and the increase in the number of articles delivered this year clearly shows that the scheme is growing in popularity.

554. SALE OF NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS BY POST OFFICE.—The number of offices authorized to sell non-judicial stamps was 316 at the close of the year under report, as compared with 293 in the previous year: 14 offices ceased to sell them during the year under report, while 37 new ones were added to the list, the nett result being an increase of 23 in the number of authorised offices.

555. SALE OF QUININE.—The system of selling quinine through the agency of the post office was first started in the Punjab in December 1894; but not being found successful, was discontinued from 1st October 1896. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, desired that the scheme should be given a further trial under more favorable conditions, and it was reintroduced in the following districts from 1st January 1899:—Delhi, Karnál, Gurgaon, Umballa, Rohtak, Hissar, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery. The scheme has now been in existence for three months, during which period the sales have amounted to Rs. 4-4-0 only. It may be noted that the three months are the healthiest in the year, and large sales may confidently be expected in the autumn months, when fever is more prevalent. It is, however, impossible to say yet whether it will succeed or not, and this is a matter in which the Post Office can do no more than make the drug available at Post Offices.

556. PAYMENT OF NATIVE MILITARY PENSIONERS BY POST OFFICE.—The total number of native military pensioners paid through the Post Office during the year 1898-99 was 26,075 and the total amount paid in native military pensions Rs. 18,71,515-12-10. The commission at 12 annas per cent. earned by the Post Office on the above sum amounted to Rs. 14,036-5-9. It will be seen that there was an increase under each head over the figures of the previous year, *viz.*, the number of military pensions on the roll of the Postal Department increased by 1,362, the amount disbursed to them by Rs. 89,368-12-2, and the commission earned by the Post Office by Rs. 670-4-2.

557. PUBLIC COMPLAINTS.—There was a very slight increase in the number of complaints received from the public during the year under report, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, the number having risen from 1,497 to 1,510. The proportion of cases in which complaints proved to be well founded was 32 per cent. against 23 per cent. in the previous year, while the percentage of entirely groundless complaints was 45 as compared with 31 per cent. in 1897-98. The remaining cases were either pending at the close of the year or were cases in which no definite conclusion could be arrived at.

558. OFFENCES PUNISHABLE BY LAW.—The number of offences punishable by law committed by servants of the Post Office increased from 36 to 47 during the year under report. Legal convictions were obtained in 18 cases, in 14 the offenders were punished departmentally, while in 15 cases they were acquitted or escaped punishment. The principal offenders were, as usual, postmen and village postmen, and extra departmental branch postmasters. The number of cases relating to the loss of Government money increased from 47 in the previous year to 48 during the year under report; of these 21 were cases of theft and burglary, 23 were cases of fraud in connection with the Money Order and Savings Bank business, while the remaining four related to the misappropriation of office cash. There were 60 officials concerned in these offences. Of these 16 were prosecuted criminally and punished under the law, 28 were punished departmentally and 16 evaded punishment. The loss during the year amounted to Rs. 4,172-9-9. Of this sum Rs. 2,982-6-5 were recovered from the persons in fault or their sureties, Rs. 492-6-6 was decreed against Post Office Guarantee Fund and Rs. 11-4-8 was written off to profit and loss, while Rs. 686-8-2 remained unadjusted at the close of the year. There were besides 9 cases of highway robbery during the year. The number of cases last year was eight. Of the nine cases, eight occurred in British territory and one in Wazíristán. The particulars of two cases which occurred on the line Kohát to Edwardesabad are given below.

The mail ekka from Kohát to Bannu, in which the Inward foreign mails were being conveyed as well as a bag containing Rs. 200 for Láchi, was attacked and plundered on the morning of 22nd November 1898 a few miles from Láchi by a band of Patháns. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, and subsequent enquiries resulted in the discovery of all the mail bags in a field adjoining the road. Some of the bags had been opened but nothing valuable being found in them they were thrown aside, and the other bags were left intact. Fortunately the bag containing the Rs. 200 was amongst the latter. Nothing was lost.

On the night of the 25th September 1898 the mail ekka was attacked between Domel and Latammar in the Bannu District by a band of Wazírís. Munshi Khán Muhammad, Officiating Superintendent of the Division, and his orderly peon were travelling in the mail ekka at the time, and all their private property to the value of Rs. 198, together with an office bag containing many files of cases and a first class railway pass, were taken away by the robbers. The mails were left untouched. Compensation to the extent of one month's pay was awarded to Munshi Khán Muhammad for the loss of his property.

559. POSTAL TELEGRAPH (COMBINED) OFFICES.—The number of combined offices in the Punjab on March 31st, 1899, was 180 against 162 on the same date in 1898. Twenty new combined offices were opened during 1898-99 and 2 were closed, giving a nett increase of 18 offices. There was a great decrease in the number of messages dealt with during the year under report as compared with the figures for the previous year, amounting to 4,587 in the number of messages sent and to 2,728 in the number of messages received, or 7,315 in all. Besides the 180 combined offices at which telegrams were received and despatched over the wires 51 post offices at the close of the year were receiving telegrams for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph office.

560. PASSENGER AND GOVERNMENT BULLOCK TRAIN SERVICES.—The total income derived from the passenger and bullock train services on the Kálka-Simla line managed by the Department amounted to Rs. 3,25,712-5-2 as compared with Rs. 3,55,401-11-6 in 1897-98, showing a decrease of Rs. 29,689-6-4. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,37,457-7-7 against Rs. 3,76,326-2-10 in 1897-98, or a decrease of Rs. 38,868-11-3. The decrease in revenue is due to the fact that there was a considerable falling-off in goods traffic in the year under report.

TELEGRAPHS.

561. TELEGRAPHS.—During the year under report 57 offices were opened and 25 offices were closed as against 142 opened and 76 closed during 1897-98.

Five hundred and twelve miles of line and 1,200 miles of wire were added during the year.

562. The following statement shows the number of offices open at the close of the year 1898-99:—

Government Offices	217
Railway and Canal Offices	302
Offices not open for paid telegrams	259
Total ...	778

563. The number of messages despatched from Government Offices was 536,093, representing a decrease of 128,169 as compared with the figures for 1897-98.

564. The Indian share of the collection amounted to Rs. 8,59,764, or Rs. 11,77,365 less than in the year 1897-98.

IRRIGATION.

565. CANALS.—The direct receipts and expenditure of the Irrigation Department during the year were as follows :—

Class of Works.		Direct Receipts.	Direct Expenditure.		
			Capital.	Working Expenses.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works ...	Imperial	1,17,28,118	25,41,063	33,20,791	58,61,854
	Contributions ...	45,971	1,08,939	3,84,717	4,93,656
Minor Irrigation Works ...	Imperial ...	9,23,673	36,403	12,17,282	12,53,685
	Contributions ...	...	37,549	10,607	48,156
Provincial Canals		38,957	−405	33,698	33,293
Grand Total		1,27,36,719	27,23,549	49,67,095	76,90,644
Grand Total, 1897-98 ...		1,24,82,618	32,43,805	44,85,416	77,29,221

566. In addition to the direct receipts, the indirect revenue credited to the Canals on account of Enhanced Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 17,34,193 against Rs. 16,66,155 in 1897-98.

567. The following table gives the areas irrigated by the several canals in 1898-99 compared with those for the year 1897-98 :—

Names of Canals.		1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
Major Irrigation Works.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Swát River Canal ...		138,557	139,759	+ 1,202
Western Jumna Canal ...	Imperial ...	(a) 706,307	(b) 649,148	− 57,159
	Patiála State (Contributions) ...	57,989	51,043	− 6,946
Bári Doáb Canal ...		849,074	771,451	− 77,623
Sirhind Canal ...	Imperial ...	860,817	782,730	− 78,087
	Native States Branches (Contributions).	345,431	361,699	+ 16,268
Chenab Canal ...		810,000	957,705	+ 147,705
Lower Soháq and Pára (Inundation)...		(c) 99,405	74,660	− 24,745
Sidhnai Canal ...		185,709	84,306	− 101,403
Total Major Irrigation Works.	Imperial ...	3,649,869	3,459,759	− 190,110
	Contributions ...	403,420	412,742	+ 9,322
Minor Irrigation Works.				
Upper Sutlej Series ...		198,085	151,459	− 46,626
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series ...		384,138	307,115	− 77,023
Indus Series ...		180,951	163,654	− 17,297
Shahpur Canals ...	Imperial ...	38,822	24,762	− 14,060
	Provincial ...	24,105	18,407	− 5,698
Muzaffargarh Series ...		312,823	287,639	− 25,184
Ghaggar Canals ...	Imperial ...	14,410	17,223	+ 2,813
	Contributions ...	5,026	14,005	+ 8,979
Total Minor Irrigation Works.	Imperial ...	1,129,229	951,852	− 177,377
	Provincial ...	24,105	18,407	− 5,698
	Contributions ...	5,026	14,005	+ 8,979
Total Major and Minor Irrigation Works.	Imperial ...	4,779,098	4,411,611	− 367,487
	Provincial ...	24,105	18,407	− 5,698
	Contributions ...	408,446	426,747	+ 18,301
Grand Total		5,211,649	4,856,765	− 354,884

(a) Includes 60,085 acres in Jínd State.
(b) " 40,477 " " "
(c) In last year's report this area was wrongly reported to be 102,014 acres.

Major Irrigation Works.

I.—SWAT RIVER CANAL.

568. *Capital Account.*—On the Trans-Kalpáni system the work of plastering the arches and repairing the floor cracks of Hulkai culvert No. 1 was carried out and the earthwork of the approach channel was completed.

The remodelling of the Bhagiári Escape was completed during the year. The work consisted of making a new tail channel to the nullah, involving the construction of an 18-feet rapid and a 10-feet tail fall; water in the foundation of this latter work gave some trouble and caused delay.

The work of protecting the Kalpáni and Bhagiári syphons was taken in hand. For this purpose concrete blocks have been made and will be placed in position as soon as an opportunity of closing the channel occurs.

Work on the Nowshera Minor was not sanctioned early in the year, and funds could only be provided towards its close, but the collection and preparation of materials was vigorously pushed and the earthwork of the channel was commenced. By the end of the year 9½ lakhs of earthwork had been done and large quantities of materials collected; about 5 lakhs of bricks also were moulded.

569. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—On the Main Canal the clearance of the Nawadand Nullah was thoroughly carried out.

The flooring of the Nawadand Aqueduct was brought up to a level surface by filling in between the boulders, as ordered by the Chief Engineer during his tour.

The Ziám Embankment, which had somewhat settled and worn down at the top, was strengthened and widened to its normal section.

The alteration of outlets, a work which has been in progress for some time in connection with the "*Chak-bandi*" (or revision of irrigation areas dependent on each outlet), has now been completed, though some correction of the work becomes necessary from time to time.

In the beginning of November the level of the river at Abazai fell very low, and it was found necessary to erect a crate bund across the river. In previous years it had been the custom to leave a gap about 50 feet wide in the centre of the boulder bund; this only had the effect of accentuating any erosion of the bed, and it appeared as though a rapid were forming and creeping up towards the canal head. This year the bund was made of crib work filled with boulders and carried right across the river. It has on the whole stood very well and effected its purpose. In February it was slightly damaged by a freshet. No difficulty has been found in keeping up the supply in the canal to the required amount.

The principal work on the Distributaries was the repairing of the rapids on No. IX Distributary.

The extra strain on these works caused by the increased supplies required since the construction of the Kalpáni Distributary had caused considerable scour at some of the rapids, and but for the fact that the clay on which they rest is extraordinarily hard and compact, the works would probably have suffered severely.

The crests of the rapids were widened out from 5·0 feet to 6·5 feet and the floors were laid in lime mortar. Since then the rapids have stood very well, though probably some further pitching will be required at the down stream end of the slope.

570. *Irrigation.*—This has shown continued expansion, and the total area irrigated this year is the highest yet recorded.

The irrigation of the past four years is given below:—

Crop.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharff	30,680	43,037	49,274	49,612
Rabi	50,834	80,050	89,283	90,147
TOTAL ...	81,514	1,23,087	138,557	139,759

The large increase is due mainly to the completion of the Kalpáni Distributary, the irrigation on which for the last two years has amounted to 9,698 and 13,775 acres, respectively.

In the project estimate it was anticipated that 16,000 acres would be irrigated in four years. As the distributary has practically been working for only two years, it appears certain that the results expected on the forecast will be realized. It is, however, probable that the gross area of irrigation on the Swát River Canal has nearly reached its maximum limit, and it is not likely to exceed 150,000 acres unless some extensions across the nullahs bounding the present irrigated area be carried out.

The 'duty' earned by the canal during the Kharíf crop was slightly smaller than that attained during the previous three years, but the Rabi duty showed continued improvement.

571. *Bára River Irrigation Works.*—Considerable damage was done to the Bára Weir by a flood which came down in May 1898. The portion of the work injured was the concrete block-pitching on the down-stream side, which was battered by the boulders brought down with the flood.

Temporary protection to the work was given by rope nets filled with heavy boulders, and after the Chief Engineer's inspection in November the damage was successfully repaired by laying blocks 18 inches deep) made with kunkar

lime) on a layer of concrete, the level of the floor being kept 6 inches higher than before, while a curtain wall 5 feet deep was added at the end of the talus. The work has so far stood very well. At the same time guard and training walls were also built on the up-stream side opposite the mouths of the Sanghoo and Shekhan Tunnels, the object being to prevent the tunnels being blocked with boulders and silt. The results have not, however, been altogether satisfactory, and other measures have now been taken to keep out silt and boulders more effectually in future. The Sanghoo and Shekhan Tunnels were both completed early in the year, but it has been found that they were not sufficiently wide and the width of each will now be increased by 2 feet. The crest of the weir will also be slightly raised, and it is hoped that these measures will ensure a good supply.

572. *Kabul River Canal.*—Advantage was taken of a month's closure, in January and February, to carry out some much needed improvements. These comprised—

(*a*) Extending the wing walls of the Mullazai and Lakrai Aqueducts.

(*b*) Building 7 masonry road bridges, to replace old wooden bridges which were in a very bad state of repair.

(*c*) Constructing 40 masonry outlets in the Pesháwar Tahsíl.

(*d*) Constructing an Escape at the Chinker Khas Nullah as a protection to the high 12 feet bank by which the nullah is crossed.

(*e*) Metalling about 1,500 feet of roadway leading up to four important mills.

The general maintenance consisted in building training works in the Bára River, to protect the left abutment of the aqueduct. All the wooden aqueducts were well scraped and tarred, berms were also cut, where necessary, along the canal, and weak places in the banks were strengthened.

II.—Western Jumna Canal.

573. *Capital Account.*—The scheme for canalising the Chautang Nullah below the Sirsa Branch was sanctioned and a good deal of the work was done during the year.

Surveys of the tract between the Sirsa Branch and North-Western Railway were completed, and arrangements were in hand for collecting the further information required before the scheme could be taken up.

The Nardak Distributary system was practically completed; only the outlets remained to be constructed.

New flour mills were built on the Sirsa Branch at Fatehpur.

The scheme for remodelling the Hánsi Branch from Safidon to Rájthal was sanctioned, and work begun in the last half of December 1898 by an Independent Sub-Division specially sanctioned for this work.

In 21·9 miles of new Canal over 375 lakhs of earthwork were done in the remaining three months of the year, and this part of the estimate was practically completed. The collection of materials for the masonry works was also nearly finished, and surveys for the new alignments of Distributaries were well advanced.

The extension of the Ismaila Branch of the Bhalot Major Distributary was sanctioned at the very end of the year, so that only preparations to commence the work could be made.

The extension of the Kasendhi Branch of the Isrána Major Distributary was completed.

A new Inspection-house was built at Rájpura on the Hánsi Branch.

574. *Extensions and Improvements.*—A new advanced gauge on the river Jumna was established at Ponta and connected with Tájawála by telephone.

New Revenue quarters were completed at Jínd, Chichrána and Satraud, while those at Naraina were well advanced.

Two new Minors on the Gohána Distributary were constructed and the lengthening of the Madlauda Distributary was completed.

Work on remodelling Distributaries has been begun in each Division and Sub-Division by collecting the detailed information and making the surveys necessary before estimates could be framed. The collection of this information will naturally be a slow and laborious process, but it is expected that in two years, at latest, most (or at any rate the worst) of the channels will have been remodelled.

575. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The strengthening of the River weir was completed, and the under-sluices of both the Eastern Jumna and Western Jumna Canals repaired.

The Dádúpur Rapid was repaired by crib work, and a Canal diversion was begun below Dádúpur, so as to allow the rapid to be re-built in a permanent way in the winter of 1899-1900.

The Grand Trunk Road Bridge at Uchána near Karnál collapsed in November owing to scour under the piers; the re-building of the work was, however, put in hand during the canal closure in January, and by March the new piers were ready to receive the future superstructure.

All the Falls on the New Main Line were protected by flooring up-stream of the crest walls. The Indri Regulator and two Falls on the Hánsi Branch were similarly treated, and at the same time all Lock groynes were provided with floors at bed level.

The New Main Line was widened from Indri to Uchána Bridge, and the Sirsa Branch bed width was equalized in the first 16 miles.

All preliminary work for the Chalaundi swamp reclamation on the Main Line above Indri was got ready.

The Delhi Branch was considerably widened above Khubru, so as to carry a supply equal to requirements.

576. *Irrigation.*—The irrigation effected during the year was less than that of 1897-98. The decrease was in the Kharíf and was due to an extremely low supply from April to June. The Rabi, however, shows an increase due to failure of the late autumn rains. The winter supply was very low and the question whether all the large area booked could be matured caused much anxiety. The remissions, however, will, it is expected, not exceed 3 per cent.

Crop.	Old Branches.	Sirsa Branch.	Total.
Kharíf	206,670	59,846	266,516
Rabi	311,271	122,404	433,675
Total ...	517,941	182,250	*700,191

* Includes 40,477 acres in Jínd and 51,043 acres in Patiala State.

III.—Bari Doab Canal.

577. *Capital.*—An escape channel, from the Main Line to the Salâmpur Feeder, for the service of the Sujánpur Sugar Mills, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,484. On the Kasúr Branch Lower, the remodelling of the three remaining reaches was completed. Two minors, the Talawán (a direct one) and the Machiki from the Khem Karan Distributary were practically completed and ready for use. On the Sobráon Branch one more reach was remodelled, and this almost completes the project for the Branch. Estimates for several minors and branch distributaries were sanctioned and preliminary arrangements for the work were made.

The tract called the 'Bet Bangar' of the Amritsar District, lying to the right and left of the Sabráon Branch, was surveyed in detail. An estimate was sanctioned for remodelling the Ràniwáli Hasli Distributary, and fair progress in the work was made.

On the Main Branch Lower at Bhambeh quarters were being constructed for the Sub-Divisional Officer. Materials were collected and the cook-house finished. The water-courses for the irrigation of the colonies of the Vahn Distributary were completed, and the holdings received irrigation in due course. The areas irrigated exceeded the forecast. Four additional bridges were built on the Roseh Branch of the Vahn Distributary for the service of the colonists. Surveys for several new Minors and extensions of existing channels were completed, and estimates for them were drawn up.

The work of *Chak-bandi*, or revision of the areas commanded by water-courses and outlets, was put in hand and some progress was effected.

On many of the distributaries the outlets have already been re-modeled and amalgamated, but in others the work awaits completion of the necessary *Chak-bandi* operations. The immediate object in view is not to

restrict irrigation, but to enforce a more equitable distribution and to improve duty by restricting waste. The immediate effect of *Chak-bandi* has been to reduce the number of Civil suits instituted in the Courts of Canal Officers.

578. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 71,689 and was incurred chiefly on the following works:—Constructing additional out-houses for Mádhopur rest-house; building extra shelter at Man, Sarna, Dháriwál, Sujánpur, Allahdínpur, Kotla and Pakhoki Mills; completing the advanced Regulator at Tibri and fitting it with gates and gearing; remodelling Kasúr Branch Upper above Sathiáli; constructing certain cart-bridges on Kasúr Branch; remodelling Pakhoki and Diláwalpur rest-houses and adding a cook-house at Sathiáli; constructing Goindwál Minor; raising and altering Aliwál Rapid; altering Aliwál Distributary head reach; extension of Aliwál Flour Mill No. 4; alterations to Dhingnangal, Kilás Mári, Amarsidhu, Rukhánwála, Lálughuman, Her and Bhambeh rest-houses.

579. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The Canal was maintained as usual, particular attention being paid to the distributaries with the object of improving their condition. A general closure was not possible, owing to the failure of the spring rains, but during the rotational closures the widening and berm cutting of certain reaches of the Main Branch Lower and of the Sobráon Branch were completed. The Aliwál Rapid of the Main Branch Lower was extended for some distance up-stream.

580. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated on the whole Canal amounted to 771,451 acres, *viz.*, 344,012 acres in the Kharíf and 427,439 acres in the Rabi crop The gross area was less by 77,623 acres than that of the previous year, which was the record one, but it was the second best on record, and included the largest area of rice yet booked.

IV.—Sirhind Canal.

581. *Capital Account.*—The old wooden shutters on the weir were all taken down and new steel shutters erected in their place. Designs and estimates were submitted for a shelter house (for housing a crane) and over-head traveller for the weir.

Six new Signallers' offices and quarters were built, and the telegraph line has been extended to Gholia on the Abohar Branch and Dhipáli on the Bhatinda Branch.

Permanent outlets have been built on the Talwandi, Sehna, Doda, Sukchain, Baiman and Bhatinda Distributaries.

It has been found necessary to raise the banks of the 1st Feeder, to widen the bed of the 2nd Feeder and to remodel the Kotla and Ghaggar Branches, in order to enable these channels to receive their share of the large supplies occasionally available. The work is in progress.

582. *Revenue Account.—Extensions and Improvements.*—The Kalás foot-bridge on the Bhatinda Branch has been converted into a cart-bridge.

The new head reaches for the Dhipáli and Karamgarh Distributaries, which were put in hand last year, were completed.

The Minors in the Asabutar and Alamwála Sub-Divisions of the Abohar Branch have all been supplied with iron regulating gates and gear.

New stables and out-houses have been built at Asabutar and Alamwála.

The Abohar Branch has been re-graded and re-modeled between miles 81 and 91, and a weir and fall have been built at mile 86.

A weir has been constructed in the Bhatinda Branch to improve the supply in the Jangirána Minor Distributary.

A girder bridge was constructed over the Kum Drain in the Sutlej Khádir.

Cook-houses were built for the Babbanpur and Sular Mills.

583. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The glacis and toe wall of the first section of the weir were strengthened. The winches at Chamkaur and Mánpur were improved. The inner slopes in three miles of the Main Line channel were pitched with shingle to preserve them from erosion. The pitching below falls on the Abohar Branch was carried up to 2 feet above high water mark. The bed of the 2nd Feeder immediately above the head of the Ghaggar Branch was pitched.

584. *Navigation.*—The traffic amounted to 9,180 tons valued at Rs. 3,89,859. The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 6,536 and were mostly due to rafting, on which, however, there was a decrease of Rs. 2,519 as compared with last year's figures.

The number of passengers showed a large increase, *viz.*, from 9,830 to 15,200, due to a reduction in fares caused by competition among boat contractors.

585. *Irrigation.*—The areas irrigated are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

		Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1898-99	British Branches	220,969	561,761	782,730	1,144,429
	Native States	103,744	257,955	361,699	
1897-98	British Branches	322,698	538,119	860,817	1,206,248
	Native States	122,316	223,115	345,431	

586. *General Remarks.*—The Canal was closed for 21 days during April and May for the purpose of annual repairs and for scouring the river bed.

The supply in the river was very short. The Branches of the Canal had therefore to be run full in rotation throughout the Rabi season. Considerable difficulty was experienced in doing this, as telegraphic communication was wanting in the lower parts of the Canal, but the results have been satisfactory. The telegraph system has now been extended, and less difficulty will be experienced in future in running the Branches in rotation.

V.—Chenab Canal.

1st Division.

587. *Head Works.*—The additional protection to the weir was completed during the year.

At the end of 1897-98, Bays Nos. 2, 6 and 7 remained to be completed; of these, Bay No. 2 was completed in May 1898 and Bays Nos. 6 and 7 were started in October 1898 and completed by the end of December. Some additional stone pitching subsequently ordered in Bay No. 8 was completed as far as possible before the end of the year; a short length could not be put in hand as it was covered with silt, but this silt is being scoured out, and as soon as there is sufficient depth of scour the stone will be laid.

The Divide groyne up-stream of the undersluices was commenced in December 1898 and completed in February 1899.

A spur, commonly known as Spur E., two miles above the weir on the right bank of the river, was commenced in December, and by the end of the year the stone nose and half of the earthwork of the spur had been completed.

588. *Main Canal.*—The dredging of the central embankment, from Chenáwán to Mancher bridge, was continued during the earlier part of the year. Three lakhs of earth were removed in this way; after which high supplies in the Canal prevented the stationary dredgers from being employed. One floating dredger was fitted up ready for work, but was never really in use, as certain defects required to be remedied, and later the central embankment was altogether removed by spade and basket during two short closures of the Canal. During the January closure of three weeks 20·1 miles of bank were operated on and 176 lakhs of the cubic feet of earthwork executed. The balance of the work was completed during a closure of eight days in April, and the fact is recorded here, although the work does not belong to the year under review.

The Main Line plantations were extended by sowing 188 acres and planting out 10 miles of avenues. A plantation was also started behind the retired embankment on the right bank of the river, and 50 acres of land were sown.

589. *Gugera Branch.*—The section of the high embankments between R. D. 27,000 and 35,000 was re-designed and the necessary earthwork was started towards the close of the year.

590. *Distributaries.*—A road bridge was built on the Jurián Major Distributary.

The workshops were fairly busy during the year. The work done was principally in connection with the weir extensions at Khánki and in complying with general indents from other Divisions of the Chenab Canal. In the foundry 2,500 maunds of cast iron were outturned. The *chick* and *múnj* mat manufactories were kept well employed, 1,900 square yards of matting and 20,802 square feet of *chicks* were manufactured.

591. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The inner banks of Chak Chatha and Pírkot Distributaries were being made up towards the end of the year. The outlet system of Udhoki, Premkot, Shori, Lakhia, Murádián and Kassisee Distributaries were remodelled.

The floor of the undersluices at Khánki was repointed, and the banks of the Main Line at the Ahmadpur Embankment strengthened. The silting tanks at Ahmadpur on the left bank were worked with fair success.

The lime manufacture was continued at Khánki with a total outturn of 77,579 cubic feet. Under brick manufacture, 1,355,000 bricks were burnt at Khánki and Shahjamál.

2nd Division.

592. *Mián Ali Branch.*—The roadways of the District road bridges and of the Kotha Escape Head were widened to 14 feet.

Outhouses and subordinates' quarters were built at Meluána.

Under *Distributaries* the work of widening the District road bridges to 14 feet width was very nearly finished, and outlets were built for certain villages.

593. *Rakh Branch.*—A rapid at mile 5 and a bridge in the 55th mile, near Lyallpur, were constructed during the January closure, and the bed re-graded from the 5th to the 8th mile.

The flour mills at R. D. 86,000′ and 137,000′ were completed except the fixing of the gates.

At Lyallpur various alterations and additions to offices and quarters were carried out; the main roads of the station were metalled; and the drainage work completed.

Under *Distributaries* the Tolwála Major Distributary and Minors were completed except in the matter of outlets. Gates and gearing were provided for five Minors of the Dijkot Distributary and for the Belochwála Minor. Three syphons were built on the Sirwála Distributary and the work of widening the District road bridges to 14 feet was very nearly carried to completion.

Under *Extensions and Improvements* the Meluána rest-house was re-modeled; a clock tower constructed at Lyallpur; and stables provided for buffaloes in the Lyallpur office compound.

Two new bridges were built on the Nahriánwála Distributary; and several minor improvements to distributary channels or outlets effected.

594. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The banks of the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches and Distributaries, the buildings and plantations were maintained in good order and silt clearances of minors and distributaries carried out according to requirements.

3rd *Division.*

595. *Gugera Branch Lower.—Regulators.*—The work remaining to be done at the Head Regulator was completed. Towards the end of the year, when the pitching up and down-stream of the Regulator was found to be damaged, it was considerably strengthened by adding a masonry floor and extending the pitching of bed and side slopes.

596. *Falls and Weirs.*—Miscellaneous work remaining to be done at five Falls was completed, and the Fall at mile 40 was strengthened by additional pitching up and down-stream.

Escapes (i) Buchiána.—The escape channel as originally sanctioned was completed, and the extra excavation necessitated by the construction of a Fall at R. D. 29,000′ nearly so. The embankment round the reservoir was finally completed.

The escape head also, as originally sanctioned, was completed. Towards the end of the year the dry brick pitching down-stream of the head for a distance of 25 feet was removed, and a floor consisting of 1·0 brickwork on 1·0 concrete substituted. The pitching down-stream of the floor was also considerably extended.

A village road bridge at R. D. 25,000′ of the escape channel was sanctioned and completed during the year.

A 4·5 feet Fall at R. D. 29,000′ was also sanctioned and very nearly completed.

(ii) Rodu Koru.—The escape channel, the embankment round the reservoir and the Regulating Head were completed. The work of strengthening the Regulator by adding a brickwork and concrete floor and extending the pitching was carried out.

597. *Buildings.*—Three sets of inspection houses and out-offices on the Pauliáni, Awágat, and Khanuána Distributaries, which were commenced during the previous year, were completed in this.

598. *Earthwork.*—This work, which was approaching completion at the close of the previous year, was finally completed.

599. *Plantations.*—*Shísham* seed was sown along the boundary roads of the Gugera Branch Lower and its Distributaries in certain suitable places near inspection houses.

Plantation areas also were sown with *shísham* seed at Járanwála and Jassuána rest-houses. Gardens were formed in the compounds of all inspection houses on the Branch and its Distributaries.

Buralla Branch.

600. *Regulators.*—The Head Regulator at Buchiána was completed, the work consisting of fixing the gates and gearing, pitching, and metalling roadways. At the closure of January 1899 the dry brick pitching for a length of 25 feet down-stream of the Regulator was removed and 1·0 brickwork over 1·0 concrete substituted.

Two falls and seven bridges, begun during the previous year, were completed. The Escape Channel from the tail of the Branch at Kanya into Rodu Koru Reservoir was nearly completed at the end of the year, and the 2·0 feet fall at R. D. 7,500′ of the Escape Channel was in progress.

Two sets of inspection houses for the Tandliwála and Samandri Distributaries were sanctioned, and nearly completed during the year.

The remaining excavation of the Branch (40 lakhs cubic feet) was complete.

601. *Distributaries of Gugera Branch.*—The following distributaries under construction during the previous year were completed during 1898-99:—Buchiána, Awágat, Kheowála, Bhartiána, Phadiára and Talyára.

The Buttiwála Distributary was begun and completed during the year while in the Járanwála only a little earthwork remained to be done.

The water-course systems of Kheowála, Bhartiána and Phadiára Distributaries were completed, and those of Buchiána, Pauliáni, Awágat, Jassuána, Talyára and Járanwála were in progress.

602. *Distributaries of Buralla Branch.*—The Dulchi, Ala and Nauranga, begun in the previous year, were completed. The Noopanwála, Daurán, Obhal, Jhok and Bilochwála were begun and completed during the year, and the Ranjána and Tandliwála were well advanced.

The water-course systems of Jhok and Bilochwála were completed, and that of Dulchi Distributary was in progress.

The work of levelling and demarcating Settlement squares was nearly completed. The number of squares levelled during the year was 2,258, making a total up to date of 32,749.

603. *Drainage and Protective Works, Buralla Branch.*—Work commenced.

4th Division.

604. *Jhang Branch.*—The Flour Mills at R. D. 37,000′, in progress last year, were completed, and a core wall was constructed between the mills and the fall.

605. *Buildings.*—Quarters for Jamadárs and other petty establishment were built at Nasrána Distributary Head, Chiniot Distributary Head, at Mínánwála Rest-house, and at Chiniot Road Station. Seven Patwárkhánás were constructed during the year, and a few additions to buildings were made at Kot Khudáyár and Sukheki.

606. Under *Earthwork* a ring bund was made at the ravine opposite R. D. 28,000′; and silting tanks constructed between R. D. 280,000′ and 284,000′.

607. *Distributaries.*—The extension of the Kot Ghani Branch of the Chiniot Distributary, and the Nasrána extension were carried out. A few new works were built, and some remodelling done to old ones. Some new outlets, and a large number of culverts were also constructed.

608. Under *Maintenance* a large amount of work was done during the January closure in repairing all masonry works, and in affording additional protection below the falls where damage had occurred. Some silting tanks were re-modeled, and opened out by making leading cuts. Many distributaries were strengthened and all channels and buildings maintained in good order.

Rubble stone for purposes of protection was collected at the site of each fall, as well as at two bridges. Ten lakhs of bricks were manufactured during the year.

609. *Gugera Branch, Upper.*—The following distributaries, which were well advanced at the end of the previous year, *viz.*, the Mohlan, Kabberwála, Innuána, Niliánwála, and Rodi were completed except as regards the culverts and bridging of some of the water-course channels.

At the end of the year surveys of the tract on the right bank of the Branch and south of the Manánwála Distributary were put in hand to ascertain how far this tract can be irrigated.

The Canal banks between R. D. 231,600′ and 241,000′ were designed to a different section, and the earthwork was nearly half done during the year.

The three falls, which had been to some extent damaged, were taken in hand during the January closure. The repairs to that at R. D. 251,000′ were finished, and arrangements were made to repair the others in April. A reserve stock of 10,000 cubic feet of stone was collected at the site of each of these falls.

5th Division.

610. *Jhang Branch, Lower.*—The work on this Branch has consisted mainly of advancing the distributary system towards completion. The Khewra Major Distributary and Minors, the Teku Distributary extension, the Fakírsar Distributary and the Dholar Distributary and Minors were all practically completed at the end of the year. The outlets of the above were all constructed also, except in the case of the Dholar, where they are in abeyance on certain Branches. Outlets were also built for the Gojra, Titrán, Bamniwála, Gudián, Shikár, Kullu, and Nawábwála Distributaries.

The Amipur Regulator at the head of the Branch was completed, and a good many of the Patwárkhánás built.

611. *Bhawána Branch.*—On this Branch a good deal of work was done on the Sultán Pakra Distributary and Minors and outlets were built on the Ghannu Distributary. The Patwárkhána work was continued.

612. *Gugera Branch, Lower.*—The three falls and the four bridges in this Division were completed. The Bhagat Escape Head was approaching completion, and the channel excavation of this escape was put in hand.

Rest-houses and out-offices were constructed at Murídwála and Khiderwála.

The Mungi, Dabanwála, Russiána, Tarkháni, Bhun and Khunan Distributaries, in progress during the previous year, were all practically completed in 1898-99.

The Khikhi Distributary was begun, and extensions of Jániwála, Bhail and Khunsarwála were mearly finished.

VI.—LOWER SOHAG AND PARA INUNDATION CANALS.

613. *Capital Account.*—There was no expenditure on works during the year; a sum of Rs. 3,654 expended under 'Suspense' is on account of value of stock collected.

614. *Revenue Account.*—Under *Extensions and Improvements* no important works were carried out.

615. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The charges incurred under this head were smaller than in the previous year, and the difference is due to ordinary fluctuations.

616. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated during the year amounted to 74,660 acres, which was less by 24,745 acres than that of the previous year, and is to be attributed to the late rising of the river.

VII.—SIDHNAI SERIES.

617. *Capital Account.*—The principal works executed during the year under this head were—

(1) Building quarters for Regulating and Telegraph Establishment at Sidhnai dam.

(2) Remodeling Rawán Distributary, and constructing new branches and water-courses.

618. *State of River Ravi.*—Water first reached the Sidhnai dam on 25th April, but the river was dry again by 4th May. This brief supply was due to the closure of Bári Doáb Canal for ten days. The river remained dry up to 9th July, after which there was a good supply to end of September. There were no heavy floods, the highest gauge reading recorded being 6·15 above the dam and 6·0 below it (on 28th July).

619. *Working of Canals.*—So long as the river was in flowt he Sidhnai Canal worked well. It was closed for three days in July, to keep out heavily silted flood water.

After 9th July there was sufficient water in the river to keep the subsidiary canals in flow till 3rd October.

620. *Irrigation.*—The following table compares the areas irrigated by the several canals with those recorded in 1897-98. The large decrease, which is almost wholly on the Sidhnai Canal, was due to the river rising late and subsiding nearly :—

Canals.	Net areas irrigated (in acres).					
	1897-98.			1898 99.		
	Kharff.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharff.	Rabi	Total.
Sidhnái	93,727	65,487	159,214	48,919	20,386	69,305
Koranga	2,820	2,559	5,379	1,201	1,532	2,733
Fazl Shah	6,760	5,639	12,399	4,434	3,520	7,954
Abdul Hakím	5,069	3,648	8,717	2,559	1,755	4,314
Total	108,376	77,333	185,709	57,113	27,193	84,306

Minor Irrigation Works.

VIII.—Upper Sutlej Canals.

621. *Capital works.*—The construction estimates of the Kanganpur Distributary of the Khánwah Canal, of the Chunián extension of the Katora Canal, and of the Gidpur resthouse were all finally closed. The expenditure incurred was chiefly for land compensation.

622. *Revenue Account.*—Under "Extensions and Improvements" some needle dams and other petty works were constructed.

623. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The usual silt clearances and repairs to the channels and banks were effected. A new lead channel for the Upper Sohág Canal was excavated.

624. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated amounted to 151,459 acres. The crops were well matured, and remissions for *kharába* were not heavy.

625. IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series.

626. *Capital.*—The only work under this head was the construction of an inspection-house at Nawábpur.

627. *State of rivers.*—The supply in the Sutlej was on the whole satisfactory, and was especially good in August and September. The maximum gauge reading at Ganda Singh was 15·4 against 15·6 in the previous year. There were no heavy floods.

The Chenab rose late. The highest gauge reading of the year at Sher Shah was 17·8 on 14th July against 19·2 in 1897. The lowest gauge reading ever recorded at Sher Shah was 3·7 on 7th February 1899. (Zero of gauge is at R. L. 370·00.)

628. *Erosion.*—In the Sutlej there was erosion at the heads of all the Canals except Diwánwah, Baháwalwah Mailsi and Baháwalwah Lodhrán. In the Chenab Canals erosion occurred only at the head of one, the Sikandarábad.

629. *Working of Canals.*—All the canals of both series worked well, except the Hájiwah, which worked very badly owing to erosion at its head and to the creek silting.

630. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated by both series was 307,115 acres against an average area of 325,559 acres for the previous five years.

The Sutlej Canals did extremely well.

X.—Indus Series.

631. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The principal works executed under this head were the Diversions of the Shoria and Kasturi Canals, the closing of Shoria Creek, alternative head to Massuwah, constructing new Pír Adil, Kakkuwála, Kotlewála and Borewála groynes, and flood embankment above Kutab Canal.

632. *State of River Indus.*—The river was not favourable to irrigation, being low in the early months, while the flood months of July, August and September were also marked by low gauges. There were no freshets in April, and the river did not begin to rise till the 18th.

On 13th May a freshet damaged the Pír Adil and Kot Daud groynes, which were under construction; thereafter the river fell steadily till the 5th June.

Throughout June the river was lower than in 1897, while it attained its maximnm height (R. L. 396·97) at Dera Gházi Khan in July. In 1897 the maximum height attained was 399·28.

The general state of the river at the end of the season was far more unfavourable than at the beginning.

In the Northern Sub-Division owing to the failure of the Kot Daud and Pir Adil groynes, the main stream took possession of Pir Adil Creek and attacked its right or west bank from Kharakwála Creek to the Borewála groyne; below the latter point the Indus has left the right bank, and shifted more to the Muzaffargarh side.

633. *Erosion.*—The reaches in which heavy erosion occurred were—

(*a*) Between Khosawála groyne and Spur No. 4 of the Dera Gházi Khan Protective Works.

(*b*) Immediately below Dera Gházi Khan and in the neighbourhood of Dhingana Canal head.

(*c*) Above the Dhundi Canal head near the 1875 embankment.

(*d*) Opposite the position occupied by the old Borewála groyne.

(*e*) Above the Dhundi Canal Regulator and in the neighbourhood of the old Adamgarh groyne.

Of these, the first was by far the most serious and persistent, lasting

throughout July and the first half of August, and resulting in the disappearance of a large slice of the Kastúri Canal head, while the Shoria was cut into near the Trunk Road crossing, and lost nearly 8 miles of its head reach.

The erosion above Dhundi Canal off-take was also severe, and continued throughout August and September. The remaining portion of the old Borewála groyne, except at length of 500 feet, was carried away, the Indus making a dead set on it. On the whole the year was a most unfavourable one, the erosive tendency of the river towards the west being very marked, especially above Dera Gházi Khan.

634. *Working of Canals.*—In spite of a low river and heavy erosion the canals on the whole worked well. Two (the Shoria and Kastúri) were opened by the last week in April, while all were running in May, except the Kádra, which was opened on 7th June. The whole series worked uninterruptedly throughout July and August, and portion of September, the following Canals flowing longer, *viz*:—

Kutab to 16th October.

Chibri, 17th October.

Fazalwah, 12th October.

Manka, 31st October.

The only head requiring silt clearance during the season was the Kattewála head for the Sohan and Gamunwála Canals. The Kutab Canal worked exceedingly well, supply being held up by the river groyne at its head. The Kádra worked very badly, having a poor off-take.

635. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated amounted to 163,654 acres against 180,951 acres in 1897-98. The causes which contributed to this decrease were—

(1) The low state of the river.

(2) The ravages of grass-hoppers.

(3) Short cultivation of rice on certain canals, owing to low rates for produce ruling during the year.

(4) Objections stated to be felt on certain canals to the rates enforced by the new Settlement, resulting in an unwillingness to take canal water. But it was noted that while the area watered had decreased, the condition of the crops was good, there being enough water on nearly all the canals to thoroughly mature the crops raised, and to give a good *Rabi* watering.

XI.—SHAHPUR (IMPERIAL) CANALS.

636. No special work was undertaken on these canals during the year. The usual silt clearances were effected, and the banks maintained.

637. The mean district rainfall of the year amounted to only 10·9 inches against 16·6 inches in 1897-98.

638. The area irrigated was as follows :—

Crop.		Gross.	Kharába (failed crops).	Net.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	... ...	8,607	1,875	6,732
Rabi	... ...	24,043	6,013	18,030
	Total ...	32,650	7,888	24,762
	Total, 1897-98 ..	46,931	8,109	38,822

XI A.—Shahpur (Provincial) Canals.

639. A needle regulator was built at the head of the Ràniwah Canal. A new head channel had to be excavated for the Corbynwah Canal owing to the unfavourable set of the river.

640. A good deal of work was done in dressing the banks of the canals to render them fit for inspection purposes.

641. The area irrigated during the year was—

Crop.		Gross.	Kharába (failed crops).	Net.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	... ...	11,942	1,028	10,914
Rabi	... ...	9,694	2,201	7,493
	Total ...	21,636	3,229	18,407
	Total, 1897-98 ...	26,005	1,900	24,105

XII.—Muzaffargarh Canals.

642. The principal works done during the year were collection of materials for the new rest-houses at Lushári and Machliwáli; strengthening the Indus flood embankment; and fixing concrete blocks in canal banks.

643. *Erosion.*—All the Indus Canals except the Sulimán suffered from erosion, but the Chenab Canals were not affected.

644. *Working of Canals.*—The canals did not work well. The worst was the Ghuttu Canal, which suffered from its head being silted up by river erosion.

645. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated amounted to 287,639 acres against 312,823 acres in 1897-98.

XIII.—Jhelum Canal.

646. *General.*—Three Construction Divisions were constituted in October 1898. The First Division consists of the Headworks and the first six miles of the Main Line.

The Second Division consists of the Main Line from the 6th to the 40th mile and of the Northern and Southern Branches with their Distributaries as far as the Lahore-Shahpur Road. The Shahpur Canals Division was abolished and added to this Division as a Sub-Divisional charge.

The Third Division consists of the remainder of the Jhelum Canal and its Distributaries below the Shahpur-Lahore Road.

647. *First Division, Jhelum Canal.*—The work in this Division at first consisted in making an accurate survey of the river. This survey included the river from Jhelum to Mariála 4 miles below the Headworks, a total length of 28 miles, and was completed in March 1899. Brick manufacture by Departmental agency was started early in December and has gone on steadily ever since. The total outturn of *pucca* bricks at the end of the year was 8½ *lakhs*.

Quarters for the staff at the Headworks were commenced in January, and by the end of the year the following buildings with their out-offices had been built :—

1. Executive Engineer's quarters.
2. Assistant Engineer's single quarters.
3. Workshop Assistant's quarters.
4. Assistant Engineer's double quarters.

Besides the above, nine buildings of a temporary nature for the Upper and Lower Subordinates, Clerks, Mistrís, &c., were completed, and a well for drinking water sunk. The Headworks Inspection house and the Divisional Office also were about half finished. The compounds of all the bungalows were laid out and the sharp slopes of the hillsides were neatly terraced.

Terraces for storage of stone, bricks and other materials were laid out along the water front and neatly finished off, and the general appearance of the locality is much improved.

The actual positions of the Weir and Headworks of the Canal were finally selected, and six experimental wells were commenced at intervals across the river on the line of the Weir. The sinking of these wells disclosed the nature of the underlying strata in a far more reliable way than the borings which had previously been carried out. These borings had indicated the presence of a stratum of boulders and gravel about 13 or 14 feet below the level of the proposed bed of the Canal, but its nature and thickness could be determined only after the wells had been sunk.

Experiments were carried out on the *kunkar* obtainable at various sites in the neighbourhood. It was found, however, that the *kunkar* available near the Headworks was quite useless, while that obtained from a distance of 10 miles up the river was fairly good, but very limited in quantity. It was therefore determined to obtain nearly the whole of the *kunkar* supply from quarries near Wazirabad. Arrangements therefore are in progress for collecting the required quantity of *kunkar* at Wazirabad and for burning it at the quarry. The burnt *kunkar* will then be railed to the Headworks and screened and ground at site of work. In addition to the bricks being burned departmentally, a contract for the supply of 50 *lakhs* was concluded with Messrs. Bull and Núr-ud-dín, who had begun operations before the close of the year. A careful search for stone was made all along the Salt Range on the right bank of the Jhelum opposite to the Headworks, but no suitable quarries were found, though a certain quantity of stone will be obtained from Mariála and Hun on the opposite bank.

It has therefore been decided to obtain the greater part of the stone from the North-Western Railway quarry at Bhaganwála, which is on a branch line of Railway from Haranpur.

The North-Western Railway authorities have given the necessary permission, and arrangements are in hand to construct a siding to the quarry.

The stone is of very good quality both for building purposes and for pitching.

Surveys were made for a line of railway from Baha-ud-dín to Rasúl, and arrangements were concluded by which the North-Western Railway have undertaken to carry out the whole work as soon as possible on behalf of the Irrigation Branch.

The excavation of the first 6 miles of Canal was reserved for Jail labour.

The prisoners, amounting to about 1,000 men, were sent to a standing camp at Mong and were first employed in building a Jail.

They were engaged in this work till the end of the year, by which time nearly half the Jail buildings had been completed.

The amount of canal excavation done by the prisoners was only 5 *lakhs* of cubic feet.

On the whole, the amount of work done during the three months was considerable, and reflects credit on the staff of the Division.

648. *Second Division, Jhelum Canal.*—The work in this Division consisted chiefly in starting brick-burning operations at all the necessary sites.

The earthwork was given out to contractors and a good beginning was made; 282 *lakhs* had been completed in the previous year by famine labour and 277 *lakhs* cubic feet were excavated in the last four months of the year under review.

The sites of 19 brick kilns were selected and fuel was collected.

The total outturn of burnt bricks to the end of the year was 31 *lakhs*.

The general surveys of the whole tract were completed, with the exception of the portions lying to the left of the Main Line, and these were in hand.

Fresh levels had to be taken for an improved alignment in the last five miles of the Main Line, and these were completed and the alteration approved. The Northern and Southern Branches were demarcated and aligned, and the alignment of the Distributaries was well in hand. Levelling along the lines of the Northern and Southern Branches was also in progress.

A thorough search has been made for *kunkar* quarries but without much result. There is very little *kunkar* in the *Bár*, and the majority of the works will have to be built with stone lime. This, however, can be obtained in any quantity and at cheap rates.

The resthouse at Ala, built during the famine operations, was re-modeled and constituted the head-quarters of the Main Line Sub-Division.

Temporary quarters for the officer in charge of the *Bár* Sub-Division were commenced at Bhalwál.

649. *Third Division, Jhelum Canal.*—The general survey had been completed before the formation of this Division and the lines of the Branches and Distributaries had been laid down on the plans, so that the work in this Division consisted in laying out these lines on the ground.

At the end of the year the lower portions of the Northern and Southern Branches, as well as most of the Distributaries, had been aligned and marked out, and levelling over the lines was in progress.

Eight sites for brick-burning were selected and fuel collection was well in hand.

The total outturn of *pacca* bricks at the end of the year was about 10 *lakhs*.

Four *kunkar* quarries were found and the digging of *kunkar* was put in hand; about 6,000 cubic feet had been excavated when questions as to royalty and ownership of land arose and the work had to be stopped. These questions have since been satisfactorily settled.

Temporary quarters for the Executive Engineer at Shahpur were put in hand and were approaching completion at the end of the year. Sites for quarters for the two Sub-Divisions were selected at Bhochra and Malkiwála and the buildings were commenced.

XIV.—GHAGGAR CANALS.

650. During the year the little that remained to be done of the works provided for in the original project was completed. The two Sub-Divisions were then abolished, and the charge of these Canals was entrusted to the Hissar Division, Western Jumna Canal.

It is now seen that the scheme would be much improved by certain additions and extensions. These have been embodied in a revised estimate which is now under consideration.

One of these extensions was a byewash channel, along the edge of the lake, and this was aligned at the request of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division in case it should be required in the near future as a Famine Relief Work.

The river floods in 1898 were much below those of last year, which themselves were below average. Consequently it was only for about three days that any appreciable volume of water passed over the Weir; with that exception the whole of the supply was passed into the Canals.

The last river flush came down in the middle of September and before the middle of October the lake was practically dry, as far as useful effect went.

The rice crops in British territory required most of this small supply to mature them, to the detriment of the subsequent rabi operations.

Owing to the absence of winter rains what rabi there was gave but poor outturn, especially in Bikaner, where most of this area was reported to have failed.

651 *Irrigation.*—The irrigated area was as follows :—

	Acres.
British	17,223
Bikaner	14,005
Total ...	31,228
Total in 1897-98 ...	19,436

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

652. The revenue and expenditure of the Province for the year under review and for the previous year distributed in accordance with the existing Provincial contract between Imperial, Provincial and Local are compared in Statement No. 50. The figures exhibited in that statement under the heading 'Local' consist principally of the District Fund (Act XX of 1883) and Patwári Fund (Act XVII of 1887) transactions. Chapter III contains a brief review of the District Fund operations during the year 1898-99. There is nothing of importance to note as regards the Patwári Fund except that at the end of the year it had a balance of Rs. 9,35,511. Steps are being taken to subject the expenditure of this fund to a regular audit by the Accountant-General. One or two minor Incorporated Local Funds have been abolished during the current year and a few more are to be abolished with effect from 1st April 1900, the transactions being merged in the General Revenues.

653. The amounts in the following paragraphs are expressed in even thousands of rupees.

654. In the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 the total revenue of the Province (excluding contributions under Adjusting Heads) was estimated at 4,51,77 and the expenditure at 2,74,49, leaving a surplus of 1,77,28. In the Revised Estimate the totals were altered to 4,56,71 for revenue, and 2,73,06 for expenditure, which raised the estimated surplus from 1,77,28 to 1,83,65. The actual results for the year were revenue 4,56,40 and expenditure 2,71,89, making the surplus 1,84,51, or 7,23 more than that estimated in the Budget.

655. There were no important changes in classification during the year.

656. The comparison of revenue actually realized during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 is as follows :—

Revenue.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference 1898-99: greater (+) or less (−).
Principal Heads of Revenue ...	3,95,45	4,12,60	+17,15
Interest ...	2,59	2,65	+6
Post Office ...	64	70	+6
Receipts by Civil Departments ...	16,80	16,39	−41
Miscellaneous ...	6,74	5,79	−95
Irrigation ...	9,38	10,11	+73
Civil Works ...	6,69	6,90	+21
Total ...	4,38,29	4,55,14	+16,85

657. The important variations under the *Principal Heads of Revenue* are given below :—

Land Revenue	+12,11
Stamps	—1,29
Excise	+2,51
Provincial Rates	+57
Forest	+4,06
Registration	—61

The increase under *Land Revenue* is due to recoveries of arrears and to larger receipts from the sale of lands in the Chenab Colony. The decrease under *Stamps* is due to a diminution in civil litigation and to a reduction in borrowing transactions owing to improved agricultural conditions. Under *Excise* the improvement is due to the imposition of duty on beer supplied to the Commissariat Department, and to an enhancement of the duty on *charas* and on country spirits. The improvement in Forest revenues was due to larger sales of timber and fuel extracted by departmental agency. The decrease under *Registration* is due to the receipts in 1897-98 having been abnormally high owing to the scarcity.

658. The decrease under *Receipts by Civil Departments* is distributed over several heads, but the principal head is *Police*, the receipts on account of Municipal Police having been less owing to the grant of grain compensation allowance having ceased. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* is chiefly due to the fact that the actuals for 1897-98 included larger receipts on account of fines realized from the frontier tribes in connection with the disturbances. Under *Irrigation* the advance is due to the recovery of large balances unrealized on the Western Jumna Canal at the close of 1897-98.

659. The comparison of the expenditure for 1898-99 with that for the year 1897-98 is as follows :—

Expenditure.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference 1898-99: greater (+) or less (-).
Direct Demands on the Revenue	54,70	55,28	+ 58
Interest	3,32	3,41	+ 9
Post Office	2,21	2,20	- 1
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments...	1,50,62	1,49,95	- 67
Miscellaneous	20,80	21,14	+ 34
Famine Relief	1,43	1	- 1,42
Irrigation	44	31	- 13
Civil Works	2,31	2,52	+ 21
Total	2,35,83	2,34,82	—1,01

Under *Direct Demands on the Revenue* there are, on the one hand, ...creases aggregating 1,16, composed of 16 under *Refunds*, 17 under *Land* ...e, and 83 under *Forest*, and, on the other hand, decreases of 21 under ... 18 under *Stamps*, 10 under *Provincial Rates*, and 9 under *Regis-*

The decrease under *Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments* is the result of lower expenditure amounting to 2,96 under the heads *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* (31), *Jails* (1,18), *Ecclesiastical* (7), *Political* (1,39), and *Scientific* (1), partly counterbalanced by an increase of 2,29 under the heads *General Administration* (53), *Police* (15), *Education* (24), and *Medical* (1,37).

The increase of 34 under *Miscellaneous* includes 39 under *Superannuation* and 48 under *Miscellaneous*, while there are decreases amounting to 53 under *Territorial and Political Pensions* (27), and *Stationery and Printing* (26).

660. The variations are more fully explained in the review by major heads which follows.

661. The Provincial Service Account for the year opened with a balance of 5,00 and closed with a balance of 16,55, showing a surplus of 11,55, whereas the estimated surplus provided for in the Provincial Section of the Budget was 3,96 only. The improvement of 7,59 is principally due to the special contribution of 5,00 given by the Imperial Government and savings of 1,38 in expenditure.

662. The Local Funds Account opened with a balance of 14,88 and closed with a balance of 16,18, resulting in a surplus of 1,31, as against an estimated surplus of 1,04 provided in the Budget Estimate. The improvement of 27 has been obtained by an increase of 1,08 in revenue, partly counterbalanced by an increase of 81 in expenditure.

REVIEW BY MAJOR HEADS.

A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

663. I—LAND REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Ordinary Revenue	2,34 94	2,38,42
Assessment of alienated lands less quit-rent	2,33	2,43
Sale of proprietary rights, sale of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates.	4,46	12,78
Fisheries and other receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenues	9,36	9,57
TOTAL	2,51,09	2,63,20
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation	5,79	6,79
	2,45,30	2,56,41

The actual gross receipts exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 12,11. The increase of 8,19 under the head *Sale of Proprietary Rights, &c.*, is due to increased realizations from the sale of lands in the Chenab Colony.

664. II—OPIUM—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department	67	66

In view of the additional tax imposed on Málwa opium it was expected that there would be an increase in the sale of Excise opium, but this has not proved to be the case.

665. IV—STAMPS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Court Fee Stamps	28,13	27,99
Commercial and other Stamps	15,28	14,12
Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous...	62	63
TOTAL	44,03	42,74

The sale proceeds of Court Fee Stamps have proved to be below that of every year since 1894-95, and there is a corresponding falling-off in the number and value of the suits instituted. The decrease under the second head is attributable to a reduction in borrowing transactions owing to improved agricultural conditions.

666. V—EXCISE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
License and distillery fees and duties for sale of liquors and drugs	21,74	24,34
Opium	1,71	1,57
Other Receipts	2	7
TOTAL	23,47	25,98

The Excise revenue under the first head in the year under review is 2,60 more than in 1897-98. Of this increase 1,39 is due to the imposition for the first time of duty on beer supplied to the Commissariat Department for the use of the troops. There is also an increase of 78 on account of the duty on *charas* having been raised from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per sér, this change having only come fully into effect during the year under report. Another item contributing

to the above increase is 31 under *Country Spirits*, which is the result of raising the still-head duty on country spirits from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per gallon of proof spirits; this item is made up of an increase of 78 in distillery fees and a decrease of 47 in vend license fees. There is also an increase of 10 in the license fees of imported liquors.

The decrease under the second head is due to diminished imports of Hill States and Kashmir opium and to a contraction of the area under poppy cultivation.

667. VI—PROVINCIAL RATES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
District and Local Rates and Cesses	24,11	24,42
Patwárís' Cess...	14,01	14,20
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways	6,02	6,11
Rates on Wards' Estates	23	21
Other Miscellaneous Cesses	6	6
TOTAL	44,43	45,00

The increase under the first three heads in comparison with the actuals of 1897-98 is mainly due to the causes already mentioned in explanation of the increase in the Land Revenue.

668. VII—CUSTOMS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures	14	13

The variation is small and calls for no remarks.

669. VIII—ASSESSED TAXES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Income Tax	13,95	13,72

The receipts have fallen off by 23. The decrease is probably due to a reactionary effect of the causes that helped to increase the revenue in the year

previous which followed immediately after a year of famine. This, however, is the first occasion for twelve years in which the progressive increase of the receipts under this head has received a check.

670. IX—FOREST REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency ...	6,96	11,04
Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers	2,97	2,96
Other Receipts	75	74
TOTAL	10,68	14,74

The increase was principally due to larger sales of timber and fuel extracted by Departmental Agency.

671. X—REGISTRATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Fees for registering documents	2,94	2,53
Fees for copies of registered documents	1,06	87
Other Receipts	20	19
TOTAL	4,20	3,59

The decrease is due to the receipts in 1897-98 having been abnormally high owing to the scarcity prevailing in that year.

672. XI—TRIBUTES FROM NATIVE STATES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Tributes from Mandi	1,00	1,00
Ditto Kapurthala	1,31	1,31
Tributes and contributions under 5	48	48
Fees on succession to Native States	...	5
TOTAL	2,79	2,84

No remarks.

A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue.

673. 1—Refunds and Drawbacks—

Minor head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Land Revenue	31	45
Stamps	43	43
Assessed Taxes	9	7
Other Revenue Refunds	19	23
Total	1,02	1,18

The expenditure under this head is liable to fluctuation. Under *Other Revenue Refunds* the excess occurs in *Excise Refunds.*

674. 2—Assignments and Compensations—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Land Revenue Compensations	1,09	1,10
Excise Compensations	7	6
Customs Compensations	34	23
Purchase of Life Pensions	3	1
Miscellaneous Compensations	15	7
Total	1,68	1,47

No remarks.

675. 3—Land Revenue—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Charges of District Administration	19,28	19,58
Survey and Settlement	4,51	4,50
Land Records and Agriculture	15,63	15,52
Allowances to District and Village Officers	73	72
Total	40,15	40,32

The increase under the first head is almost entirely due to indirect expenditure on plague operations.

676. 6—STAMPS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Charges on sale of stamps, including discount	1,27	1,20
Stamps supplied from Central Stores	81	70
TOTAL	2,08	1,90

The low expenditure under the first head in 1898-99 is due to reduced payments on account of discount owing to the decline in the sales of stamps, to which reference is made under the head "IV—Stamps."

677. 7—EXCISE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Charges of Collection	54	54

No remarks.

678. 8—PROVINCIAL RATES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Establishment and other Charges	10	...

No remarks.

679. 10—ASSESSED TAXES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Collection of Income Tax	12	12

No remarks.

680. 11—FOREST EXPENDITURE—

	Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Conservancy and Works.	Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency.	3,10	3,81
	Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers.	1	...
	Other Charges	1,30	1,30
Establishment ...	... ...	3,31	3,44
	Total	7,72	8,55

The expenditure for the year 1898-99 was considerably in excess of the expenditure of the previous year. The net increase of 83 was justified to the extent of 70 by the increased revenue derived during the year in question. The remainder of the increase is under the head 'B—Establishment,' and was due to the absence of officers on furlough during the year 1897-98, to the reorganisation of the subordinate Forest Establishment, and to the increased expenditure under the head 'Allowances.'

681. 12—REGISTRATION—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
District Charges	1,29	1,20

The decrease in the actuals of 1898-99 in comparison with the actuals of the previous year appears under *Commission to Sub-Registrars*, and is due to the decrease in the receipts from Registration Fees.

B.—INTEREST.

682. XII—INTEREST—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).	1,59	1,48
Interest on Loans to Landholders, &c.	5	4
Interest on Advances to Cultivators	93	1,11
Interest on Securities of Provincial Fund	1	1
Other Items	1	1
Total	2,59	2,65

No remarks.

683. 13—INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts 1898-99.
Interest on Provincial Advance and Loan Accounts	2,03	2,05

The expenditure represents the interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. paid from Provincial Revenues on the mean balance for the year of the Provincial Advance and Loan Account.

684. 14—INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
On Special Loans	1	1
Saving Bank Deposits	1,21	1,29
Miscellaneous	7	6
TOTAL	1,29	1,36

No remarks.

C.—POST OFFICE.

685. XIII—POST OFFICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
District Post Collections	64	70

686. 15—POST OFFICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
District Post Charges	2,21	2,20

687. *XIII and* 15 *Post Office.*—The transactions under these heads represent the income and expenditure incurred by District Boards and Government in the maintenance of Tonga Mail Services and District Post Establishments.

688. The Mail Services exist in the following places :—

Mooltan.—Mail Cart Service between Lodhrán to Kahror and Mailsi.

Jhang.—Tonga Mail Service between Chicháwatni and Jhang.

Kohát.—Tonga Service between Khushálgarh and Kohát.

Bannu.—Tonga Service from Edwardes-abad and Pezu.

D. I. Khan.—Tonga Service between Bhakkar and Pezu.

D. G. Khan.—Mail Cart Service between Dera Gházi Khan and Rájanpur and Sakhi Sarwar maintained by the District Board, Dera Gházi Khan.

Muzaffargarh.—Mail Cart Service between Alipur and Muzaffargarh.

With the exception of the lines in Kohát and Dera Gházi Khan, which are self-supporting, the rest have been worked at a loss, and the income of the lines in Jhang, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan was supplemented by mail subsidies from Government.

D.—Receipts by Civil Departments.

689. XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	12	15
Court Fees realized in cash	6	6
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	3,40	3,24
Other Receipts	54	53
Total	4,12	3,98

No remarks.

690. XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898 99.
Sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures	1,69	1,62
Other Receipts	11	13
Total	1,80	1,75

The increase under the second head is due to the employment of a larger number of prisoners on extra-mural labour, and the decrease under the first head is

attributable partly to the above cause and partly to a reduction in the rates for jail-made paper.

691. XVII—POLICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	6,00	5,79
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons ...	25	27
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	1,17	1,08
Other Receipts	17	13
TOTAL	7,59	7,27

The actuals of 1897-98 under the first head include recoveries on account of grain compensation which was not granted in 1898-99. The decrease under the head *Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* occurs chiefly in Cattle Pound receipts.

692. XIX—EDUCATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Fees and Fines	1,20	1,26
Contributions	8	12
Other Receipts	2	3
TOTAL	1,30	1,41

The variations are not important. The increase is chiefly under 'Local.'

693. XX—MEDICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Medical College and School Fees	7	8
Hospital Receipts	5	5
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	1	3
Contributions	40	39
Other Receipts	4	4
TOTAL	57	59

No remarks.

694. XXI—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation	12	14
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts	53	49
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	60	61
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts	5	5
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	12	10
TOTAL	1,42	1,39

No remarks.

D.—CHARGES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

695. 18—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor	96	96
Staff and Household Expenses	23	26
Legislative Council	...	2
Executive Council	...	3
Civil Secretariat	2,55	2,66
Tour Charges	58	65
Financial Commissioner, &c.	1,52	1,71
Commissioners...	3,51	3,58
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration	54	60
Account Offices	1,73	1,67
Paper Currency Office	14	13
General Establishment of Local Funds	1,42	1,44
TOTAL	13,18	13,71

The increase under *Staff and Household Expenses* is due to an officer with a higher rate of salary having been attached for some portion of the year as Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The excess of 3 under *Executive Council* represents the salary of a member of the Governor-General's Council drawn in this Province. Under the head *Civil Secretariat*

the increase is chiefly made up of salaries, on account of leave vacancies, and in contingent charges. The increase under *Tour Charges* occurs partly under Tour Charges of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and partly under Travelling and Deputation Allowances of the Civil Secretariat. The excess under *Financial Commissioner* comprises an increase in salaries due partly to privilege leave vacancies and partly to the pay of a Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, for two months having been drawn in this Province and debited to this head, and under *Commissioners* the net excess of 7 is made up of (*a*) an increase of 19 under *Salaries* on account of privilege leave vacancies, (*b*) a saving of 7 in establishment charges due to recoveries from District and Municipal Funds towards the cost of establishment of controlling offices being now taken by deduction from expenditure instead of being credited as before under *XXV-Miscellaneous*, and (*c*) a saving of 4 in contingent charges. The increase under *Inspector-General of Stamps, &c.*, is due to privilege leave vacancies.

696. 19 A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
High Courts, Chief Courts, &c.	3,45	3,70
Law Officers	1,24	1,20
Civil and Sessions Courts	12,27	11,50
Courts of Small Causes	36	26
Criminal Courts	15,80	16,15
Refunds	46	46
TOTAL	33,58	33,27

The variation between the accounts of the two years under the first head is chiefly due to the appointment of a sixth Judge and to indirect expenditure on plague.

The decrease under the third head includes chiefly savings in Salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance owing to leave vacancies and the deputation of officers on other duties. The decrease under the head *Courts of Small Causes* is chiefly due to the employment of Extra Assistant Commissioners as Small Cause Court Judges, their salaries being debited in moieties to Land Revenue and Criminal Courts. Under *Criminal Courts* the excess is principally due to additional Civil and Military Officers having been posted to the Province.

697. 19 B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-88.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Jail Manufactures	1,21	99
Other Jail Charges	10,41	9,45
TOTAL	11,62	10,44

The decrease under the first head in comparison with the actuals of the previous year occurs in the charges for *Purchase of Raw Materials.*

The decrease under the second head is made up of savings in *Dietary Charges* owing to the cheapness of grain.

698. 20—POLICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Superintendence	1,43	1,35
District Executive Force	27,07	27,49
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,85	5,71
Railway Police	1,87	2,00
Special Police	3,41	3,24
Cattle-pounds	36	36
Other Charges	8	7
TOTAL	40,07	40,22

The increase of 42 under the second head over the actuals of 1897-98 is due to larger indirect expenditure incurred in connection with the plague. There is also an increase under *Punitive Police.* The Southern Punjab Railway Police, which was opened in April 1898, accounts for the increase under Railway Police. The transfer of charges amounting to 13 in connection with the Bhittani Service in the Dera Ismail Khan District to "25—Political" under the orders of the Government of India partly accounts for the savings under *Special Police.*

699. 22—EDUCATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Direction	50	52
Inspection	1,71	1,68
University	30	31
Government Colleges, General	55	62
Government Schools	7,04	7,22
Grants in-aid	2,94	2,94
Scholarships	86	82
Other Charges	14	17
TOTAL	14,04	14,28

The increase of 24 is entirely under Provincial, the expenditure under 'Local' being the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6,65. The increase

is due chiefly to larger contributions from Government to Municipal and local schools.

700. 23—ECCLESIASTICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Church of England	2,11	2,11
Church of Scotland	15	2
Allowances to other Clergymen	23	30
Charges for Cemeteries	7	6
TOTAL	2,56	2,49

No remarks.

701. 24—MEDICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Medical Establishments	3,01	2,98
Sanitation and Vaccination	1,30	1,25
Medical Colleges and Schools	1,29	1,23
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,43	3,28
Lunatic Asylums	41	40
Grants for Medical Purposes	1,33	2,95
Other Charges	2	2
TOTAL	10,79	12,16

Under *Hospitals and Dispensaries* the decrease appears in Local expenditure, and is due partly to the deputation of officers on plague duty, their salaries during such employment being debited to the head *Grants for Medical Purposes*. The increase of 1,62 under the head *Grants for Medical Purposes* consists of 1,56 under Provincial and of 6 under Local. The expenditure on account of indirect plague charges under the major head is nearly 3. Of the total expenditure 8,23 is Provincial and 3,93 Local.

702. 25—POLITICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Political Agents	5,33	5,36
Charges on the North-West Frontier	5,19	5,19
Political Subsidies	31	13
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	59	60
Darbár Presents and Allowances to Vakíls, &c.	22	30
Refugees and State Prisoners	4,27	4,15
Other Charges	5,75	4,54
TOTAL	21,66	20,27

Under the head *Political Subsidies* the saving is partly accounted for by the non-payment during the year of the subsidy due to the Mehtar of Chitrál. The savings of 12 under *Refugees and State Prisoners* is chiefly due to the death of General Daod Shah. Under the last head the difference of 1,21 between the accounts of the two years consists of 61 under *Special Political Expenditure* and of 60 under *Miscellaneous*, and is due to the expenditure in 1897-98 being high on account of the frontier disturbances.

703. 26—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
SCIENTIFIC.		
Other Scientific Departments	4	4
AGRICULTURAL.		
Veterinary and Stallion charges	1,53	1,49
Other charges	1,31	1,30
Labour and Emigration	6	7
Statistics	11	16
Miscellaneous	7	5
TOTAL	3,12	3,11

No remarks.

E.—Miscellaneous Receipts.

704. XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds	8	1
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds	49	51
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	51	42
Subscriptions under the I. C. S. F. P. Regulations	26	19
Total	1 34	1,13

There was a decrease of 9 under the third head owing to fewer officers having been lent to Foreign Service. The actuals for 1897-98 under the last head amounted to 26 only and included special recoveries on account of marriage donations.

705. XXIII—Stationery and Printing—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Receipts from sale of Stationery	25	24
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications	3	3
Other Press Receipts	32	40
Total	60	67

The increase under the last head is due to an improvement in the earnings of the Jail presses.

706. XXV—Miscellaneous—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Premium on Bills	12	10
Unclaimed Deposits	94	74
Contributions	29	27
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	9	11
Extraordinary Items	2,62	1,26
Other Items	74	1,51
Total	4,80	3,99

The head *Unclaimed Deposits* is uncertain. The adjustment to the credit o

Government was 20 less than in the year previous. The large decrease of 1,36 under the head *Extraordinary Items* is due to the fact that there were no Frontier Expeditions in the year under review and in consequence no large fines. The increase of 77 under the last head *Other Items* is due principally to the increased receipts from tolls on the Khaibar Road owing to the re-opening of the Khaibar Pass. The tolls in 1898-99 amounted to 31 as against 14 in 1897-98. The receipts of the Copying Agency Fund also increased from 50 in the latter year to 86 in the year under review.

E.—Miscellaneous Expenditure.

707. 27—Territorial and Political Pensions—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Territorial and Political Pensions	2,22	1,90
Charitable Allowances	92	97
Total ...	3,14	2,87

The decrease under the first head is partly accounted for by certain pensions, payment of which was due in 1898-99, not having been claimed until the following year. The increase under the second head is due partly to the payment of allowances in arrears and partly to new allowances.

708. 28—Civil Furlough—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Allowances	1	1

No remarks.

709. 29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	10,51	11,01
Compassionate Allowances	35	35
Gratuities	11	11
Military, Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds	11	9
Pensions of the Military Funds	9	8
Other Charges	8	...
Total ...	11,25	11,64

The increase under the first head is normal.

710. 30—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Purchase of Stationery	1,28	1,21
Government Presses	1,71	1,64
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	1,09	97
Other Charges	72	71
TOTAL ...	4,80	4,54

The decrease under the first head is due to a reduction in the price of jail-made paper. Under *Government Presses* the saving occurs chiefly in Lithography, and is partly due to reduced rates having been sanctioned by the Local Government during the year.

711. 32—MISCELLANEOUS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Allowances and Rewards	7	11
Charges for Remittance of Treasure	43	38
Charitable Donations	5	5
Rewards for destruction of Wild Animals	7	6
Petty Establishments...	68	1,06
Irrecoverable Loans written off	...	3
Other Items	29	23
Special Commission of Enquiry	1	17
TOTAL ...	1,60	2,08

Under *Petty Establishments* the increase of 38 is entirely due to the transactions of the Copying Agency Account having increased from 46 to 83. The appointment of the special commission to enquire into the conduct of Sardár Gurdit Singh Mán accounts for the increase of 16 under the last head. The other variations are unimportant.

F.—Famine Relief and Insurance.

712. 33—Famine Relief—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Salaries and Establishments	12	1
Relief Works in charge of Civil Officers	...	...
Relief to people employed otherwise than on Relief Works	1	...
Gratuitous Relief	1,30	...
Miscellaneous	...	...
Total ...	1,43	1

The expenditure of 1 is almost entirely on account of the travelling allowance of a Military Officer returning to Gilgit from famine duty in Bombay. The charges were incurred in June 1898, but, owing to correspondence with the Military Department, were only adjusted in the final accounts for March 1899.

J.—Irrigation.

713. XXIX—Major Works—Direct Receipts—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
In charge of Civil Officers	7,66	8,38

This represents the owners' rate charged on canal irrigated lands. The increase is due to the recovery of large balances which remained unrealized on the Western Jumna Canal at the close of the year 1897-98.

714. XXIX—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	5,79	6,79

No remarks.

715. XXX—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	1,27	1,31
Local	45	42
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	35	39
TOTAL ...	2,07	2,12

The variations are unimportant and call for no remarks.

716. 42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
In charge of Civil Officers	4	2

The transactions represent refunds of owner's rate and vary from year to year.

J.—IRRIGATION.

717. 43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	34	19
Local	6	10
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	34	79
TOTAL ...	74	1,08

The decrease under the first and the increase under the third head are due to the transfer from the former to the latter of the expenditure on account of the Kabul River Canal.

K.—Buildings and Roads.

718. XXXII—Civil Works—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	3,73	4,13
Local	2,96	2,77
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	1,09	88
Local	3	...
Total ...	7,81	7,78

The increase under the first head is principally due to large realisations in the year on account of sale of lands and houses. The expenditure under the third head shows a decrease of 21 as compared with the figures for the previous year which contained some unusual and abnormal items.

719. 45—Civil Works—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	84	1,08
Local	1,47	1,44
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	22,54	28,29
Local	7,32	7,99
Total ...	32,17	38,80

The increase under the first head is chiefly due to expenditure incurred under *Improvement of Towns in the Chenab Colony.* Owing to the absence of famine a larger expenditure was incurred by the department of Public Works than in the preceding two years in which the expenditure had to be restricted.

720. Salt.—The following notice of the revenue and expenditure of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department in the Punjab is extracted from the report of the Commissioner. The receipts and charges appear in the accounts of the Government of India and do not therefore find a place in the accounts of the Punjab Government contained in Appendix 50 of this report.

721. PUNJAB SALT SOURCES.—*Cis-Indus and Kálabágh Mines.*—The receipts and charges of the *cis*-Indus and Kálabágh Mines Division during the past two years are as follows:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
Receipts—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Duty on salt	53,94,999	55,58,882	+1,63,883
Price of salt	1,01,156	1,04,229	+3,073
Miscellaneous revenue	62,582	64,894	+2,312
Total ...	55,58,737	57,28,005	+1,69,268
Charges—			
Establishment	1,58,930	1,39,043	−19,887
Contingencies	1,62,309	1,74,448	+12,139
Total ...	3,21,239	3,13,491	−7,748
Net revenue...	52,37,498	54,14,514	+1,77,016

There was a considerable improvement in the trade of the Division; the quantity of salt sold having exceeded the quantity sold during 1897-98, by 65,554 maunds. The gross receipts show a corresponding increase of Rs. 1,69,268. The decrease in the cost of establishment arose from savings in connection with the abolition of the Indus Preventive Line. The increase of expenditure under contingencies was owing partly to increased payments for salt, 2,232,108 maunds having been paid for during the year, compared with 2,033,873 maunds during 1897-98; and partly to expenses in connection with an enlargement of the Khewra Depôt, the up-keep of the Mayo Mine Tramway and the construction of a house at the Khewra railway station for one of the officers posted to the Khewra Depôt.

722. Particulars of the outturn and stock of salt at the Mayo Mine during the past two years are given below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Opening balance of stock	486,814	468,838
Excavated during the year	1,957,792	1,836,104
Total ...	2,444,606	2,304,942
Deduct salt sold	1,975,768	2,021,712
Closing balance of stock	468,838	283,230

The stock balance at the close of the year under report, though less than that of 1897-98 by 185,608 maunds, was sufficient, and the Department was in a position to meet any demand likely to arise. The salt excavated was paid for, in accordance with the usual practice, by measurement; and the outturn in 1898-99 represents 1,326,090 cubic feet of rock salt. The rate paid for excavation was, as usual, 10½ pies a cubic foot, and the total cost amounted to Rs. 72,521. During the three years prior to 1898-99, the yield of every hundred cubic feet of salt was calculated at 135 maunds, and the

incidence of cost, at 10½ pies a cubic foot, amounted to Rs. 4-0-9·78 per hundred maunds. The yield was more favourable during the year under report, working out to 138·46 maunds per hundred cubic feet, and the incidence of cost to Rs. 3-15-2·34 per hundred maunds—a decrease, compared with the three previous years, of one anna and 7·44 pies per hundred maunds. A proposal to revert to the old system of payment by weight instead of by measurement, so as to ensure a more frequent distribution of wages to the miners, is at present under consideration.

723. At the smaller mines, the miners are paid for excavation on the actual quantities of salt issued to the trade. These were as follows during the past two years :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Warcha Mine	75,777	77,460
Núrpur Mine	4,465	4,195
Kàlabágh Quarries	100,966	122,996
Total ...	181,208	204,651

At Warcha and Núrpur the rate paid is Rs. 3-12-0 per hundred maunds of salt issued. At Kálabágh the rate is Rs. 4 per hundred maunds, which includes the carriage of the salt from the quarries on the slopes of the Saudagar Hill to the depôt on the bank of the Indus.

724. The rock salt of the *cis*-Indus mines is sold at a uniform price of nine pies a maund. In the case of the salt of the Mayo Mine, an extra charge of six pies a maund is levied to meet the cost of its carriage by tramway from the mine to the depôt at the Khewra Railway Station, and the expense of bagging, weightment and clearance. The sales of the division during the past two years were as follows :—

		1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Khewra Depôt	Through traffic sales	1,909,377	1,980,316	+70,939
	Ordinary trade...	66,391	41,396	−24,995
	Total ...	1,975,768	2,021,712	+45,944
Warcha Depôt	Ordinary trade	73,512	77,827	+4,315
Núrpur Depôt	Ordinary trade	4,465	4,195	−270
Kálabágh Depôt	Ordinary trade	104,254	119,819	+15,565
	GRAND TOTAL	2,157,999	2,223,553	+65,554

There was an increase in the sales at Khewra, Warcha and Kálabágh. The through traffic trade is confined to the Khewra Depôt. Of the 2,021,712 maunds sold at this depôt, no less than 1,980,316 maunds were disposed of under this system.

725. KOHAT MINES.—The Department assumed charge of the Kohát Salt Mines with effect from the 1st January 1899. The receipts and charges at these mines during the past two years are given below in an abstract form:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—			
Duty on salt	5,05,731	7,25,294	+2,19,563
Miscellaneous revenue ...	53	14	−39
Total ...	5,05,784	7,25,308	+2,19,524
Charges—			
Establishment	57,251	60,290	+3,039
Contingencies	23,580	23,036	−544
Payments to máliks on account of salt *ináms*	39,464	39,465	+1
Total ...	1,20,295	1,22,791	+2,496
Net revenue ...	3,85,489	6,02,517	+2,17,028

An improvement in the sales of salt at the mines was followed by an increase of revenue, 462,375 maunds (British) of salt having been excised during the year compared with 322,404 maunds in 1897-98. The increase in the cost of the establishment was principally owing to the appointment of the Superintendent in charge of the mines having been raised to an Assistant Commissionership, and partly to fluctuations in connection with the drawal of leave allowances.

Expenditure under the head of contingencies shows a small decrease, due to savings in connection with petty construction and repairs of buildings and roads.

726. Kohát salt is obtained from quarries situate at four localities, namely, Jatta, Malgin, Karak and Bahádur Khel. Down to 1897-98, a fifth quarry (Nári) was worked, but was closed during that year. Traders make their own arrangements with the miners of the different quarries for the salt they require. The price paid for excavation fluctuates with the demand, but the average price is said to be something under an anna a maund. At Jatta and Malgin, salt is issued in irregular fragments as it is blasted out of the quarries. But at Karak and Bahádur Khel it is prepared for the trade in dressed rectangular blocks weighing from 20 seers to a maund each. This is done to facilitate transport on pack-animals over rough mountain roads.

727. The quantities of salt excavated and sold at the different quarries during the past two years were as follows:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jatta	1,26,758	1,98,117	+71,359
Malgin	94,099	1,25,216	+31,117
Nári	14,109	(Quarries closed)	−14,109
Karak	32,718	55,669	+22,951
Bahádur Khel	54,720	83,373	+28,653
Total ...	3,22,404	4,62,375	+1,39,971

The increase in sales was distributed over all of the quarries, and is the result of the cessation of troubles on the border, and of the exhaustion of the large stocks of cheap salt which were purchased and stored just prior to the enhancement of the duty in July 1896. The trade has not yet returned to its normal condition, though considerable progress was made in that direction during the year. Before the duty was enhanced, the average annual sales at the mines were about 6¼ lakhs of maunds, so that (assuming that the trade in this salt with Afghánistán is maintained) a further expansion of about 1½ lakhs of maunds may be expected to occur. Salt is issued as it is excised, and clearances correspond with sales. The whole of the salt was removed from the mines on pack-animals, as there is no wheeled traffic in the country on the border.

728. MANDI MINES.—The rock salt obtained from the mines or quarries in the Mandi State is sold at the rate of Re. 1-2-9 a maund, and the revenue collected is divided between the British Government and the Rája of Mandi, in the proportion of five annas in every rupee to the former and 13 annas to the latter. Revenue is collected by officials of the Mandi State, but the British Government also maintains a supervising establishment at the mines.

729. The following figures show the transactions at the mines during the past two years :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference,
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—			
Share of British Government	38,948	39,599	+651
Share of the Rája of Mandi	1,01,264	1,02,955	+1,691
Total amount realized on salt sold at Re. 1-2-0 a maund.	1,40,212	1,42,554	+2,342
Charges—			
Establishment	6,640	7,374	+734
Contingencies	1,037	831	—206
Total	7,677	8,205	+528
Net revenue derived by British Government.	31,271	31,394	+123

Charges show an increase of Rs. 528. The cost of the establishment was greater owing to a Superintendent of a higher grade having been posted to the mines during the year ; but there was a decrease of expenditure under contingencies in connection with travelling allowances.

730. The salt is obtained from two localities, Guma and Drang, on the roads from Kángra and Mandi to the Kulu Valley, and at a distance of about 20 miles from each other. At both places, salt is obtained by quarrying in the beds of ravines or gorges. The excavation of salt is carried on at both quarries under the direction of the State officials, who are responsible for the expenditure incurred. The duty of this Department is to see that the salt is sold at the rate fixed and that the distribution of the trade is correctly registered.

731. The following figures show the exportations to British territory and Native States for the past two years :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Exported to British territory	71,352	71,065	−287
Consigned to Native States	53,280	55,650	+2,370
Total	1,24,632	1,26,715	+2,083

The decrease in the exports to British territory is ascribed to the failure of the Guma quarry to meet the demand from the Kángra Valley, work at this quarry having been frequently interrupted by landslips throughout the year. Consignments to the Hill States were larger, owing principally to an increase in the bookings to the Mandi State, which took 39,464 maunds, compared with 37,035 maunds during 1897-98. The whole of the salt which issued was removed by road, on the pack-animals and in head loads.

732. SULTANPUR SALT WORKS.—The receipts and charges of the Sultánpur Salt Works during the past two years are given below :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—			
Duty on salt	2,00,074	1,95,470	−4,604
Government proprietary cess	1,249	1,220	−29
Miscellaneous revenue	17	46	+29
Total	2,01,340	1,96,736	−4,604
Charges—			
Establishment	15,609	15,023	−586
Contingencies	1,743	1,066	−677
Total	17,352	16,089	−1,263
Net revenue	1,83,988	1,80,647	−3,341

There was a falling-off in the receipts of the year compared with 1897-98, which will be explained in the remarks on the trade of the source. The decrease in the cost of fixed establishment arose from a smaller force having been employed in guarding the works in consequence of a contraction of business. A further decrease under this head will appear in the accounts of 1899-1900. The saving under the head of contingencies was the result of a reduction in the expenditure on travelling allowances and repairs to buildings.

733. The salt of the Sultánpur Salt Works is the property of the manufacturers and is sold by them to traders to the best advantage. The Department merely levies excise duty and a Government proprietary cess of three pies

a maund, and prevents the removal of any salt on which these dues have not been paid. The works are situate at the following localities :—

	Number of factories licensed.
Mobárikpur	7
Zahidpur	11
Sultánpur	12
Saidpur	2
Mehmúdpur	2
Sadrána	8
Total	42

The works of Saidpur and Mehmúdpur are contiguous to those of Sultánpur. Twelve of the above factories closed during the year.

734. Salt is obtained by the evaporation by solar heat of well brine in large masonry evaporation pans. The following are comparative figures of manufactures and stocks during the past two years :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Opening balance of stock	25,284	13,676
Salt manufactured	68,485	67,166
Total	93,769	80,842
Deduct salt sold and wastage	80,093	78,188
Closing stock balance	13,676	2,654

The quantity of salt manufactured during the year did not differ materially from that made in 1897-98, though there was a noticeable reduction of the quantity of salt in stock. The manufacturing season had, however, commenced at the close of the year, and no difficulty is likely to be experienced in meeting any demand that may arise. Manufacturing conditions during the past year were favourable ; salt was produced in good condition, dust-storms having been infrequent ; and, as the following particulars will show, good prices were obtained by manufacturers for their produce :—

	Quantity sold.
	Mds.
Rates of sale—	
From one anna to under three annas a maund	7,148
From three annas to under four annas a maund	18,106
From four annas to under five annas a maund	31,496
From five annas to under six annas a maund...	12,888
From six to eight annas a maund	8,550
Total	78,188

735. The trade of these works is dependent on the Farukhnagar branch of the Rájpútána-Málwa Railway, which serves five of the six localities at which salt is manufactured. In December 1897 notice was given of the intended closure of the branch line, and though this notice was subsequently withdrawn and a decision on the question of closure postponed until June 1900, the industry

has been adversely affected. Rumours of the closure of the branch prevailed, and the bankers who supply funds for the working of the factories, and the traders who deal in the salt of the works, have been extremely cautious in their transactions. The smallness of the unsold balance of stock on the works at the close of the past year is an indication of the feeling of uncertainty which has existed. In these adverse circumstances the trade has been fairly well maintained, the quantities of salt issued having been 77,837 maunds as against 79,393 maunds in 1897-98; but there has been a sensible falling off compared with the two previous years, when 1,08,129 maunds were cleared in 1895-96 and 1,11,376 maunds in 1896-97. The clearances differ but little from the sales, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	Sales.	Clearances.
	Mds.	Mds.
1897-98	80,030	79,393
1898-99	78,188	77,837
Decrease ...	1,842	1,556

Of the 77,837 maunds of salt issued for consumption, 71,515 maunds were removed from the works by railway and 6,322 maunds by road. The salt cleared during the past two years was distributed over the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the following proportions :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
The Punjab	1,413	1,979	+566
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	77,980	75,858	—2,122
Total ...	79,393	77,837	—1,556

The smallness of the local consumption of this salt is very remarkable. It finds a market principally in the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

736. CANALS.—The Canals in the Punjab show the following result for 1898-99 :—

I.—CANALS IN OPERATION CLASSED AS PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE.

Major Works.

			Rs.
Capital expenditure during the year.	Direct charges ...		21,36,957
	Indirect charges ...		59,809
	Total		21,96,676
The Capital invested to end of 1898-99 amounted to			8,92,16,631
Deduct—			
Half direct charges for the year ...		10,68,478	
Indirect charges to date		33,86,217	44,54,695
Balance on which interest is chargeable for the year ...			8,47,61,936
Income from all sources *less* refunds			1,24,07,093
Working Expenses ditto			35,51,505
Balance excess revenue being 9·93 per cent. on Rs. 8,92,16,631			88,55,588
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 8,47,61,936			33,90,478
Net profit after paying interest			54,65,110
Ditto ditto in 1897-98			57,11,245
Ditto ditto in 1896-97			46,97,792

The net result of the year's operations, excluding interest charges, was a profit of Rs. 88,55,588 against a profit of Rs. 90,02,192 in the previous year. The earnings of each of the seven Major Works are shown in line 22 of the statement attached. All except the Bári Doáb, Sirhind and Sidhnái Canals show an increase as compared with 1897-98. The falling off is most marked in the case of the Sidhnái Canal, where the net revenue fell from Rs. 2,36,711 in 1897-98 to Rs. 1,47,656 in 1898-99. The year under report was very unfavourable for the Sidhnái Series; the Rávi ran dry from the 5th May to the 7th July, and again in October and thereafter remained dry during the whole of the Rabi season.

II.—Imperial Canals—Minor Works, not classed as Productive.

737. The Capital outlay at the close of 1898-99 amounted to Rs. 21,68,820 against Rs. 21,29,213 at the end of 1897-98. The increase is chiefly due to the Ghaggar Canals, on which Rs. 30,732 were expended.

738. The Revenue account of these Minor Works, including the Muzaffargarh Canals, which have no capital account, shows the following results:—

	Rs.
The income from all sources *less* refunds amounted to ...	19,71,470
Working expenses	12,71,044
Balance, profit	7,00,426
Ditto in 1897-98	6,82,322

739. The following statement shows the net revenue of each Minor Work for 1898-99 as compared with that earned in the previous year:—

	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Indus Canals.	Shahpur (Imperial) Canals.	Ghaggar Canals * (Imperial).	Muzaffargarh Canals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	95,272	2,07,659	1,82,372	41,645	—14,510	1,69,884
Percentage of profit	11·51	170·60	25·77	19·65	—5·58	No Capital Account.
1898-99	1,05,208	1,91,073	2,35,350	37,979	—36,943	1,67,759
Percentage of profit	12·58	151·69	33·25	18·25	—12·70	No Capital Account.

* No revenue realized on these canals during the year. The amounts represent the maintenance charges.

III.—Provincial Canals.

740. The Shahpur (Provincial) Canals show a profit of Rs. 10,038 against a profit of Rs. 5,875 in 1897-98. The increase is almost wholly due to the realization during the year of an outstanding balance of Rs. 4,213 relating to the previous year.

Particulars.		Serial No.	Canal classed as Protective Major Works.	Canals classed as Productive Major Works.						Total Protective and Productive.	Major Work under construction.	Imperial Canals, Minor Works, not classed as Productive	Grand Total (Imperial).	Shahpur (Provincial) Canals.
			I.—Swat River Canal.	II.—Western Jumna Canal (Including II A., Sirsa Branch).	III.—Bári Doáb Canal.	IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial).	V.—Chenab Canal.	VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	VII.—Sidhnai Canal.		XII.—Jhelum Canal.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay to end of	1897-98	1	39,97,404	1,61,99,491	1,80,88,902	2,41,59,936	2,26,93,473	7,16,250	11,64,409	8,70,19,865	2,04,270	21,29,213	8,93,53,348	...
	1898-99	2	40,29,297	1,66,19,401	1,81,52,070	2,42,55,841	2,42,41,133	7,19,912	11,98,977	8,92,16,631	6,39,128	21,68,820	9,20,24,579	...
II.—Income realized during the year— Direct, *viz.*, water rent and miscellaneous receipts ...	1897-98	3	3,65,500	25,38,088	29,29,453	32,86,649	20,47,947	99,847	3,41,793	1,16,09,277	...	5,92,347	1,22,01,624	34,840
	1898-99	4	4,11,823	27,92,551	30,05,166	27,47,575	24,05,872	1,05,048	2,58,078	1,17,28,118	...	7,73,693	1,25,01,811	38,957
Indirect, *viz.*, land revenue due to Irrigation Works, including water-advantage rate	1897-98	5	42,418	...	2,13,629	...	2,79,202	18,213	25,680	5,79,142	...	8,11,811	14,00,953	7,398
	1898-99	6	40,823	...	2,21,189	...	3,31,965	42,014	42,984	6,78,975	...	7,91,315	14,70,290	7,421
Total direct and indirect	1897-98	7	4,07,918	25,38,088	31,43,082	32,86,649	23,27,149	1,18,060	3,67,473	1,21,88,419	...	14,14,158	1,36,02,577	42,238
	1898-99	8	4,51,651	27,92,551	32,26,355	27,47,575	27,37,837	1,47,062	3,01,062	1,24,07,093	...	15,65,008	1,39,72,101	46,378
III.—Charges for the year— Maintenance including Establishment	1897-98	9	1,13,002	8,62,355	6,72,081	6,70,851	6,61,521	75,655	1,30,762	31,86,227	...	9,01,720	40,87,947	36,363
	1898-99	10	1,07,925	9,13,031	8,35,004	7,13,865	7,64,349	63,922	1,53,406	35,51,505	...	10,32,341	45,83,846	36,340
Interest on Capital outlay	1897-98	11	1,53,732	6,09,317	6,95,640	9,18,321	8,42,145	27,475	44,317	32,90,947	6,070	...	32,97,017	...
	1898-99	12	1,54,780	6,25,982	6,98,932	9,20,978	9,16,394	27,624	45,783	33,90,478	15,996	...	34,06,474	...
Total	1897-98	13	2,66,734	14,71,672	13,67,721	15,89,172	15,03,666	1,03,130	1,75,079	64,77,174	6,070	9,01,720	73,84,964	36,363
	1898-99	14	2,62,705	15,39,016	15,33,936	16,34,843	16,80,743	91,546	1,99,194	69,41,983	15,996	10,32,341	79,90,320	36,340
IV.—Profit and Loss— (*a*) Including interest on Capital outlay	1897-98	15	1,41,184	10,66,416	17,75,361	16,97,477	8,23,483	14,930	1,92,394	57,11,245	—6,070	5,12,438	62,17,613	5,875
	1898-99	16	1,91,946	12,53,535	16,92,419	11,12,732	10,57,094	55,516	1,01,868	54,65,110	—15,996	5,32,667	59,81,781	10,038
(*b*) Excluding interest on Capital outlay. On direct income. Amount	1897-98	17	2,52,498	16,75,733	22,57,372	26,15,708	13,86,426	24,192	2,11,031	84,23,030	...	—3,09,373	81,13,677	—1,523
	1898-99	18	3,05,903	18,79,517	21,70,162	20,33,710	16,41,523	41,126	1,04,672	81,76,613	...	—2,58,648	79,17,965	2,617
(*b*) On direct income. Percentage on Capital outlay.	1897-98	19	6·32	10·34	12·48	10·83	6·11	3·38	18·12	9·68	...	—14·53	9·08	...
	1898-99	20	7·59	11·31	11·96	8·38	6·77	5·71	8·73	9·16	...	—11·93	8·60	...
(*b*) On total income, direct and indirect. Amount	1897-98	21	2,94,016	16,75,733	24,71,001	26,15,798	16,65,628	42,405	2,36,711	90,02,192	...	5,12,438	95,14,630	5,875
	1898-99	22	3,46,726	18,79,517	23,91,351	20,33,710	19,73,488	83,140	1,47,656	88,55,588	...	5,32,667	93,86,255	10,038
(*b*) On total income, direct and indirect. Percentage on Capital outlay.	1897-98	23	7·38	10·34	13·66	10·83	7·34	5·92	20·33	10·35	...	24·07	10·65	...
	1898-99	24	8·60	11·31	13·17	8·38	8·14	11·55	12·32	9·93	...	24·56	10·20	...
V.—Pecentage of profit earned by Major Works based on the assessments* of the year.	1897-98	25	8·15	12·27	14·63	9·86	9·63	11·78	25·42	11·39	...	...	...	...
	1898-99	26	8·49	11·14	12·49	9·06	10·17	15·02	4·08	10·40	...	...	...	...

* The assessments show the actual results of the year's working and differ from the income collected during the year, the latter being on account of the revenue earned during the kharif crop of the year under review and during the rabi crop of the previous official year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.

741. BIRTHS.—The total number of births registered in the Punjab in 1898 was 841,869 against 874,623, giving a birth-rate of 41·0 and 42·6 per mille respectively. Of the total births registered in 1898, there were 441,732 males and 400,137 females.

742. The highest birth-rates during the year were recorded in the districts of Gujránwála, Jhang and Gurgaon, *viz.*, 53·8, 53·4 and 53·0 per 1,000 of population respectively. In 11 other districts also, the birth-rate was above the average, ranging between 42·1 and 45·8.

743. With the exception of Dera Ismail Khan, the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate in every district of the Province, the excess being most marked in the districts given in the margin, being over 15 per 1,000.

Gujránwála, 16·9.
Rohtak, 16·6.
Gurgaon, 16·5.
Montgomery, 16·5.
Ferozepore, 15·7.
Hissar, 15·5.

744. In paragraph 5 of the Report, the Sanitary Commissioner gives a statement showing the birth-rates registered in the principal towns and hill sanitaria of the Punjab from 1888 to 1897, from which it will be seen that the highest average birth-rates were registered in the following places:—Chunián 50 per mille, Jullundur 49, Siálkot 49, Kaithal 48, Chiniot 48, Palwal 47, Maghiána 47, Jagráon 46, Mooltan 46, Batála 45, Bhera 45, Jhajjar 44, Sonepat 44.

745. DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered in the Province in 1898 was 638,124 against 638,227 in the preceding year, the death-rates for both the years being precisely the same, *viz.*, 31·05 per 1,000 of population. The number of deaths of males registered in 1898 was 330,018 and of females 308,106, showing death-rates of 29·9 and 32·4 per mille respectively. For every 100 female deaths recorded in the Province, 107·1 deaths of males were registered,—the excess of male over female deaths was most marked in the following districts:—Simla 143·6, Peshâwar 128·8, Dera Ghâzi Khan 124·5.

746. The highest death-rates were recorded during the year in the districts of Dera Ismail Khan (40·11), Jhang (39·39), Karnál (37·92), Gujránwála (36·85), Gurgaon (36·53). In thirteen other districts the rates were also very high, varying from 30·04 to 33·91; the lowest rates were recorded in the districts of Simla (21·56), Hazára (21·43), Montgomery (21·27).

747. It appears from the table given in paragraph 10 of the Report showing the death-rates of the principal town and hill sanitaria for the ten years ending in 1897, that the unhealthiest towns in the Province are Amritsar (with

an average death-rate of 48 per 1,000), then Palwal, Sonepat, Tánda-Urmar and Kasúr, all having an average death-rate of 44 per 1,000. In Amritsar the water-supply scheme will soon be taken in hand, and it is hoped that a supply of pure water will tend to lessen the high mortality.

748. As usual, the highest death-rates per 1,000 living were registered among children under one year of age, 215·19 among male and 210·09 among female children. Among old people over 60 years of age the death-rates were 87·65 for males and 92·00 for females. The lowest death-rates were recorded among adults between the ages of 10 and 15, 15 to 20 and 20 to 30, the rates not exceeding 10·94 per 1,000 living.

749. A very interesting chart is given in paragraph 12 of the Report showing the death-rates of infants under one year of age per 1,000 of births in towns in 1898 as compared with those in the rural circles. The chart shows that many towns register a higher infant death-rate than the country, a fact which the Sanitary Commissioner attributes to less overcrowding and less defective ventilation in the rural than in the urban areas. The chart also shows that in certain towns the infant death-rate is exceedingly high; for instance in Dera Ismail Khan the town rate was 400 per 1,000 of births registered, Wazirabad 374, Maghiána 364, Kaithal 331, Karnál 327, Hoshiárpur 319, Chunián 306 and Ráwalpindi 300. As regards rural circles, the infant death-rate was particularly high in Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan, *viz.*, 308 and 270.

750. The Sanitary Commissioner has contrasted the figures with those of England and Wales. It appears that in the Punjab the average death-rate among infants for the 10 years ending in 1898 was 234 and the general death-rate of the Province 34 per mille. In England and Wales the corresponding rates for the decennium ending in 1894 was 146 and 19 respectively. These figures, while indicating the unhealthiness of the Province, show that the proportion between the infant and general death-rates of these two countries is very nearly the same, a point which the Sanitary Commissioner justly observes goes to show how steadily the system of registration is improving in this Province.

751. The proportion between the death-rates registered among Hindús and Muhammadans was very nearly the same, *viz.*, 30·86 and 31·19 respectively. The total number of deaths registered from plague was 1,563 in the Jullundur District and 388 in that of Hoshiárpur. Contrasting the death-rates registered from the principal diseases during the year with the average death-rates for the ten years ending in 1897, it appears that during the year under review the death-rates from fevers and small-pox were much below the average.

752. There were only 30 deaths registered from cholera in the whole of the Province in 1898.

753. From small-pox 4,998 deaths were recorded against 16,077 in 1897. A comparison of the figures from 1880 to 1898 with those of previous years affords a convincing proof of the beneficial effects of vaccination in the Province. From 1867 to 1879, a period of 13 years, the Province registered a mortality

from small-pox nearly twice as high as that recorded in 1880 to 1898, a period extending over 19 years. The marked diminution in the latter period, though of greater length, is evidently due to the larger number of vaccinations performed since 1880, in which year the Vaccination Department was reorganized.

754. Under the head of fevers 418,206 deaths were registered in the Punjab in 1898 against 422,826 in 1897 and 393,535 in 1896: the districts with the largest death-rates in 1898 were Dera Ismail Khan 32·26, Bannu 27·99, Gujránwála 26·97, Muzaffargarh 26·29, Gurgaon 26·03, Karnál 25·06, Kohát 24·86, Dera Gházi Khan 24·26. There were 15,747 deaths registered from dysentery and diarrhœa. The districts of Gurgaon, Delhi, Simla, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, and Dera Ismail Khan generally register a higher death-rate from these diseases than the other districts in the Province. The Sanitary Commissioner has no explanation to offer for this.

755. From suicide 351 deaths were reported, from wounding 715, from accidents 4,913, from snake-bite 1,160, from hydrophobia 147, and from all other causes 191,847, including 37,299 deaths from cough and chest diseases. There has been of late years a considerable increase in the mortality from snake-bite in the districts of Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Gujránwála, Shahpur, Ráwalpindi and Muzaffargarh. In the district of Gujránwála, in which the snake-bite deaths are very high, the number has gradually risen from 69 in 1891 to 155 in 1897. The most important sanitary works executed in whole or in part during the year were the drainage of Delhi, additional water-works reservoirs at Simla, Lahore City and Anárkali drainage, and Harípur water-supply.

756. The expenditure on drainage and sewerage amounted to Rs. 96,888 and on water-supply including cleaning of tanks to Rs. 1,65,799 as compared with Rs. 1,02,847 and Rs. 2,17,183, the figures respectively in 1897.

757. The total income derived from the sale proceeds of manure in Municipal towns in 1898 was almost the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,48,501.

758. The chart given in paragraph 43 of the Sanitary Administration Report shows the effects of water-supply and drainage works on the public health in certain towns and rural circles of the Province. The most noticeable points are:

(*a*) the rate from dysentery and diarrhœa in Pesháwar City fell from 1·9 (for the quinquennial period before 1888) to 1·65 after the completion of the drainage scheme and to 1·31 for the period after the completion of the water-supply and prior to the year 1878, in which the rate was 1·28. The decrease of mortality from cholera after the completion of the water-supply at Pesháwar is also very noticable;

(*b*) the reduction of mortality from fevers in Ludhiána, Amritsar, Gujránwála and Kohát and in six rural circles of the Gurdáspur District as the result of improvement in their drainage. All these places show also an improvement under the head of cholera, and most of them under the head of dysentery and diarrhœa;

(c) marked improvement effected by the water-supply in Kohát, Delhi, Umballa, Lahore and Harípur. The District Board of Hoshiárpur gave rewards of Rs. 125 to four village communities in their district for attention paid to sanitation during the year.

No meeting of the Sanitary Board was held during the year.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

759. The number of new dispensaries opened during the year 1898 was 5, *viz.*—

Dehlon, } Ludhiána District.
Kohára, }

Abohar, Ferozepore District.

Rania, Hissar District.

Bhamb, Jhang District.

760. There were 3 dispensaries closed during the year in the following districts, namely :—

Dabwáli, Hissar District;

Kot Isa Shah, Jhang District; and

Beri, Rohtak District.

761. The two dispensaries in Hissar and Jhang were closed only to open two others in more suitable places, and the one in Rohtak was closed because it was not doing good work and had not been opened in a good locality.

762. There were 267 dispensaries open on the last day of 1898 against 265 open on the last day of 1897, and against 267, or exactly the same number of the year under review, open on the last day of 1896.

763. There were 49,068 in-patients treated at dispensaries during 1898 compared with 52,381 in 1897, a decrease of 3,313. The falling-off was due to the fact of several dispensaries having to be temporarily closed to send the staff on plague duty, and of some Civil Surgeons being taken away from their charges for the same purpose. In fact, Medical Officers and subordinates were, for unavoidable causes, being constantly changed about during the greater part of the year. The year, too, was a healthy one. Even in the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, and in stations where the Civil Surgeons were not changed, the attendance was markedly less than in previous years.

764. The daily average in-door patients in the entire Province was 1,706·12, and of these 1,283·60 were men, 314·54 were women, and 107·98 were children. In 1897 the daily average treated was 1,766·46, consisting of 1,320·84 men, 332·74 women, and 112·88 children.

765. With a total treated of 49,068 patients, 33,213 were cured, 8,076 were relieved, 4,600 were discharged otherwise, and 2,061 died, thus giving a death-rate of 4·20 against 4·42 in 1896 and 4·75 in 1897.

766. The total number of beds available for the year was 3,095, there being 2,142 available for males and 953 for females. Except in a few hospitals, the number available was in excess of requirements. The figures for 1897 were 3,027 beds, 2,086 being for males and 941 for females.

767. The table below gives details of most of the principal diseases which were treated at dispensaries :—

Small-pox	67
Cholera	3
Malarial fevers	463,223
Dysentery	57,013
Diarrhœa	46,685
Lung diseases	12,767
Other diseases of the respiratory system	223,804
Syphilitic affections	15,013
Rheumatic "	60,437
Diseases of the nervous system	72,972
" " eye	381,408
" " ear	170,434
Dyspepsia	192,716
Other diseases of the digestive system	304,241
Goitre	30,442
Spleen diseases	36,527
Diseases of the generative system	19,400
" " connective tissue	104,363
" " skin	229,081
Ulcers	294,181
Injuries { General	4,504
Injuries { Local	99,285

768. A very striking feature is the all but total absence of small-pox and cholera during the year, there having been only 67 cases of the former and 3 of the latter. Fevers amounted to 463,223 against 363,913 in 1896 and against 646,471 in 1897. The number treated for dysentery was somewhat in excess of that treated in 1896, but less than in the previous year. Diarrhœa cases show a decrease compared with the two preceding years; whilst lung diseases were less than in 1896 and higher than in 1897. Diseases of the eye continue to be treated in very large numbers.

769. The number of surgical operations performed in 1898 was 170,809 compared with 173,808 in 1897, a decrease of 2,999. This falling-off was also due, in a measure, to the closing of dispensaries, owing to the demands for the services of Hospital Assistants for plague duty, and to the withdrawal from their ordinary duties of many Civil Surgeons for similar work.

770. The number and result of extraction of lens for cataract during the last three years is as follows :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number	5,346	4,671	4,534
Cures	4,193	3,827	3,646
Percentage of cures ...	86·69	85·94	87·48

771. The percentage of cures include, as usual, the number of cases remaining under treatment at the close of the preceding year.

772. The following table shows the operations for stone for the last three years, with deaths and percentages :—

Year.	By cutting.						By crushing.			Deaths from stone operations.	Percentage of deaths, including cases remaining from previous year.
	Suprapubic.	Lateral perineal.	Median perineal.	Vaginal.	On females by dilatation.	Total.	Lithotrity.	Litholapaxy.	Total.		
1896 ...	11	327	9	8	15	370	3	1,665	1,668	Deaths from lithotomy 39	10'2
										" " crushing ... 67	4'0
1897 ...	9	249	12	11	8	289	1	1,521	1,522	" " lithotomy ... 36	12'0
										" " crushing ... 51	3'3
1898 ...	6	265	16	7	12	306	2	1,692	1,694	" " lithotomy ... 36	11'4
										" " crushing ... 59	3'4

773. The income of all hospitals and dispensaries in the Punjab in 1898, excluding that of the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, the State Hospital of the Province, was Rs. 5,57,676-15-10, which, together with a cash balance of Rs. 13,404-11-1 from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 5,71,081-10-11.

774. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,55,713-5-6, and this left a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 15,368-5-5.

775. Details of the above figures are given in the following abstracts, and they are compared with the figures for the two previous years:—

INCOME.

DETAILS.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
From Government	22,195 1 10	27,281 7 9	25,556 6 6
" Local Funds	2,22,013 3 2	2,13,616 15 9	2,37,110 5 3
" Municipal Funds	2,52,832 7 0	2,44,242 13 3	2,56,380 15 7
" Interest on investments	3,437 13 9	3,427 12 1	3,044 5 1
" Sale of securities	3,000 0 0	...	600 0 0
" Subscriptions ... Europeans	6,461 6 5	4,919 13 0	6,996 15 0
" Subscriptions ... Natives	9,562 14 10	12,324 1 6	5,912 9 0
" Diet of paying patients	6,545 11 8	7,835 13 9	9,115 7 1
" Sale of medicines not supplied by Government ...	6,350 11 8	5,743 5 2	4,831 2 11
" Miscellaneous receipts.	7,080 0 11	8,455 12 1	8,128 13 5
Total ...	5,39,479 7 3	5,27,847 14 4	5,57,676 15 10
Add cash balance on 1st January	12,131 0 3	17,142 11 6	13,404 11 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,51,610 7 6	5,44,990 9 10	5,71,081 10 11

EXPENDITURE.

DETAILS.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
On Establishment	2,94,387 9 2	3,06,523 1 3	3,02,396 0 6
" Bazar medicines	13,547 4 9	13,902 6 10	13,518 9 5
" European "	1,01,749 6 1	90,354 2 0	1,00,662 0 11
" Diet	28,904 11 10	36,582 6 1	28,553 11 6
" Miscellaneous	57,097 12 4	49,009 12 8	51,393 7 2
" Buildings or repairs	38,238 11 7	34,614 1 11	59,189 8 0
Total ...	5,33,925 7 9	5,30,985 14 9	5,55,713 5 6
Add sum invested	...	600 0 0	...
Add cash balance on 31st December	17,684 15 9	13,404 11 1	15,368 5 5
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,51,610 7 6	5,44,990 9 10	5,71,081 10 11

776. The Mayo Hospital, Lahore, had an opening cash balance of Rs. 16,793, and the income from all sources during the year 1898 was Rs. 41,240, making the total receipts Rs. 58,033. The total expenditure was Rs. 42,204.

777. At the close of the year 1897 there were 434 lepers in the six Asylums and 132 were admitted during 1898, making a total treated of 566, a considerably smaller number than that treated in 1897, *viz.*, 604. Of those under treatment in 1898, 63 died, 101 left of their own accord, and 402 remained in residence at the close of the year.

778. The expenditure on the maintenance of the lepers was Rs. 21,948, compared with Rs. 24,369 in 1897.

779. The average cost per head ranged from Rs. 30-5-8 in the Jullundur District to Rs. 56-9-11 in the Ráwalpindi District.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

780. At the close of the year 1897 there were 388 lunatics in confinement in the Lahore and Delhi Lunatic Asylums. During 1898 there were 170 admissions and re-admissions, making a total population of 558, of whom 104 were criminals. In 1897 the total population was 526, including 115 criminals.

781. Fifty-five lunatics were returned as cured; 38 were made over to friends; 1 escaped and was not recaptured; and 40 died. Thus, 424 remained in residence at the close of 1898.

782. The expenditure on the Lahore Asylum was Rs. 33,108-13-4, and on Delhi Rs. 13,269-12-6, making a total expenditure of Rs. 46,378-9-10 on both of the Asylums compared with a total of Rs. 51,461-5-11 in 1897.

783. The cost per head of each lunatic in 1898 was Rs. 106-11-7 at Lahore, and Rs. 88-10-4 at Delhi.

VACCINATION.

784. VACCINATION.—The strength of the Vaccination Establishment in 1898-99 consisted of 6 Divisional Inspectors, 34 Native Supervisors and 303 Vaccinators. In the two preceding years the strength of the establishment was practically the same.

785. The total amount expended in 1898-99 was Rs. 1,00,345 against Rs. 98,508 in 1897-98 and Rs. 1,02,179 in 1896-97, the variation in the figures being chiefly under the head of the pay of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Travelling Allowance and Contingencies.

786. The aggregate number of operations performed by all establishments in the Province during the year under review was 840,868, being less by 4,623 in 1897-98 and by 61,545 in 1896-97.

787. The total number of primary operations performed by all establishments was 661,937, showing a satisfactory increase of 30,163 over the figures of the preceding year; compared, however, with the number of operations performed

in 1896-97, there was a decrease of 11,141. In the number of re-vaccinations there was a decrease of 34,786 as compared with the figures of 1897-98 and 50,404 with those of 1896-97.

788. The total primary operations performed by the District Staff in 1898-99 was 594,434, or no less than 41,117 in excess of the figures of the last year and only 2,252 less than the number performed in 1896-97. With very few exceptions every district in the Province showed an increase of work in 1898-99 as compared with the previous year, particularly the districts of Kángra, Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Hissar, Ludhiána, Dera Ismail Khan, Montgomery, Lahore, Gujránwála, Gujrát and Pesháwar.

789. The degree of protection afforded from small-pox by the District Staff to infants under one year of age was, on an average, about 76 per cent.; one year and under six about 18, and above six about 1 per cent.

790. The percentage of primary successful operations for all the four establishments was 94·84 in 1898-99 and 94·40 and 93·22 in the two previous years respectively. In the secondary operations the percentage of success amounted to 58·80 against 60·77 in 1897-98 and 59·76 in 1896-97.

791. The amount of success in the primary operations performed by the District Staff was 95·50 in 1898-99. In the two previous years the percentages were 95·16 and 93·97. The percentages of successful re-vaccinations were 58·85 in 1898-99, 59·21 in 1897-98 and 59·19 in 1896-97. Under the head of Special Staff the primary operations amounted to 62,196 in 1898-99, or a decrease of 9,835 as compared with the figures of the previous year and 55·84 with those of 1896-97. The principal causes which led to the decrease were (*a*) the employment of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on plague duty for the greater portion of the year, the Vaccinators being thus deprived of the incentive to the proper discharge of their duties afforded by periodical inspections of their work; (*b*) want of assistance from local authorities while the staff was working in the small Hill States during the hot weather; quarrels amongst the staff and the misconduct of a Native Supervisor and Vaccinators which led to the suspension of a Supervisor and several Vaccinators for a considerable time. In re-vaccinations also there was a considerable decrease, the numbers reported being 14,742 in 1898-99 against 31,104 and 34,113 in 1897-98 and 1896-97 respectively. The decrease was due to the prohibition of indiscriminate re-vaccinations which had been carried on in previous years by the Vaccinators with the view to swell the returns. The percentages of successful primary operations performed by the Special Staff were 88·68 in 1898-99, 88·73 in 1897-98 and 86·93 in 1896-97. In secondary vaccinations the percentages were 56·83, 69·07 and 61·84 respectively.

792. The number of vaccinations performed by the Cantonment Staff was 4,419 primary and 1,373 secondary and by the Dispensary Staff 888 and 335 respectively. The percentage of success in primary cases was 93·51 in Cantonments and 85·59 in Dispensaries, and those in re-vaccinations 73·93 and 62·99 respectively. The vaccination in the Native States continues to meet with a fair measure of attention.

793. The inspection work by the officers of the Department was more satisfactory than last year, the total number inspected being 567,154 in 1898-99 against 557,588 in the previous year. The inspection done by Civil Surgeons varied in different districts; in the districts of Simla, Muzaffargarh, Gurdáspur and Jullundur more than 20 per cent. of primary vaccinations were inspected by them, while, on the other hand, not a single case was inspected in the districts of Lahore and Hoshiárpur.

794. At the close of the triennial period ending on 31st March 1899, the Vaccination Act was in force in 19 Municipal towns and 10 Cantonments.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

795. GENERAL SUMMARY.—The table below summarises the statistics of all classes of educational institutions in the Punjab for the last two years :—

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Males.												
Arts Colleges ... English ...	9	9	...	...	1,165	1,083	82	...	1,45,679	1,31,256	14,423	...
Arts Colleges ... Oriental ...	1	1	...	...	85	74	11	...	21,189	19,952	1,237	...
Medical College	1	1	...	...	208	207	1	...	81,345	83,937	...	2,592
High Schools	103	89	14	...	26,145	23,743	2,402	...	6,66,789	6,23,599	43,190	...
Middle Schools	236	250	...	14	35,490	37,009	...	1,519	3,82,144	3,98,830	...	16,686
Total Secondary Schools ...	339	339	...	...	61,635	60,752	883	...	10,48,933	10,22,429	26,504	...
Primary Schools	2,350	2,423	...	73	102,460	106,792	...	4,332	4,80,787	4,90,029	...	9,242
Total Schools for General Education.	2,689	2,762	...	73	164,095	167,544	...	3,449	15,29,720	15,12,458	17,262	...
Schools for Special Instruction.	16	16	...	...	2,059	1,983	76	...	1,52,300	1,60,354	...	8,054
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction.	2,705	2,778	...	73	166,154	169,527	...	3,373	16,82,020	16,72,812	9,208	...
For Females.												
High Schools	8	8	...	...	768	722	46	...	69,754	67,042	2,712	...
Middle Schools	25	24	1	...	1,844	1,922	...	78	67,359	63,919	3,440	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	33	32	1	...	2,612	2,644	...	32	1,37,113	1,30,961	6,152	...
Primary Schools	321	319	2	...	11,068	11,206	...	138	80,538	82,422	...	1,884
Total Schools for General Education.	354	351	3	...	13,680	13,850	...	170	2,17,651	2,13,383	4,268	...
Schools for Special Instruction	3	3	...	...	154	249	...	95	9,715	20,288	...	10,573
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction.	357	354	3	...	13,834	14,099	...	265	2,27,366	2,33,671	...	6,305
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females.	3,073	3,143	...	70	181,446	184,990	...	3,544	21,57,590	21,41,628	15,971	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	4,560	4,545	15	...	71,384	69,770	1,614	...	...	...	...	...
For Females	515	506	9	...	8,267	7,791	476	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females...	5,075	5,051	24	...	70,651	77,561	2,090	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private.	8,148	8,194	...	46	261,097	262,551	...	1,454	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,295	1,50,166	1,129	...
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,11,772	8,64,720	47,052	...
Grand Total of Expenditure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,20,666	31,56,514	64,152	...

Number of Scholars.		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
High Stage ...	Boys ...	3,555	3,230	325	...
	Girls ...	48	63	...	15
Middle Stage ...	Boys ...	17,724	17,115	609	...
	Girls ...	520	558	...	38
Total ...	Boys ...	21,279	20,345	934	...
	Girls ...	568	621	...	53
Upper Primary Stage.*	Boys ...	32,458	31,825	633	...
	Girls ...	1,417	1,443	...	26
Lower Primary Stage.*	Boys ...	110,418	115,387	...	4,969
	Girls ...	11,635	11,773	...	138
Total ...	Boys ...	142,876	147,212	...	4,336
	Girls ...	13,052	13,216	...	164

Expenditure	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
From Imperial Revenues	1,26,545	1,33,315	...	6,770
" Provincial Revenues	7,79,834	7,37,616	42,218	...
" District Funds	6,28,562	6,21,245	7,317	...
" Municipal Funds	3,69,025	3,39,921	29,104	...
" Fees ... Tuition Fees	6,59,007	6,40,502	18,505	...
" Fees ... Other Fees	1,81,404	1,81,910	...	425
" Other Sources	4,76,199	5,02,005	...	25,805
Total ...	32,20,666	31,56,514	64,152	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

796. According to the figures of the table the number of Public Institutions has fallen from 3,143 to 3,073, with a drop also in the number of scholars from 184,990 to 181,446, or a decrease of 70 schools and 3,544 scholars. As, however, 15 schools with 984 scholars were erroneously returned twice last year in connection with a transferred tahsíl, the actual decline in schools was 55 and in scholars 2,560. The fall in schools was wholly in Primary Schools for boys; in scholars, it was mainly in the same schools, and, in a small degree, in all classes of Girls' Schools, counteracted by a rise in the Secondary and Special Schools for boys. Private Institutions have increased from 5,051 to 5,075, or by 24, with a rise also in the number of scholars from 77,561 to 79,651, or by 2,090. Taking both Public and Private Institutions together, and using the correct figures for last year, there has been a loss of 31 schools and 470 scholars. There are now altogether 8,148 educational institutions in the Province, giving instruction to 261,097 scholars, or to 8·34 per cent. of the children of school-going age. Of the whole number of scholars, 238,667 are males, or 14·14 per cent. of the boys of school-going age, and 22,430 females, or 1·56 per cent. of the girls.

797. The number of Colleges remains 11, namely, 10 Arts Colleges (9 English and 1 Oriental) and 1 Medical College. The attendance in the Arts (English) Colleges has risen by 82, in the Oriental College by 11, and in the Medical College by 1; or a total gain of 94 students. In all the Colleges there are now 1,458 in receipt of a University Education in the Province, not including 411 Law and 84 Engineering students, of whom 8, belonging to the Medical College, are females.

798. The Secondary Schools for boys, making allowance for 3 schools and 364 scholars returned twice in the previous year, have increased from 336 to 339, or by 3, with an advance also in the number of scholars from 60,388 to 61,635, or by 1,247. The Secondary Schools for girls have risen from 32 to 33, but with a fall in the number of scholars from 2,644 to 2,612, or by 32. For both boys and girls the number of Secondary Schools is now 372, with 64,247 scholars, compared with 368 schools and 63,032 scholars last year. Of the schools, 340 are for Natives and 32 for Europeans; and of the scholars, 61,875 belong to the former and 2,372 to the latter. Of the whole number of scholars in these schools, 3,603 are at the High stage of instruction and 18,244 at the Middle stage compared with 3,293 and 17,597 the year before.

799. The Primary Schools for boys, allowing for an excess of 12 schools and 620 scholars last year, have fallen from 2,411 to 2,350, or by 61, with a decline in the scholars from 106,172 to 102,460, or by 3,712. The Primary Schools for girls have risen from 319 to 321, with, however, a fall in the number of scholars from 11,206 to 11,068, or by 138. For both boys and girls, the number of Primary Schools in the Province is now 2,671, with 113,528 scholars, against 2,730 schools and 117,378 scholars in the previous year. Four of the schools, with 87 scholars, are for Europeans, leaving 2,667 schools, with 113,441 scholars, for Natives. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added, or 42,400, we get a total of 155,928 at the Primary stage of instruction, of whom 33,875 are at the Upper Primary stage, compared with 33,134 last year.

800. The Schools for Special Instruction remain 19 as last year, but with a slight fall in the attendance from 2,232 to 2,213. These schools comprise 6 Training Institutions for Male Teachers, with 322 scholars; 1 Law School, with 411 scholars; 3 Medical Schools (one Yunáni), with 399 scholars; 1 Veterinary School, with 99 scholars; 1 School of Art, with 239 scholars; and 7 Industrial Schools, with 743 scholars. Three of the schools—1 Medical and 2 Industrial—are for females, and had together 154 scholars, which, with 19 women in the Medical and Industrial Schools for men, makes 173 females in all in these schools and 2,040 males.

801. The whole departmental expenditure for the past year amounted to Rs. 32,20,666, or Rs. 64,152 more than in the previous year. The *direct* expenditure, that is, expenditure on Tuition, was Rs. 21,57,599, or an increase of Rs. 15,971; and the *indirect* expenditure, that is, expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, &c., was Rs. 10,63,067, or a rise of Rs. 48,181.

802. The income from Tuition Fees was Rs. 6,59,007, or Rs. 18,505 more than the year before. The increase was in Colleges and High Schools mainly, counteracted by a fall in Middle and Primary Schools. The income from Other Fees, that is, fees for admission to the University Examinations and Boarding House fees, was Rs. 416 less than in the previous year, or Rs. 1,81,494.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

803. The statement below compares the number of successful candidates in the University and Departmental Examinations, including private candidates, for the last two years:—

			Number of successful candidates.			
			1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Master of Arts			10	9	1	...
Bachelor of Arts			102	131	...	29
Bachelor of Oriental Learning			2	2	...	...
Intermediate	Arts	Calcutta	3	4	...	1
		Punjab	226	231	...	5
	Science	Punjab	1	2	...	1
	Oriental	Punjab	3	5	...	2
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examinations.	English	Boys	883	1,043	...	160
		Girls	14	13	1	...
	Oriental		8	9	...	1
Entrance, Calcutta		Boys	9	15	...	6
		Girls	2	2	...	...
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations.	English	Boys	2,578	2,786	...	208
		Girls	35	42	...	7
	Vernacular	Boys	1,377	1,417	...	40
		Girls	22	30	...	8
Upper Primary		Boys	9,370	9,504	...	134
		Girls	340	365	...	25
Lower Primary		Girls	671	730	...	59

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

804. The number of Arts Colleges in the Province and within British territory remains 9, as last year, namely, the Government College, the Forman Christian College, and the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College at Lahore, and the St. Stephen's College at Delhi, which teach up to the Degree Examinations; and the Municipal Board College, Amritsar, the Scotch Mission College, Sialkot, the Islámiya College, Lahore, the Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi, and the Khálsa College, Amritsar, which teach up to the Intermediate Examination only. Two of the Colleges are under public management; 3 are Aided and 4 Unaided. The following table gives the number and classification of the students in all the Colleges for the past two years:—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year	393	310	83	...
	Second Year	399	390	9	...
B. A. Class	Third Year	159	154	5	...
	Fourth Year	194	207	...	13
M. A. Class		20	22	...	2
	TOTAL	1,165	1,083	82	...

805. THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.—At the close of the year the number on the rolls was 152 — 85 belonging to the College Department and 67 to the School compared with 136 the year before. Of those in the College Department 22 are on the *General* side reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations and 63 on the *Language* side reading for Oriental Titles; and of those in the School 17 are preparing for the Entrance Examination and 50 for the lowest examination in Oriental Languages. Of the 113 students on the Language side all but 5 read English. Instruction is also given in Oriental Languages to 182 students of the Government College.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL (NATIVE BOYS).

806. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The number of Secondary Schools is now 325, or 3 more than last year. All the new schools belong to the Unaided class, 2 of them being in the Jullundur Circle and 1 in the Deraját Circle. Of the present total number, 201 are Anglo-Vernacular and 124 Vernacular Schools, the former having increased by 3. According to grade, 99 are High Schools, or 14 more than in the previous year, and 226 Middle Schools, or 11 less.

807. The number of scholars in Secondary Schools has risen from 59,342 to 60,570, or in somewhat greater proportion than the increase of schools. The advance is wholly in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and extends to all the classes of these; whilst there is a slight fall in the Vernacular Schools. At the High stage of instruction there are now 3,484 scholars, or an increase of 331; at the

Middle stage there are 17,459, or a rise of 683; in all, an advance from 19,929 to 20,943 at the Secondary stages, or of 5 per cent. At the Primary stages of instruction there has been a slight fall in the scholars from 39,413 to 39,627. The number learning English has risen from 25,918 to 27,299; but the number of agriculturists has fallen from 14,494 to 14,292.

808. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The number of Primary Schools has decreased by 61, and now stands at 2,347 in all, of which 1,708 are Board Schools, 546 Aided Schools and 93 Unaided Schools. The fall was due chiefly to the continued failure, particularly noticed last year, of a number of the Indigenous and Elementary Schools examined for grants. With a decline in the number of schools, there has been a fall from 106,093 to 102,389 in the number of scholars. The fall extended to all the classes of schools, but was confined to the Lower Primary stage. It was greatest in the Jullundur Circle, where the prevalence of plague rather disturbed the schools. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added to the above, we get a total of 142,016 scholars at the Primary stage of instruction, or 3,490 less than the correct return for the previous year. Of this total 32,137 belong to the Upper Primary stage, or an increase of 736, and 109,879 to the Lower Primary stage. Of the number attending Primary Schools, 52,124 are agriculturists, or over 50 per cent., compared with 23 per cent. in the Secondary Schools.

809. ZAMINDARI SCHOOLS.—The number of Zamíndári Schools is now 192 with 5,962 scholars, against 201 schools and 6,405 scholars last year, or a decline of 9 schools and 443 scholars. The number of agriculturists, for whose special benefit these schools exist, is 69 per cent. of the whole. Only 9 of the schools use Nágri as the medium, and the remaining 183, Urdu.

810. EDUCATION OF LOW CASTES.—The schools for the education of the children of low caste are mostly Aided Elementary Schools. In the Delhi Circle there are 22 schools, with 543 scholars, compared with the same number of schools and 595 scholars last year. In the Jullundur Circle the attendance on the 5 schools of this class is said to be only 31. In addition to these 38 low caste children are under instruction in Board Schools, 46 in Aided Schools, and 44 in other Schools,—in all 159 against 121 last year. In the Lahore Circle there are 32 schools, with 645 scholars, including 10 reading in the ordinary elementary schools, against the same number of schools with 623 scholars in the previous year. In the Ráwalpindi Circle there are 25 schools, with 289 scholars, or a considerable rise on the attendance of last year. One of the Siálkot schools continues to be the Native Christian Training Institute of the American Mission, which is an Anglo-Vernacular High School, with 100 scholars.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

811. THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.—At the close of the past year the number of students on the rolls was 75, compared with 71 in the previous year. The Senior English Class had 19 students—2 teachers and 17 stipendiaries; the Junior English Class, 18 students—all stipendiaries; and the Vernacular Class, 38 students—14 teachers and 24 stipendiaries. Ten of the Senior English Class were graduates as last year; 7 of the Junior English Class

had passed the Intermediate Examination; and all the stipendiary students of the Vernacular Class had undergone a previous year's training in a Normal School, and passed the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination in the First Division. From the Senior English Class 19 candidates appeared for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 16 passed, 5 being in the First Division, against 16 out of 18 last year. Only 7 private candidates appeared this year in this examination, owing to the new regulation limiting admission to trained men and teachers, and 2 passed. Ten of the successful candidates were graduates. From the Junior English Class 18 appeared for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 14 passed, 8 being in the First Division, compared with 13 out of 18 in the previous year. Twelve private candidates were also examined for this certificate, of whom 8 passed, with 2 in the First Division. From the Vernacular Class 38 went up for the Senior Vernacular Certificate, and 32 passed, 13 being in the First Division, against 35 out of 35 the year before. Two private candidates also appeared, of whom 1 passed.

812. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The number of Normal Schools in the Province remains 5 as heretofore, 1 being at the head-quarters of each Inspectional Circle. The number of scholars in all the schools at the end of the past year was 247 only, or 8 fewer than last year, and 69 less than the number of stipends available. Only one Zamíndári Class is now maintained, and that in connection with the Lahore Normal School. In consequence of this the other Normal Schools have now a *Junior Vernacular Class* only, which prepares for Vernacular Teacherships in Primary Schools or Departments. At the end of the year there were 233 students in the Junior Vernacular Classes, or 16 more than in the previous year; and 14 in the Zamíndári Class, or a decrease of 24. From the Junior Vernacular Classes 234 candidates in all appeared for the Junior Vernacular Certificate, and 179 passed, or 76 per cent., compared with 150 out of 216, or 69 per cent. in the previous year. Besides the candidates from the Normal Schools, 65 private candidates went up for this examination, and 34 passed, but none in the First Division. For the Zamíndári Certificate 15 appeared from the Lahore Normal School, and 12 passed, 3 being in the First Division. Three private candidates also appeared for this Certificate, of whom 2 were successful.

813. TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.—The arrangement at present existing for the supply of trained female teachers is that of having what are called *Normal Classes* attached to some of the ordinary schools, in which girls are trained for the Certificate Examinations prescribed for Female Teachers. Stipends are awarded to girls of certain age and attainments, and are tenable in schools recognized as having suitable arrangements for their training.

814. During the past year Normal Classes were maintained in the Victoria School, Lahore, and in the Alexandra School, the Christian Girls' School, and the Municipal Board Girls' School, Amritsar. In all 21 stipends were current, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 814 for the year. In the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination, 6 candidates appeared and 5 passed. In the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination 4 candidates appeared, but all

failed. Besides these, 4 candidates appeared from the Alexandra School at the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination for male teachers, of whom 3 passed, 1 being placed in the First Division.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

815. THE LAW SCHOOL, LAHORE.—This institution is maintained by the Punjab University. The number of students at the close of the year was 411 against 434 at the end of the previous year. The result of the examinations held during the last two years is given below :—

		1898-99.	1897-98.
Preliminary Examination ...	Candidates ...	160	147
	Passes ...	112	91
First Certificate Examination ...	Candidates ...	71	101
	Passes ...	35	63
Licentiate Examination ...	Candidates ...	45	17
	Passes ...	23	7
Intermediate Examination ...	Candidates ...	66	48
	Passes ...	34	19
LL. B. Examination	Candidates ...	37	31
	Passes ...	17	17

816. MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The numbers on the rolls at the end of the last two years were—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
College	208	207
School	226	203

or a rise of 1 in the College and 23 in the School. Eleven females are included in the above—8 in the College and 3 in the School. For the Preliminary Scientific Examination held this year for the first time 20 candidates appeared and 18 passed, or 90 per cent. In the First L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations together 32 out of 66 passed, or 48 per cent., compared with 22 out of 66, or 33 per cent., last year ; and in the Second L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 21 out of 52 passed, or 40 per cent., compared with 16 out of 37, or 43·2 per cent.

817. VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE.—The number of students at the end of the year was 99 compared with 87 last year, of whom 55 belonged to the First Year Class and 44 to the Second. The number of Stipends and Scholarships current at the end of the year was 37, leaving 62 non-stipendiary students, which is the highest number of such yet reached. In the Final Examination for Veterinary Assistants' Certificates, 36 out of 44 candidates passed, or 81·8 per cent., compared with 38 out of 43, or 88 per cent., last year. In the Junior Examination for promotion to the Second Year Class 51 out of 55 passed.

818. MAYO SCHOOL OF ART, LAHORE.—The number of students on the roll at the close of the year was 239, or 22 more than last year.

819. The students of the First Division are in two sections, and all learn progressively Freehand Drawing from flat copies, Practical Plane Geometry, Carving and Elementary Modelling. Those of the Second Division all learn Building Drawing to scale from originals, Model Drawing, Solid Geometry and Modelling in clay, 27 learning also Drawing in Colours, and 12 Carving and Joinery. All the Third Division students learn Architectural Drawing, Building Construction, Modelling in clay and Casting in plaster, Light and Shade Drawing, Perspective, 11 learning also Ornamental Drawing and Design, and 7 advanced Carving and Joinery. The Fourth Division students continue the work of the Third Division, with Modelling in terra-cotta, 17 practising also Applied Designs for building decoration, and 24 more advanced Carving and Joinery. The Engineering Class prepares students for the First Examination in Civil Engineering of the Punjab University, and during the past year 22 candidates appeared in the examination and 18 passed.

820. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The number of Industrial Schools at the close of the year was 7, with 743 scholars, compared with the same number of schools and 822 scholars last year. The following is a detail of the schools and scholars :—

For Males.

Railway Technical School, Lahore	279
Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar	113
Municipal Board Industrial School, Delhi	83
District Board Industrial School, Ludhiána	66
Bába Khem Singh's Industrial School, Ráwalpindi	86
	627

For Females.

Municipal Board Industrial School, Gujrát	80
Municipal Board Industrial School, Jalálpur Jattán	36
	116

There is a rise of 34 scholars in the schools for males, but a fall of as many as 113 on the side of the females, which will be accounted for below. Besides the above, there are others having an industrial element, which, though not entirely technical in character, deserve to be noticed here. The Christian Boys' Boarding School at Ludhiána has a Workshop attached to it, in which 38 of the boys learn Tailoring, Shoemaking, or Carpentry. In the Mission Orphanage at Clarkabad, the scholars, both boys and girls, are trained in all kinds of household and farm work. In the technical section of the Dayánand College at Lahore 43 students receive instruction in Engineering, 11 in Tailoring, and 6 in Carpentry. The Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore, though not yet specially returned, had 40 scholars at the end of the year, who learn Drawing, Shorthand, Book-keeping, and Tinsmith's work.

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

821. The number of schools has risen from 332 to 335, with, however, a fall in the scholars from 12,605 to 12,357. The decline is attributed by the Inspectress to two causes,—first, the unusual number of marriages after the previous inauspicious year, and, second, the fear of plague regulations in some

parts. If the number returned as attending Technical Institutions, or 181, be added, as well as the number in Private Schools, or 8,537, a total of 21,075 native girls under instruction in the Province is arrived at, or not more than 1·4 in 100 of those of school-going age. The total in the previous year was 20,495. The number of Secondary Schools now returned is 15 as last year, namely, 2 High Schools, both Anglo-Vernacular, and 13 Middle Schools, 3 Anglo-Vernacular, and 10 Vernacular. The number of girls attending these schools is 1,305—11 belonging to the High stage, 186 to the Middle stage, and 1,108 to the Primary stage, or a decline of 135, the fall being at all the stages of instruction. The number learning English has decreased from 254 to 244; and there is, at present, no undue leaning towards English.

822. The number of Primary Schools has risen by 3, or from 317 to 320, the 3 new schools belonging to the Aided class. But whilst the number of schools has advanced, the scholars have declined from 11,165 to 11,052, the fall being at both the Upper and Lower Primary stages of instruction. The Primary Schools are now classified thus: Board Schools 188, Aided Schools 119, Unaided Schools 13.

823. In the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University 3 candidates appeared from the Lady Dufferin School and 2 from the Alexandra School, and all passed, compared with 4 out of 8 in the previous year. In the Middle School Examination, intended chiefly for boys, 11 appeared and 9 passed against 7 successful candidates the year before. In the Middle Standard Examination, intended solely for Native girls, 27 out of 37 passed compared with 37 out of 45 last year. In all these examinations 41 out of 53 passed, or 77 per cent., against 48 out of 60, or 80 per cent., in the contrasted year. Of the successful candidates 20 were Christians, 11 Muhammadans, and 10 Hindús. In both the Entrance and Middle School Examinations, the Lady Dufferin School took the highest place. In the Middle Standard Examination the first three places were taken by the Victoria School, Lahore.

824. In the Upper Primary Examination out of a total of 409 candidates, 258 passed, or 63·1 per cent., compared with 283 out of 467, or 60·6 per cent., in the previous year. In the Lower Primary Examination there were altogether 1,138 candidates, of whom 671 passed, or 58·9 per cent., against 730 out of 1,227, or 59·5 per cent., last year.

THE EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

825. EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.—The number of Public Schools is 36, with 2,459 scholars, compared with the same number of schools and 2,370 scholars last year. Of these schools 17 are for boys, with 1,136 scholars, and 19 for girls, with 1,323 scholars. The number of Private Schools now returned is 11, with 204 scholars against 15 schools and 253 scholars in the previous year. Four of these schools are for boys, with 83 scholars, and 7 for girls, with 121 scholars. The number of Public and Private Schools together is

47, with 2,663 scholars, compared with 51 schools and 2,623 scholars last year, or a loss of 4 schools, but a gain of 40 scholars on the whole. Of the whole number of scholars 1,219 are boys and 1,444 girls, or 9 fewer boys and 49 more girls than in the previous year.

826. According to the grade of instruction imparted in the Public Schools, there are now 10 High Schools in the Province, 22 Middle Schools, and 4 Primary Schools, compared with 10, 21, and 5 in the previous year. The number of scholars at the Secondary stage of instruction is 707 against 743 last year, the fall being due to a more rigid enforcement of the new rules regulating the promotion of scholars from one section to another. At the Primary stage the number has risen from 1,627 to 1,752. The fall at the Secondary stage was wholly in the Girls' Schools; and the number of boys at that stage is now slightly in excess of the girls.

827. In the Entrance Examination 9 out of 17 boys passed, and 2 girls also passed; in all 11 passes out of 19, or 57·8 per cent., compared with 15 out of 27, or 55·5 per cent., last year. In the High School Examination 32 candidates out of 58 passed, or 55·1 per cent., against 33 out of the same number of candidates, or 57 per cent. in the previous year. The success on the boys' side was a good deal more favourable than on the girls' side. In the Middle School Examination 48 passed out of 126, or 38 per cent., compared with 46 out of 115, or 40 per cent. the year before. Again the results are less favourable for the girls than for the boys. In the Primary School Examination 166 were successful out of 245 candidates, against 153 out of 251 in the previous year, which is a slight advance.

828. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.—The total number of Muhammadans under instruction is now 123,074, or 655 more than in the previous year. There was a fall of 846 in the Public Schools and a rise of 1,501 in the Private Schools. In the former there are now 69,691 scholars—65,743 boys and 3,948 girls, and in the latter 53,383—47,001 boys and 6,382 girls. The number of Muhammadan boys in attendance on schools of all kinds is 12·10 per cent. of those of school-going age, compared with 16·32 per cent. in the case of Hindús and 17·18 per cent. in the case of Sikhs. In schools for girls the percentage is 1·26 for Muhammadans, 1·38 for Hindús, and 2·22 for Sikhs.

829. EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS, &c.—The number on the rolls of the Aitchison College at the close of the year was 67, compared with 62 in the previous year. Of this number 5 attended the Lahore Government College and 1 the Medical College; and of the remainder, 19 belonged to the High Department, 17 to the Middle, and 25 to the Primary. A few of the boys had been at the College for 11 years, and as many as 19 had been for at least 5 years. The results of the various examinations, which mark the completion of the course in the several departments of the institution, were very good. In the Upper Primary Examination, 6 were examined, and all passed; in the Middle

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

School Examination 4 out of 6 passed; and in the Entrance (or High School) Examination all the 11 candidates, including the young Nawáb of Máler Kotla, were successful. The tone and discipline are good; the conduct is said to have been excellent; a great impetus was given to games and athletics during the year; and the arrangements for the comfort and supervision of the boys remain all that need be desired. Of 688 others of family rank in the Province, all but 13 are under instruction, mostly in the ordinary schools.

830. On the whole there is an increase of 28 schools and of 2,139 scholars. Whilst the Advanced Schools rose by 4, the Mahájani Schools, that is the schools for Native Accounts, by 32, the Rote Schools by 7, and "Other Schools" by 4, there was a fall in the Vernacular Schools by 19. The increase extended to both Boys and Girls' School, the proportion being greater in the case of the latter, but chiefly in Rote Schools. The total number of Private Schools now returned is 5,064 with 79,447 scholars. Of these 4,556 schools are for boys, with 71,301 scholars, and 508 for girls, with 8,146 scholars. The proportion of girls to boys in Private Schools is slightly over 12 per cent.; in Public Schools it is only about 7 per cent.

EDUCATION IN NATIVE STATES.

831. Three Arts Colleges are returned—at Patiála, Baháwalpur and Kapurthala, compared with 4 last year. The number of students is now 155, or an increase of 42 on last year's return, of whom 51 belong to the Oriental Section of the Patiála College. Of the Public Schools returned 41 are Secondary Schools, 32 Anglo-Vernacular, and 9 Vernacular, with 6,228 scholars, 175 are Primary Schools, with 6,567 scholars, and 9 Special Schools, with 164 scholars; in all 225 schools, with 12,959 scholars, against 221 schools and 12,923 scholars in the previous year. The Private Schools are returned as 631 in all, with 7,322 scholars, compared with 747 schools and 8,423 scholars last year. In both Public and Private Institutions, the number now under instruction is 20,436, of whom 1,012 are girls, against 21,459 scholars and 1,620 girls in the previous return. In Public Institutions alone the proportion of males receiving instruction is 1 in 137 of school age; in both Public and Private Institutions it is 1 in 88. In the B. A. Examination only 3 out of 8 candidates passed compared with 6 out of 14 in the previous year; in the Intermediate Examination 20 passed out of 47 against 21 out of 43; in the Entrance Examination 61 passed out of 162 on the Arts side against 85 out of 153, and 1 out of 4 on the Oriental side against 1 out of 3; and in the Middle School Examination 242 out of 432 passed on the Anglo-Vernacular side compared with 271 out of 411, and 86 out of 124 on the Vernacular side compared with 94 out of 136. In the examinations above the Entrance, 41·8 per cent. of the candidates passed against 47 per cent. the year before; and in the other examinations 54 per cent. passed against 64. There was a fall in both cases in the same way as for the Colleges and Schools in British territory; and it may be noted here by way of contrast that the percentages gained by the Provincial Colleges and Schools in the same examinations were 48·4 and 62·6 against 41·8 and 54, respectively, in the States.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

832. The reports on the general conduct both in Schools and Colleges are again satisfactory, and the discipline and tone are said to be slowly but surely improving.

833. The matter of moral training in the educational institutions of the Province is one which receives special attention. With regard to Schools, Inspecting Officers are required to emphasize the matter everywhere, to express approbation where the moral tone is high, and to seriously warn schools wherever the tone or discipline are not approved. As regards Colleges the right influencing of the students' character is held to be a prime consideration; and, for this end, the Professors and Teachers are required to interest themselves in the students both in and out of College so as to promote a healthy moral tone.

834. BOARDING HOUSES.—The provision of Boarding Houses is a cardinal part of the Punjab educational system above the Primary stage; and there were as many as 283 of these in the Province at the end of the past year, with 9,308 scholars in residence. The Special College and Training Institution Boarding Houses, of which there are 7, are all suitable to the requirements and well managed, and have a very important bearing on the character training of the students. As for the School Boarding Houses, the reports of their general management continue favourable on the whole.

835. PHYSICAL TRAINING.—This subject continues to receive the attention it deserves. In the Colleges cricket and football are pursued with enthusiasm, though not yet so generally among the students as the Principals would like; gymnastics and athletics are practised to a degree; and the University Sports Tournament has become a most popular annual event. In the schools drill and gymnastics are very generally taught, and games, including Native games, are everywhere encouraged.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

836. The agencies for the preparation and distribution of the text-books, maps, &c., required by the Department, are the Text-Book Committee, the Translating Staff attached to the Central Training College, and the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore. The Text-Book Committee decides on the books, &c., required, and arranges, when necessary, for their preparation; the Translating Staff translates, revises, or corrects the books as may be desired; and the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, which has a contract with the Committee for this work, prints the books, &c., when finally approved, and distributes them to the schools. The Text-Book Committee selects and prepares text-books, and *recommends* them for adoption; but the power to *prescribe* text-books rests with the Educational Department. The work of these agencies continues highly satisfactory.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

837. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The following is a list of the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the Punjab in the year 1898:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Language of publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Circulation, *i. e.*, number of copies.
	English and Anglo-Vernacular Newspapers.				
1	Anglo-Vernacular Paper, or the Interpreter	Lahore ...	English and Urdu.	Weekly ...	500
2	Arjuna * ...	Do. ...	English ...	Do. ...	1,000
3	Arya Messenger ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400
4	Arya Patrika ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	550
5	Baring High School Chronicle, Batála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Three times a year	1,000
6	Civil and Military Gazette ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	...
7	Harbinger ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	355
8	Hindu Advocate * ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	Independent * ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	500
10	Khálsa ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	450
11	Monthly Circular ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	2,500
12	Morning Post ...	Delhi ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	3,000
13	Municipal Record and Sanitary Review ...	Amritsar ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	150
14	On Guard ...	Simla ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000
15	Panchat Pandita ...	Lahore ...	English and Hindi.	Do. ...	380
16	Pioneer Daily Bulletin ...	Simla ...	English ...	Daily ...	500
17	Punjab Advocate * ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	60
18	Punjab Magazine ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300
19	Punjab Mission News ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	350
20	Punjab Observer ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	1,050
21	Punjab Patriot * ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	950
22	Punjab Times ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	300
23	Purity Servant ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	400
24	Simla Bulletin and Advertiser ...	Simla ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	400
25	Simla Courier ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500
26	Simla News ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000
27	Simla Times ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,000
28	Supplement to Núr Afshán ...	Ludhiána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300
29	XVI Monthly Regimental Journal ...	Meean Meer (Lahore).	Do. ...	Monthly ...	100
30	Swadesh Vastu Parchárak ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250
31	Theist ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	250
32	Tribune ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tri-weekly ...	1,700

* Ceased to exist during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
	Vernacular Newspapers.					
1	Aftáb-i-Hind ...	Jullundur ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	150 copies.
2	Aftáb-i-Punjab † ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
3	Afzal-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
4	Aina-i-Sanátan Dharm † ...	Ráekot (Ludhiána).	General and Religious news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
5	Akhbár-i-'Am ...	Lahore ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Daily ...	2,500 "
6	Akhbár Haftewár ...	Do. ...	General, Social and Scientific news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	950 "
7	Akhbár-i-Middle School.†	Delhi ...	General and Educational news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	175 "
8	Al Hakam ...	Kádián (Gurdáspur).	Religious and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
9	Arorbans Gazette ...	Lahore ...	General and Social news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	350 "
10	Arorbans Parkásh ...	Gujránwála...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 "
11	Arya Gazette ...	Lahore ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	200 "
12	Arya Magazine * † ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	500 "
13	Arya Musáfir Magazine *	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
14	Ashraf-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Tri-monthly ...	70 "
15	Bhárat Sewak ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	700 "
16	Chaudhwín Sadi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,200 "
17	Civil and Military News.	Ludhiána ...	Political, General and Military news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,200 "
18	Daily Guide ...	Delhi ...	Ordinary news ...	Do. ...	Thrice a month ...	100 "
19	Dost-i-Hind and its Supplement Gulzár Bhera.	Bhera, District Sháhpur.	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	375 "
20	Faiz-i-Am † ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
21	Fath-ul-Mubín † ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	350 "
22	Ghamkhwár-i-Hind	Do. ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 "
23	Hamdard i Hind ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
24	Hardil Azíz * ...	Dera Ismail Khan.	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	450 "
25	Intkháb-i-la-Jawáb	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	500 "
26	Ishát-ul Sunnah ...	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
27	Jáfar Zatalli ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Occasional ...	40 "
28	Jahan Numa ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	500 "
29	Kaisari Akhbár ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	150 "
30	Kapurthala Akhbár ...	Kapurthala ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	125 "
31	Khair Khwah-i-Alam and Chaltapurza.	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	150 "
32	Khair Khwah-i-Hind and Rekhta Akhbár.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	150 "
33	Khair Khwah-i-Punjab.	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
34	Khair Khwah-i-Riyasathai-Hind.†	Lahore ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 "
35	Khálsa Bahádur ...	Do. ...	Political, Social and Religious.	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 "
36	Koh-i-Núr ...	Do. ...	General and Political news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	110 "
37	Lahore Punch ...	Do. ...	Political and General news.	Do. ..	Do. ...	150 "
38	Mashír-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	150 "
39	Ditto * ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	50 "
40	Mohyal Gazette ...	Jhelum ...	General and Social news	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	350 "
41	Muallim-ul-Sehat ...	Rewári (Gurgaon).	Medical Journal ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	200 "
42	Mufid-i-'Am Akhbár †	Delhi ...	General and Mercantile news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	350 "
43	Muslim Akhbár ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
44	Názim ul-Hind Safir Government.	Lahore ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
45	Núr Afshán ...	Ludhiána ...	Religious and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	460 "

* Started during the year 1898.
† Ceased to exist during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language	Period of publication.	Circulation.
	Vernacular Newspapers—concluded.					
46	Nusrat-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	200 copies.
47	Paisa Akhbár ...	Lahore ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Daily and Weekly	11,000 "
48	Patiala Akhbár ...	Patiála ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
49	Patwár Gazette * ...	Ferozepore ...	Revenue matters ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	1,000 "
50	Paya-i-Takhat Simla *	Simla ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	500 "
51	Punjab ‡ ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
52	Punjab Organ ...	Wazírabad (Gujránwála)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
53	Punjab Samachár ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	4,000 "
54	Rafiq-i-Hindustán †..	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
55	Rahbar-i-Hind * ...	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	130 "
56	Rifáh-i-'Am ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
57	Risála-i-Hilál * ...	Lahore ...	Philosophical and Moral news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	150 "
58	Risála Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám.	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,500 "
59	Risála Anjuman Islámia Punjab.*	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	160 "
60	Risála Zubdatul Hukma.*	Sialkot ...	Medical ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
61	Rozána Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	350 "
62	Sadá-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	150 "
63	Sadíq-ul-Akhbár ...	Baháwalpur...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	360 "
64	Safir-i-Tijárat ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	15,000 "
65	Sanatan Dharm Gazette.	Lahore ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	750 "
66	Sat Dharm Parchárak	Jullundur ...	Religious and Social	Do. ...	Weekly ...	700 "
67	Singh Sahái Punjab Gazette.†	Amritsar ...	Religious and Political.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	200 "
68	Siráj-ul-Akhbár ...	Jhelum ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	500 "
69	Táj-ul-Akhbár ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	300 "
70	Táza Akhbár † ...	Pind Dádan Khan (Jhelum).	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
71	Tohfa-i-Punjab ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
72	Umballa Gazette ...	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	900 "
73	Vakíl ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 "
74	Vakíl-i-Hind ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,869 "
75	Vedic Dharam*† ...	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	650 "
76	Victoria Paper ...	Siálkot ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Daily and weekly	600 copies weekly and 200 daily.
77	Wafadar ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	1,500 copies.
78	Wazír-i-Hind ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
79	Zimíndár ...	Lahore ...	Agricultural news ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	600 "
	Gurmukhi Newspapers.					
1	Khálsa Akhbár ...	Lahore ...	Religious and General news.	Gurmukhi	Weekly ...	632 copies.
2	Khálsa Gazette ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
3	Khálsa Parkásh † ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
4	Shudhi Patr Khálsa Dharm Prakashak.†	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	500 "
	Hindi Papers.					
1	Indu ...	Lahore ...	Religious and General news.	Hindi ...	Fortnightly ...	177 copies.
2	Mitra Vilasa ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	700 "
3	Punjab Theosophist	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Fortnighly ...	400 "
4	Swadesh Vastu Prachárak.	Do. ...	Indian products ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	500 "

* Started during the year 1898.
† Ceased to exist during the year 1898.
‡ Not published regularly.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

838. LAHORE CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The number of visitors to the Museum during the year shows a slight increase as compared with the previous year, the total number of persons who passed the turnstiles being 235,501, an increase of 3,148. The figures are still considerably below those for 1895-96 and 1896-97, and it is probable that the attendance will not reach the high figure of those years till plague is thoroughly stamped out of Karachi, from whence a large number of pilgrims come and visit the Museum *en route* to Hardwár.

839. The sales to the public effected in the Art Sales Room during the year amounted to Rs. 2,886-14-9, or an increase of Rs. 731-14-9 as compared with the previous year.

840. The expenditure on the up-keep of the Museum was Rs. 3,650-14-0 as compared with Rs. 3,286-10-3 during the previous year. If deduction be made of Rs. 225 contributed by the Lahore Municipality and Rs. 58-8-0 realised by sales, chiefly of the coins catalogue, the above sums represent the cost of the institution to Government.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

841. There was no Archæological Surveyor in the Punjab during the year, and hence no survey work was done.

842. Ordinary repairs were carried out to the following more important buildings :—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.—Akbari Baoli at Gujrát, Rohtas Fort and the Satghara Temple at Katás, Jhelum District, Sheikh Chilli's Tomb at Thánesar, Kabili Bágh Mosque at Pánipat, the Palace in the Fort at Lahore, the Shalimár Gardens, Lahore, the Báradari at Hazúri Bágh, Lahore, Mahárája Ranjít Singh's tomb, Lahore, and the Emperor Jehángír's Tomb at Shahdara.

HISTORICAL.—The Battle field Monument at Saidullapur, the Memorial Obelisk at Chilliánwála, General Nicholson's Obelisk at Margála, Ráwalpindi District, Lála Rukh's Tomb at Hasan Abdal, the Tomb of Colonel Macdonald and others at Jalozai, Pesháwar District, and to Sir Henry Durand's Tomb at Dera Ismail Khan.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

843. The See of Lahore met with a severe loss by the death on Friday, the 2nd of December 1898, of the Right Reverend H. J. Matthew, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese. The following Notification expressing the regret universally felt at the Bishop's lamented death was published in the *Punjab Gazette*:—

The sad news of the death at Lahore of the Right Reverend Henry James Matthew, D.D., second Bishop of Lahore, on the 2nd December 1898, was received by the Lieutenant-Governor while on tour with the deepest regret. Sir Mackworth Young desires to place on record the sense which he entertains of the faithfulness, wisdom and zeal with which the late Bishop Matthew discharged the arduous duties of his high office, and the severe loss which has been sustained by all classes of the community in his death. The late Bishop's wide sympathy and charity are well known throughout the Province, and the Lieutenant-Governor is sure that universal regret will have been felt at his death, which was probably due to his unsparing labours in ministering to the needs of his Diocese.

The Lieutenant-Governor returned to Lahore on the 3rd December to be present at the funeral which was very largely attended, and as a mark of respect ordered that all Courts and public offices in Lahore should be closed on that date.

The Reverend George Alfred Lefroy, D.D., of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, has been selected to succeed to the vacant See.

During the year the new Chapel which had been sanctioned for the Roman Catholic community was completed; and a grant of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned towards the cost of constructing a Church at Khewra for the use mainly of members of the Railway and Salt Departments.

1A

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Return of Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1898.

[Columns 3 to 6 (*b*) in square miles; columns 14 to 17 in miles; the rest in acres.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Returns.			Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.			Mileage of Communications.			
		Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	6 (*a*). According to the Survey of India, square miles.	6 (*b*). *According to the village papers.* Square miles.	6 (*c*). *According to the village papers.* The same in acres.		8 (*a*). *Available for cultivation.* Unappropriated and owned by Government.	8 (*b*). *Available for cultivation.* Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Hissar	6,711	1,494	...	1,494	5,217	5,188·4	3,320,585	41,218	3,227	486,458	153,577	643,262	757,515	1,878,590	2,636,105	...	25	887	146
Rohtak	1,886	89	...	89	1,797	1,803·3	1,154,130	...	5,122	118,394	69,745	193,261	120,118	840,751	960,869	...	79	543	52
Gurgáon	2,037	53	37	90	1,947	1,940·0	1,241,595	...	...	104,415	156,589	261,004	77,774	902,817	980,591	30	79	492	62
Delhi	1,290	...	...	...	1,290	1,268·5	811,838	...	749	132,646	142,205	275,600	55,830	480,408	536,238	79	142	477	74
Karnál	3,153	...	...	...	3,153	3,148·5	2,015,064	1,693	9,375	592,975	288,726	891,076	230,814	891,481	1,122,295	81	92	734	74
Umballa	8,886	7,036	...	7,035	1,850	1,855·9	1,187,754	12,019	1,074	98,284	318,605	417,963	82,103	675,669	757,772	52	62	448	68
Simla	6,405	6,303	24	6,327	78	77·5	49,646	9,614	65	21,454	8,081	29,600	523	9,909	10,432	...	66	969	1
Kángra	11,513	1,535	6,089	7,624	3,889	3,849·1	2,453,408	1,419,829	438	253,905	195,563	449,906	106,008	487,655	593,673	...	...	922	...
Hoshiárpur ...	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	2,233·5	1,429,423	43,672	2,083	175,230	488,041	665,354	48,962	671,435	720,397	...	34	647	...
Jullandur ...	2,031	598	102	700	1,331	1,354·2	866,720	1,079	180	66,252	107,339	173,771	62,455	629,415	691,870	80	156	334	49
Ludhiána ...	1,615	162	58	220	1,395	1,395·4	893,069	197	13	59,737	72,303	132,053	63,033	697,786	760,819	53	145	214	35
Ferozepore ...	4,945	643	238	881	4,064	4,079·7	2,611,008	...	1,007	308,438	161,358	470,803	511,385	1,628,820	2,140,205	148	108	1,070	122
Mooltan	23,364	17,285	160	17,445	5,919	5,962·4	3,815,934	137,470	1,414,826	1,043,428	241,339	2,699,593	202,911	775,960	978,871	344	68	1,220	130
Jhang	5,743	...	...	...	5,743	5,901·1	3,776,747	12,828	1,527,956	1,185,717	238,790	2,952,463	17,171	794,285	811,456	180	9	1,218	27
Montgomery ...	5,754	...	211	211	5,543	5,574·3	3,567,588	541,561	1,556,508	791,755	158,869	2,507,132	51,291	467,604	518,895	243	5	1,003	82
Lahore	3,711	...	102	102	3,609	3,607·2	2,308,620	212,216	1,898	553,535	273,356	828,78[illegible]	268,724	998,891	1,267,615	104	198	856	126
Amritsar	1,601	...	54	54	1,517	1,560·6	998,790	2,925	1,396	93,194	119,176	213,766	61,809	720,290	782,099	...	72	335	61

No. 1.—Return of Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1898—concluded.

[Columns 3 to 6 (*b*) in square miles; columns 14 to 17 in miles; the rest in acres.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Deduct			Net area dealt with in the Returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.			Mileage of Communications.			
					6 (*a*).	6 (*b*).	6 (*c*).		8 (*a*).	8 (*b*).									
						According to the village papers.			*Available for cultivation.*										
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Gurdáspur ...	5,015	3,125	...	3,126	1,889	1,821·8	1,163,953	7,045	404	105,259	219,295	324,958	69,719	764,231	833,950	80	27	582	48
Siálkot	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	1,979·0	1,266,529	1,571	3,262	167,793	160,873	331,928	153,754	779,276	933,030	30	50	784	30
Gujrát	2,051	...	164	164	1,887	1,914·3	1,225,139	53,523	2,026	172,682	169,571	344,279	189,633	637,704	827,337	72	55	650	76
Gujránwála ...	3,145	...	102	102	3,043	2,927·5	1,873,607	16,707	43,229	685,460	140,818	869,507	257,175	730,218	987,393	82	67	1,320	116
Shahpur	4,840	...	...	...	4,840	4,738·6	3,032,690	749,525	1,979	1,211,917	319,696	1,533,592	195,136	554,437	749,573	112	13	839	75
Jhelum	3,995	...	...	...	3,995	4,007·3	2,564,655	221,860	62,362	193,533	1,036,762	1,292,657	243,893	806,245	1,050,138	12/	...	1,155	74
Ráwalpindi ...	4,850	...	...	...	4,850	5,046·4	3,229,772	455,048	2,564	269,677	1,194,504	1,466,745	315,933	992,056	1,307,979	178	207	1,374	227
Hazára	3,391	...	220	220	3,171	2,845·2	1,820,938	301,955	5	385,540	702,631	1,088,176	59,649	371,158	430,807	...	44	391	...
Peshāwar ...	2,605·3	...	...	...	2,605·3	2,607·4	1,668,750	23,887	7,973	327,654	409,534	745,161	148,880	750,822	899,702	146	102	616	47
Kohát	2,609·7	...	...	...	2,609·7	2,735·6	1,750,774	...	1,134	185,683	1,241,785	1,428,602	83,329	233,843	322,172	84	108	529	...
Bannu	3,847	...	...	...	3,847	3,828·5	2,450,286	...	91,559	637,720	837,680	1,565,959	185,288	698,039	883,327	76	69	724	90
Dera Ismail Khan	9,440	...	...	...	9,440	9,279·1	5,938,641	3,512	611,798	3,139,145	1,337,969	5,088,912	100,044	746,073	846,117	120	108	1,225	93
Dera Gházi Khan	4,919	...	...	...	4,919	5,028·2	3,218,018	34,463	108,545	1,196,500	816,533	2,121,578	419,444	642,533	1,061,977	239	25	900	...
Muzaffargarh ...	4,634	...	507	507	3,127	3,164·3	2,025,119	45,019	245,032	931,069	338,737	1,514,838	30,320	434,942	465,262	277	27	559	64
Grand Total ...	140,233·0	38,334	8,068	46,392	102,830·0	102,733·7	65,743,790	4,350,530	5,707,730	15,605,440	11,130,050	33,513,353	5,175,613	22,693,353	27,868,066	3,017	2,243	24,015	2,040

No. 2.—Climate of the Punjab during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Stations.	Rainfall in inches.				Temperature in shade (in Degrees Fahr.)									Prevailing Winds.		
					May 1898.			*July* 1898.			*December* 1898.					
	January to May 1898.	June to September 1898.	October to December 1898.	Total annual.	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	January to May 1898.	June to September 1898.	October to December 1898.
Hissar ...	3·52	6·95	1·01	11·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa ...	2·88	15·13	0·24	18·25	115·3	90·9	64·8	112·8	90·3	73·3	83·8	57·9	32·2	W.	S. E. & W.	S. E.
Rohtak ...	3·98	11·36	0·82	16·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	3·10	13·25	0·56	16·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	3·46	15·14	1·14	19·74	109·7	91·6	68·4	102·2	87·3	75·4	81·2	61·2	45·4	N. W.	S. E. & W.	W.
Karnál ...	6·14	6·55	2·18	14·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa ...	9·79	20·68	1·39	31·86	112·9	89·4	66·0	104·0	85·0	71·0	80·0	58·0	36·0	N. W.	E.	E. & N. W.
Simla ...	8·20	40·94	3·22	52·36	79·9	65·3	47·2	72·1	63·9	56·6	59·2	43·0	24·1	N.	N.	N.
Dharmsála ...	12·88	105·00	6·81	124·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	6·01	32·59	4·76	43·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	4·26	16·80	1·48	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	4·27	18·26	1·81	24·34	111·4	90·0	69·1	102·0	86·1	71·6	78·1	57·8	37·5	S. E. & N. W.	S. E.	S. & N. W.
Ferozepore ...	5·12	12·12	0·52	17·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	1·48	2·04	0·01	3·53	117·0	92·9	70·0	115·0	95·8	78·0	84·3	59·3	37·5	N. E.	S. W.	N. E.
Jhang ...	1·41	3·57	0·05	5·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	1·15	3·55	0·54	5·24	117·1	91·0	67·5	112·6	93·1	70·5	79·5	56·3	36·0	S. E.	S. W.	S. E.
Lahore ...	5·26	11·89	0·54	17·69	111·6	88·3	63·1	106·6	87·2	72·1	79·6	56·6	37·2	N. & W.	S. E.	S. E.
Amritsar ...	5·81	17·17	0·65	23·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	8·42	29·44	1·43	39·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siálkot ...	6·46	24·30	0·51	31·27	111·8	87·8	64·1	107·7	86·4	72·6	77·5	56·5	36·0	N. E. & E.	E.	N. E.
Gujrát ...	6·60	16·32	0·56	23·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwála ...	5·56	15·98	0·50	22·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	4·90	9·35	0	14·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum ...	6·81	20·58	0·22	27·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	6·14	21·83	0·87	28·89	110·0	82·8	58·1	108·0	85·7	69·2	75·5	52·3	31·4	N. & W.	E.	Calm.
Murree ...	14·41	47·88	3·55	65·84	86·8	66·6	41·0	85·3	67·8	55·4	56·2	43·3	25·0	S. E.	S.	S. E.
Abbott-abad ...	17·61	5·71	1·48	24·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshâwar ...	5·87	6·83	0·37	13·07	110·0	82·5	57·0	111·0	88·8	67·4	73·2	53·1	29·9	S.	N.	S.
Kohát ...	6·85	30·31	0·61	37·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	4·51	7·13	0·07	11·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5·20	0·85	0·45	6·50	111·7	86·9	64·0	111·2	91·7	74·5	78·8	55·4	34·0	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	1·33	6·20	0	7·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	1·42	3·18	0	4·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab), 1898-99.

Showing the Area in Square Miles, Population, &c., according to the Census of 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (according to Census of 1891).	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.
												Rs.	Rs.
Delhi ...	Hissar	5	5,217	776,006	Hissar, 16,854	1,008	15	27	36	26	681	...	6,65,793
	Rohtak	4	1,797	590,475	Rohtak, 16,702	514	9	20	20	7	433	...	10,66,719
	Gurgaon	5	1,947	668,929	Rewári, 27,934	1,264	10	20	25	8	520	...	13,56,945
	Delhi	3	1,290	638,689	Delhi, 192,579	809	15	33	24	12	1,031	...	9,59,236
	Karnál	3	3,153	683,718	Karnál, 2 ,963	993	15	22	40	15	665	...	10,76,757
	Umballa	6	1,850	1,033,427	Umballa, 79,294	2,221	22	26	28	16	757	...	9,52,460
	Simla	2	78	44,642	Simla with Kasumpti and Jutogh, 13,836	165	6	10	12	2	305	...	20,550
Jullundur ...	Kángra	6	3,889	763,030	......	718	18	21	34	10	420	...	8,97,170
	Hoshiárpur	4	2,244	1,011,659	Hoshiárpur, 21,552	2,177	20	30	48	12	480	...	15,92,589
	Jullundur	4	1,331	907,583	Jullundur, 66,202	1,288	20	27	24	5	457	...	16,30,024
	Ludhiána	3	1,395	648,722	Ludhiána, 46,334	907	15	25	54	13	507	...	11,16,802
	Ferozepore	5	4,064	886,676	Ferozepore, 50,437	1,616	25	37	44	16	670	...	12,40,109
Lahore ...	Mooltan	5	5,019	631,434	Mooltan, 74,562	1,378	16	33	44	25	796	...	11,05,717
	Jhang	3	5,743	436,841	Jhang-*cum*-Maghiána, 23,290	1,228	14	21	37	18	5[illegible]2	...	13,65,318
	Montgomery ...	4	5,743	499,521	......	1,462	8	19	40	15	465	...	6,29,870
	Lahore	4	3,609	1,075,379	Lahore, 176,854	1,519	25	46	26	13	1,404	...	15,24,131
	Amritsar	3	1,547	992,697	Amritsar, 136,766	1,038	19	31	30	12	852	...	12,88,793
	Gurdáspur	4	1,889	943,922	Batála, 27,223	2,336	15	19	21	8	547	...	16,85,322
Rawalpindi	Siálkot	5	1,991	1,119,847	Siálkot, 65,087	2,221	24	21	25	13	579	...	17,03,246
	Gujrát	3	1,887	760,875	Gujrát, 18,050	1,412	12	13	28	5	351	...	9,93,852
	Gujránwála	4	3,043	690,169	Gujránwála, 26,785	1,329	14	21	32	12	503	...	10,98,249
	Shahpur	3	4,840	493,588	Bhera, 17,428	713	10	16	54	19	445	...	7,99,302
	Jhelum	4	3,995	609,056	Jhelum, 12,878	901	13	17	35	16	496	...	9,14,145
	Ráwalpindi ...	7	4,850	887,194	Ráwalpindi, 73,795	1,703	28	40	36	17	1,045	...	11,63,500

PESHAWAR ...	Hazára	3	3,171	516,288	Abbott abad, 10,163	936	10	13	65	16	487	...	2,93,432
	Peshάwar	5	2,605·3	703,768	Peshάwar, 84,191	838	19	31	38	9	1,117	...	11,33,699
	Kohát	3	2,609·7	203,175	Kohát, 27,003	282	12	16	70	20	457	...	1,34,541
DERAJAT ...	Bannu	4	3,847	372,276	......	488	14	19	52	29	514	...	5,24,644
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	9,440	486,201	Dera Ismail Khan, 26,884	810	14	24	50	15	627	...	6,51,789
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	4	4,919	404,031	Dera Gházi Khan, 27,886	715	22	32	30	8	514	...	5,82,024
	Muzaffargarh ...	3	3,127	381,095	......	701	13	19	40	19	388	...	7,11,519
	GRAND TOTAL ...	~~126~~ 127	102,830	20,860,913	......	37,996	492	754	65	12	19,095	* 1,67,09,523	3,08,20,397
GROSS REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE		...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 5,51,26,098

NOTE.—The figures for the year under report are open to final revision and adjustment in the next Report. The corresponding figures for the previous year 1897-98 are as follows:—

	Rs.
Total cost of Administration	1,60,24,012
Land Revenue and Rates	2,95,51,789
Gross Revenue	5,36,87,549

* These figures comprise the following heads:—

Major heads.	*Amount.* Rs.
3.—*Land Revenue* (District and General Administration) and 18.—Administration	34,01,427
6.—Stamps	1,89,892
7.—Excise	54,491
8.—Provincial Rates	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	11,614
19 A & B.—Law and Justice	37,97,533
20.—Police	32,95,224
22.—Education	12,86,648
24.—Medical	11,57,947
30.—Stationery and Printing	4,12,105
45.—Civil Works	31,02,642
Total ...	1,67,09,523

† The particular items corrected up to the 20th September 1899 which make up this Gross Revenue are as follows—

Major heads.	*Amount.* Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,63,20,228
IV.—Stamps	42,73,511
V.—Excise	25,98,198
VI.—Provincial Rates	45,00,169
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	13,72,147
X.—Registration	3,58,557
XII.—Interest	2,65,640
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,98,543
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,74,719
XVII.—Police	7,26,947
XIX.—Education	1,41,070
XX.—Medical	58,432
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,38,605
XXII.—Receipts in aid, &c.	1,13,117
XXIII.—Stationary and Printing	67,401
XXV.—Miscellaneous	3,98,304
XXIX.—Major Works	1,17,43,533
XXX.—Minor Works	6,58,512
XXXII.—Civil Works	8,18,465
Total ...	5,51,26,098

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1891.

Districts.	Number of occupied houses.	Adults. Of 15 and over.		Youths. Of 10 to 14.		Children. Below 10.		Total Population. All ages.			Number per square mile of area recorded at time of Census.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	
Hissar	100,786	240,362	204,524	46,742	38,128	127,805	118,445	414,909	361,097	776,006	150
Rohtak	79,347	188,626	167,306	34,690	27 137	90,126	82,590	313,442	277,033	590,475	329
Gurgáon	67,589	211,127	199,903	38,558	27,926	100,544	90 871	350,229	318,700	668,929	337
Delhi	81,779	211,311	187,197	36,834	27,057	88,656	79 634	344,801	293,888	638,689	495
Karnál	78,551	227,341	192,958	42,030	30,140	101,519	89,730	370,890	312 828	683,718	280
Umballa	157,702	352 282	280,730	66,526	47 937	148 573	128,379	567,381	466,046	1,033,427	375
Simla	7,686	21,461	10,582	2,362	1,607	4,208	4 362	28,091	16,551	44,642	437
Kángra	199,364	243,345	223,736	44,308	34,360	109,408	107,873	397,061	365,969	763,030	80
Hoshiárpur	178,935	325,605	287,966	57,476	43,460	156,967	140,185	540,048	471,611	1,011,659	451
Jullundur	135,293	298,028	256,916	48,698	33,706	146 151	123,994	492,877	414,706	907,583	633
Ludhiána	112,882	212,518	182,122	41,516	29,370	100,375	82,821	354,409	294,313	648,722	446
Ferozepore	104,227	280,911	230,233	53,215	39,435	151,474	131,408	485,600	401,076	886,676	206
Mooltan	119,022	204,347	162 582	34 884	24 494	107,927	97,200	347,158	284,276	631,434	104
Jhang	78,937	132,539	114,215	29,953	17,899	78,097	71,138	233,589	203,252	436,841	74
Montgomery	77,246	152,290	125,247	26,286	20,949	91,037	83,712	269,613	229,908	499,521	87
Lahore	156,043	352,143	282,211	58,465	42,595	181,585	158,280	592,293	483,086	1,075,379	292
Amritsar	130,745	317,570	272,494	54,599	36,119	170,915	141,000	543,084	449,613	992,697	620
Gurdáspur	125,162	303,213	255,629	30,769	34,456	159,447	140 398	513,429	430,493	943,922	500
Siálkot	148,538	355,849	316,063	60,756	45,490	181,810	159,879	598,415	521,432	1,119,847	562
Gujrát	103,781	231,554	211,686	43,310	35,287	125,650	113 388	400,514	360,361	760,875	371
Gujránwála	101,173	229,522	187,221	39,159	29 301	110,253	94,613	379,034	311,135	690,169	229
Shahpur	90,376	147,795	134,330	26,402	22,065	83,950	79,046	258,147	235,441	493,588	102
Jhelum	84,978	184,523	174,373	32,977	26 803	100,081	90,299	317,581	291 475	609,056	152
Ráwalpindi	148,246	284,073	241,418	48,767	36,720	145,617	130,599	478,457	408,737	877,194	183
Hazára	81,469	151,739	127,617	26,876	18,817	99,650	91,589	278,265	238,023	516,288	173
Peshávar	106,069	223,470	185,429	37,161	25,979	122,405	109,324	383,036	320,732	703,768	288
Kohát	22,692	65,676	49,149	10,147	7,475	36,980	33,748	112,803	90,372	203,175	73
Bannu	66,061	109,708	98,003	18,487	13,400	69,341	63,337	197,536	174,740	372,276	97
Dera Ismail Khan	97,836	149,793	131,669	24,296	17,387	89,598	76,458	263,687	225,514	486,201	52
Dera Ghází Khan	75,499	127,044	104,483	20,056	13,612	74,846	63,990	221,946	182,085	404,031	72
Muzaffargarh	69,028	119,681	100,434	20,430	13,720	66,813	60,017	206,924	174,171	381,095	111
Total	3,187,042	6,663,646	5,707,436	1,169,735	862,921	3,418,868	3,038,307	11,252,249	9,608,664	20,860,913	188

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1891—concluded.

Districts.	Christians. European.	Christians. Eurasian.	Christians. Native.	Christians. Total.	Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total to all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
Hissar	103	96	43	242	22,151	548,896	199,010	5,707	776,006	Urdu, Punjabi and Bágri.
Rohtak	18	11	26	55	154	499,957	85,515	4,794	590,475	Urdu and Hindi.
Gurgáon	50	16	86	152	102	455,045	209,931	3,699	668,929	Ditto.
Delhi	605	422	831	1,858	382	479,057	149,741	7,651	638,689	Ditto.
Karnál	56	10	54	120	8,037	499,784	171,712	4,065	683,718	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
Umballa	4,482	269	453	5,204	93,679	630,857	300,856	2,831	1,033,427	Urdu and Punjabi.
Simla	2,419	397	262	3,078	517	33,839	7,152	56	44,642	Urdu and Pahári and Punjabi.
Kángra	170	31	142	343	1,461	715,607	39,709	5,910	763,030	Pahári, Punjabi and Turanian Dialects.
Hoshiárpur	14	...	106	120	70,709	610,996	328,668	1,166	1,011,659	Punjabi.
Jullundur	1,462	47	136	1,645	110,790	380,916	413,469	763	907,583	Punjabi and Urdu.
Ludhiána	53	14	305	372	141,603	278,035	226,687	2,025	648,722	Ditto.
Ferozepore	1,585	65	88	1,738	226,361	252,200	404,977	1,400	886,676	Punjabi, Urdu and Bágri.
Mooltan	1,689	162	41	1,892	2,832	122,714	503,962	34	631,434	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Jhang	18	2	17	37	3,941	88,430	344,433	...	436,841	Punjabi.
Montgomery	61	11	13	85	16,032	121,481	361,923	...	499,521	Ditto.
Lahore	3,242	844	1,397	5,483	152,023	271,749	615,083	1,041	1,075,379	Punjabi and Urdu.
Amritsar	512	138	959	1,609	261,452	276,675	452,237	724	992,097	Ditto.
Gurdáspur	289	42	2,069	2,400	85,837	396,582	459,039	64	943,922	Ditto.
Siálkot	1,888	69	9,711	11,668	49,872	371,265	685,342	1,700	1,119,847	Punjabi and Urdu.
Gujrát	42	8	64	114	19,018	72,304	669,347	2	760,875	Punjabi.
Gujránwála	73	34	2,246	2,353	45,316	166,278	475,494	728	690,169	Ditto.
Shahpur	42	11	27	80	9,777	66,065	417,661	5	493,588	Ditto.
Jhelum	114	33	106	253	15,169	50,810	542,645	179	609,056	Ditto.
Ráwalpindi	6,697	194	214	7,105	27,470	83,301	768,368	950	887,194	Punjabi, Urdu and Pashtu.
Hazára	193	17	26	236	3,609	23,983	488,453	7	516,288	Pashtu and Punjabi.
Peshávar	4,544	92	106	4,742	9,125	35,417	654,443	41	703,968	Ditto.
Kohát	180	2	15	197	4,474	10,791	187,661	52	203,175	Ditto.
Bannu	39	11	8	58	1,062	33,832	337,269	55	372,276	Punjabi, Pashtu and Hindki.
Dera Ismail Khan	108	48	48	204	2,840	62,961	420,189	7	486,201	Ditto.
Dera Ghári Khan	73	10	34	117	1,424	52,903	349,587	...	404,031	Punjabi, Biluchi and Hinaki.
Muzaffargarh	18	5	4	27	2,715	50,625	327,727	1	381,095	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Total	30,839	3,111	19,637	53,587	1,389,934	7,743,445	11,628,290	45,657	20,860,913	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1898-99.

State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Military force, including Police.	Transit duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
	Rs.		Rs.			
(1) Patiála	...	1,583,521	68,54,089	8,673	None.	State quarry and lead, marble stone and copper mines. Gram, berara, jowár, bájra, wheat, moth, múng, cotton, gur, shakkar, and all other grains.
(2) Baháwalpur	...	650,042	16,00,000	1,607	"	Indigo, rice, wheat, gram, cotton, oil seeds, maize, silk lungís, striped silks and cotton carpets.
(3) Jínd	...	284,560	6,27,856	2,043	"	Rice, sugarcane, indigo and wheat, &c.
(4) Nábha	...	282,756	7,00,000	1,818	"	Wheat, gram, sugarcane, cotton, barley, wheat and gram mixed, makki, moth, indigo, múng, bájra and jowár.
(5) Kapurthala	1,31,000	299,690	20,00,000	1,773	"	Wheat, barley, gram, tobacco, melons, masur and sainji, cotton, sugarcane, maize, rice and moth.
(6) Sirmúr (Náhan)	...	124,134	5,12,000	604	"	Sugarcane, dhán, kulthi, til, maize, mandwa, kangni, cholai, ginger, baldi bari and opium.
(7) Mandi	1,00,000	166,923	4,29,699	691	"	Wheat, barley, rice, sugarcane, maize, másh, iron, salt and timber.
(8) Kahlúr (Biláspur)	8,000	91,760	1,57,000	1,021	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(9) Bashahr	3,945	75,727	70,000	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(10) Máler Kotla	...	75,755	3,02,023	280	"	Wheat, gram, barley, Indian-corn, poppy, anise-seed, garlic, moth, ajwain, methi, cotton, onions, jowár and sarson.
(11) Hindúr (Nálagarh)	5,000	54,032	1,00,000	277	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(12) Keonthal	...	37,320	40,000	60	"	Ditto ditto.
(13) Farídkot	...	115,040	3,56,250	571	"	Wheat, barley, gram, jowár, másh, sugarcane, tára míra and moth, &c.
(14) Chamba	5,000	124,032	3,50,000	409	"	Wheat, barley, Indian-corn, phulun, kodra, rice, tobacco, honey, various timbers, iron, edible pine, nuts, fruits, wool, ghi, carraway seeds, dye stuffs and hops.
(15) Suket	11,000	52,403	1,92,789	67	"	Wheat, rice, pulses; and deodár timber for sleepers.
(16) Kalsia	...	68,633	1,89,583	185	"	Wheat, gram, maize, cotton, and rice.
(17) Pataudi	...	19,002	59,903	83	"	Bájra, jowár, pea, mung, moth, cotton, turmeric, barley, wheat, gram and rapeseed.
(18) Lohárú	...	20,139	66,077	94	"	Bájra and moth.
(19) Dujána	...	26,450	77,170	207	"	Bájra, moth, mung, jowár, másh, gowár, wheat, tobacco, rapeseed, barley and gram.

(20) Bághal	3,600	24,545	50,000	80	,,	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(21) Baghát	603	8,668	30,000	48	,,	Ditto ditto.
(22) Jubbal	2,520	21,412	70,000	100	,,	Ditto. ditto.
(23) Kumhársain	2,000	10,416	18,000	...	,,	Ditto ditto.
(24) Bhajji	1,440	12,205	23,000	100	,,	Ditto ditto.
(25) Mailog	1,440	9,329	15,000	16	,,	Ditto ditto.
(26) Balsan	1,080	5,496	9,000	50	,,	Ditto ditto.
(27) Dhámi	720	3,985	8,000	25	,,	Ditto ditto.
(28) Kothár	1,000	3,947	11,000	10	,,	Ditto ditto.
(29) Kunhiár	180	1,957	4,000	20	,,	Ditto ditto.
(30) Mangal	72	1,091	900	10	,,	Ditto ditto.
(31) Bíja	180	1,171	500	...	,,	Ditto ditto.
(32) Darkuti	...	595	800	...	,,	Ditto ditto.
(33) Taroch	288	3,938	20,000	...	,,	Ditto ditto.
(34) Sángri	...	2,606	2,400	...	,,	Ditto ditto.
Feudatory States.						
Kaneti	900	2,472	4,000	...	...	Tributaries of Bashahr.
Dalti	150	1,307	550	25	...	
Koti	500	6,424	6,000	12	...	Do. of Keonthal.
Theog	500	5,690	5,000	25	...	
Madhan	250	2,737	1,320	25	...	
Ghoond	250	1,697	2,000	8	...	
Ratish	...	476	625	8	...	
Ráwin	One musk pod	923	3,000	30	...	Do. of Jubbal.
Dhadi	8	212	1,400	4	...	

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1898-99.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1). Sir Rajindar Singh of Patiála, G. C. S. I.	Mahárája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	28	Knows English and Persian ...	Administers his State	Has	Primogeniture.	Has.	Full powers were conferred on the Mahárája on his attaining his majority in October 1890, when he was formally installed upon the *gaddi*. A son and heir was born to the Mahárája on 12th October 1891.
(2). Muhammad Baháwal Khán of Baháwalpur.	Nawáb	Daudputra ...	16	Ditto ditto ...	Is studying at the Aitchison College.	No	No	...	Nawáb Sir Sádik Muhammad Khán died on 14th February 1899, and the State is now administered by a Council of State officials under the control of a Superintendent appointed by the British Government.
(3). Ranbír Singh of Jínd ...	Rája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	20	Ditto ditto ...	Resides in his State under the tuition of a British Officer.	Has	Primogeniture.	Has.	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(4). Sir Hira Singh of Nábha, G. C. S. I.	Do.	Do.	56	Can read and write Gurmukhi...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Do.	A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 4th March 1883.
(5). Sir Jagatjít Singh of Kapúrthala, K. C. S. I.	Do.	Ahlúwália ...	26	Knows English and Persian, and also knows French.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Full powers were conferred on the Rája on his attaining his majority in November 1890. A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 18th May 1892.
(6). Surindar Bikram Parkásh of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Rájpút ...	36	Knows English and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rája Sir Shamsher Parkásh died on 2nd October 1898, and Rája Surindar Bikram Parkásh was installed on the *gaddi* and invested with full powers on 27th October 1898 by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
(7). Bije Sain of Mandi	Do.	Do.	53	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No	Is assisted in the general administration by Mr. Fendall, Superintendent of Public Works, Forests and Mines.

(8). Bije Chand of Kahlúr (Biláspur)	Do.	Chandeli Rájpút	26	Knows English and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration of his State by a Council.
(9). Shamsher Singh of Bashahr ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	61	Speaks and writes English and Hindi fairly well.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	The administration is carried on by a British official who is established at Rámpur as Chief Wazír.
(10). Muhammad Ibráhim Ali Khán of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb	Pathán ...	42	Can read and write English and Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Nawáb being insane, Government has appointed a Superintendent to manage the State.
(11). Ishri Singh of Hindúr (Nálágarh)	Rája	Rájpút ...	67	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	
(12). Balbír Sain of Keonthal ...	Do.	Do. ...	47	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	...	Do.	Do.	Has	In the summer of 1898 the Rája found himself unable to maintain his authority, and a manager was accordingly appointed with his consent.
(13). Balbír Singh of Farídkot ...	Do.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barár Bans.	30	Knows English and Gurmukhi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	No	Succeeded to the gaddi on 16th December 1898.
(14). Shám Singh of Chamba ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	33	Can read and write English ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The Rája attained his majority on the 7th of July 1884, and was placed on the gaddi on the 10th November 1884.
(15). Dusht Nikandan Sain of Suket	Do.	Do. ...	33	Knows English, Urdu and Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(16). Ranjít Singh of Kalsia ...	Sardár	Ját	17	Under instruction. Is a minor	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
(17). Muzaffar Ali Khán of Pataudi...	Nawáb	Afghán ...	33	...	...	Do.	Do.	Has	Nawáb Mumtáz Hussain Khán died on 7th December 1898.
(18). Sir Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán of Loháru, K. C. I. E.	Do.	Do. ...	39	Knows Persian, Arabic and English.	Administers his State	...	...	Do.	Succeeded to the gaddi on the 27th February 1885, his father, the late Nawáb Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, having died on 31st October 1884.
(19). Mumtáz Ali Khán of Dujána ...	Do.	Do. ...	34	Khows Persian	Do.	Has	Primogeniture.	No	
(20). Dhián Singh of Baghál ...	Rája	Rájpút ...	57	Knows Hindi	Do.	Do.	...	Has	
(21). Dalíp Singh of Baghát, C. I. E.	Rána	Do. ...	39	Knows Persian and Hindi, and speaks a little English.	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1898-99—concluded.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(22). Gián Chand of Jubbal	Rána	Rájpút	12	...	Is a minor	Has	Primogeniture.	...	Rána Padam Chand died on 25th November 1898. The administration of the State is conducted by Wazír Bhagwán Dás.
(23). Híra Singh of Kumhársain ...	Do.	Do.	57	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The administration of the State is conducted by a Council of three elders and Wazír Mangat Rám.
(24). Durga Singh of Bhajji	Do.	Do.	56	Knows Persian and Hindi ...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by a Council of *Ahlkárs* of the State under superintendence of the Rána.
(25). Ragnáth Chand of Mailog ...	Do.	Do.	36	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	The Ruler of the State has been granted the title of Rána as a personal distinction.
(26). Bír Singh of Balsan	Do.	Do.	35	Knows Urdu and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No	
(27). Híra Singh of Dhámi	Do.	Do.	22	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No	
(28). Jagat Chand of Kothár ...	Do.	Do.	12	...	Is a minor	Do.	Do.	No	Rána Jai Chand died in April 1896, and his son being a minor, the State is administered by Gián Singh, Wazír.
(29). Tek Singh of Kunhiár	Thákur	Do.	63	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	No	
(30). Tilok Singh of Mangal ...	Rána	Do.	46	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(31). Udai Chand of Bíja	Thákur	Do.	72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32). Rámsaran Singh of Darkuti ...	Rána	Do.	54	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(33). Kidár Singh of Taroch ...	Thákur	Do.	32	Educated in English and knows some Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(34). Híra Singh of Sángri	Rái	Do.	47	Knows Hindi and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—Survey and Settlement, Punjab, 1898-99.*

Survey.				Settlement.				Remarks.
Number of Survey Party.	Nature of Survey.	Area surveyed during the year (in square miles).	Total Cost.	Nature of Settlement.	Number of villages.	Revenue demand in		
						Settlements last expired.	Settlements now current.	
			Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
				Settled in perpetuity	...	...	...	
				Settlements completed, but not yet sanctioned.	2,317	16,67,228	18,83,864	
				Settlements in progress ...	4,725	19,24,163	...	
No. 18 Himalayan Survey Party	Topographical	778	...	Settlements completed and sanctioned.	28,817	1,61,73,036	1,83,59,825	
				Total ...	35,859	1,97,64,427	2,02,43,689	

* The figures for the Settlement portion of this statement relate to the agricultural year ending 30th September 1898.

No. 8.—Statement showing the Incidence of

1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4	5
	Area in Acres.				
		Deduct.		Balance of area fully assessed.	
District.	Total area by survey, less feudatory.	Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.
Hissar	3,338,880	28,815	45,701	3,264,364	2,611,693
Rohtak	1,150,080	10,895	5,122	1,134,063	949,699
Gurgáon	1,269,760	26,108	182,252	1,061,400	883,043
Delhi	825,600	10,588	13,762	801,250	471,798
Karnál	2,017,920	188,891	14,062	1,814,967	1,021,771
Umballa	1,184,000	3,768	...	1,180,232	631,627
Simla	65,280	1,326	43,684	20,270	9,949
Kángra	6,385,920	45,809	5,544,235	795,876	457,010
Hoshiárpur	1,436,160	7,482	6,737	1,421,941	671,435
Jullundur	917,120	2,840	50,400	863,880	626,605
Ludhiána	929,920	30,592	36,851	862,477	671,692
Ferozepore	2,753,280	145,885	593,887	2,013,508	1,517,287
Mooltan	3,890,560	11,514	74,626	3,804,420	973,693
Jhang	3,675,520	159,328	1,439,557	2,076,635	696,769
Montgomery	3,682,560	20,340	2,213,041	1,449,179	467,604
Lahore	2,375,040	44,257	553,890	1,776,893	979,115
Amritsar	1,024,640	18,999	30,128	975,513	706,553
Gurdáspur	1,208,960	9,218	50,427	1,149,315	826,288
Siálkot	1,274,240	6,835	7,711	1,259,694	773,694
Gujrát	1,312,640	5,976	143,050	1,163,614	633,762
Gujránwála	2,012,800	26,958	725,398	1,260,444	719,677
Shahpur	3,097,600	48,675	1,133,104	1,915,821	454,220
Jhelum	2,556,800	14,934	...	2,541,866	1,033,332
Ráwalpindi	3,104,000	79,469	1,625,964	1,398,567	879,315
Hazára	2,170,240	571,452	556,382	1,042,406	352,058
Peshâwar	1,667,392	447,035	108,642	1,111,715	468,154
Kohát	1,670,208	351,097	...	1,319,111	250,298
Bannu	2,462,080	516,401	...	1,945,679	638,479
Dera Ismail Khan	6,041,600	465,422	719,416	4,856,762	673,117
Dera Ghâzi Khan	3,148,160	778,571	69,395	2,300,194	992,805
Muzaffargarh	2,325,760	640,461	290,051	1,395,248	434,344
Total	70,974,720	4,719,941	16,277,475	49,977,304	23,478,790

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND POPULATION.						INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4) PER ACRE.		POPULATION OF TOWNS OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS.	
Total Land Revenue of District (i. e., on area shown in column 2).			Population of district (*i.e.*, of area shown in column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 8 and 9).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	For total area (column 4).	For cultivated area only (column 5).	Number of towns.	Population.
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
7,50,512	31,640	7,82,152	776,006	1 0 2	7,74,167	0 3 10	0 4 9	4	83,946
9,37,198	25,695	9,62,893	590,475	1 10 1	9,53,287	0 13 5	1 0 1	2	28,583
11,78,391	36,785	12,15,176	668,929	1 13 1	11,85,125	1 1 10	1 5 6	2	39,161
7,90,437	60,269	8,50,706	638,689	1 5 4	8,35,767	1 0 8	1 12 4	2	205,190
8,13,136	2,69,057	10,82,193	861,160	1 4 1	9,93,841	0 8 9	0 15 7	4	76,751
7,06,254	4,39,612	11,45,866	855,985	1 5 5	10,96,138	0 14 10	1 11 9	3	102,768
16,334	1,553	17,887	44,642	0 6 5	16,334	0 12 11	1 10 3	1	13,279
7,14,967	2,07,618	9,22,585	763,030	1 3 4	8,89,648	1 1 11	1 15 2	...	...
13,17,690	1,09,338	14,27,028	1,011,659	1 6 7	14,17,807	0 15 11	2 1 9	2	33,184
13,75,946	1,08,195	14,84,141	907 583	1 10 2	14,79,087	1 11 5	2 5 9	3	87,310
9,23,049	1,86,096	11,09,145	648,722	1 11 4	10,81,230	1 4 1	1 9 9	2	64,450
8,96,662	2,12,426	11,09,088	886,676	1 4 0	10,31,716	0 8 2	0 10 10	1	50,427
11,33,746	28,481	11,62,227	631,434	1 13 5	11,50,565	0 4 10	1 2 11	2	79,562
6,40,677	16,753	6,57,430	436,841	1 8 1	6,37,705	0 4 11	0 14 8	2	36,766
4,08,981	17,500	4,26,481	499 521	0 13 8	4,18,073	0 4 7	0 14 4	...	...
8,28,977	1,36,712	9,65,689	1,075,379	0 14 4	9,42,968	0 8 6	0 15 5	4	207,483
10,30,700	2,22,332	12,53,032	992,697	1 4 2	12,26,092	1 4 1	1 11 9	1	136,766
14,03,748	1,18,622	15,22,370	943,922	1 9 10	15,08,326	1 5 0	1 13 2	1	27,223
13,94,625	88,291	14,82,916	1,119 847	1 5 2	14,77,517	1 2 9	1 14 6	2	55,087
7,78,097	57,202	8,35,299	760,875	1 1 7	8,30,774	0 11 5	1 5 0	2	29,115
8,33,870	1,62,581	9,96,451	690,169	1 7 1	9,83,946	0 12 6	1 5 11	2	42,571
5,62,003	46,979	6,08,982	493,588	1 3 9	6,04,814	0 5 1	1 5 4	1	17,428
6,90,114	38,642	7,28,756	609,056	1 3 2	7,23,660	0 4 7	0 11 2	2	27,933
9,10,637	64,173	9,74,810	887,194	1 1 7	9,58,100	0 11 0	1 1 5	1	73,795
2,29,052	79,054	3,08,106	516,288	0 9 7	2,90,903	0 4 6	0 13 3	1	10,163
9,13,878	1,88,748	11,02,626	711,943*	1 8 9	8,47,692	0 12 2	1 13 0	4	107,137
1,39,871	50,978	1,90,849	203,175	0 15 0	1,04,935	0 1 3	0 6 8	1	27,003
4,17,498	33,449	4,50,947	372,276	1 3 5	4,26,512	0 3 6	0 10 8	...	...
4,75,825	1,72,919	6,48 744	486,201	1 5 4	5,45,800	0 1 10	0 13 0	1	26,884
4,43,047	72,650	5,15,697	404,031	1 4 5	4,43,047	0 3 1	0 7 2	1	27,886
5,80,998	11,702	5,92,700	381,095	1 8 11	5,91,695	0 6 9	1 5 10	...	...
2,42,36,920	32,96,052	2,75,32 972	20,869,088	1 5 1	2,64,67,271	0 8 6	1 2 0	54	1,712,861

* Increase is due to the inclusion of population of some frontier tract now attached.

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PARTITIONS.				
		Holdings.		*Area partitioned.*		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.	
HISSAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	388	874	50,085	42,107	9,219
	Right of occupancy	171	249	4,343	4,281	1,584
	Total ...	559	1,123	55,328	46,388	10,803
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	196	629	8,068	6,933	5,001
	Right of occupancy	3	6	27	27	26
	Total ...	199	635	8,095	6,960	5,027
GURGAON.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	409	1,407	8,632	7,494	9,886
	Right of occupancy	78	199	583	579	976
	Total ...	487	1,606	9,215	8,073	10,862
DELHI.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	106	368	3,950	2,304	3,211
	Right of occupancy	6	16	30	30	51
	Total ...	112	384	3,980	2,334	3,262
KARNAL.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	208	838	10,919	5,991	4,410
	Right of occupancy	6	10	80	76	160
	Total ...	214	848	10,999	6,067	4,570
UMBALLA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	500	1,932	7,381	5,199	7,626
	Right of occupancy	33	87	173	164	263
	Total ...	533	2,019	7,554	5,363	7,889
SIMLA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	17	25	64	52	70
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	17	25	64	52	70
KANGRA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	2,328	5,947	13,671	8,691	13,652
	Right of occupancy	151	342	284	234	278
	Total ...	2,479	6,289	13,955	8,925	13,930
HOSHIARPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	1	...	...	39
	Ownership ...	368	2,093	10,222	3,581	6,004
	Right of occupancy	175	378	263	242	680
	Total ...	544	2,472	10,485	3,823	6,723
JULLUNDUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	930	3,490	6,183	5,324	10,730
	Right of occupancy	72	249	217	216	571
	Total ...	1,002	3,739	6,400	5,540	11,301
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	1,089	3,610	10,464	9,758	13,661
	Right of occupancy	44	119	272	267	444
	Total ...	1,133	3,729	16,736	10,025	14,105

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1898.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Transferred by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
	Area transferred.				*Area transferred.*		
Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,223	116,480	100,290	29,519	357	6,907	5,547	1,810
2,408	27,466	26,180	1,0861	123	917	828	354
7,631	143,946	126,470	40,380	480	7,824	6,375	2,164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,398	34,692	32,997	33,449	272	1,586	1,519	1,424
458	1,654	1,621	2,010	6	12	12	19
3,856	36,346	34,618	35,459	278	1,598	1,531	1,443
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,422	33,062	30,657	41,573	415	2,498	2,345	3,380
786	3,377	3,290	4,868	27	75	75	115
4,208	36,439	33,947	46,441	442	2,573	2,420	3,495
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,838	12,259	10,864	18,584	142	1,083	966	1,591
468	1,483	1,438	2,768	13	41	40	96
2,306	13,742	12,302	21,352	154	1,124	1,006	1,687
2	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
4,562	49,794	35,897	37,145	292	2,248	1,547	2,108
517	1,589	1,486	1,823	8	30	25	22
5,081	51,389	37,388	38,968	300	2,278	1,572	2,130
145	3,583	2,351	592	1	4	2	...
5,837	37,084	26,696	46,033	980	1,381	1,264	2,154
1,092	2,808	2,655	4,914	45	123	120	284
7,074	43,475	31,702	51,539	1,026	1,508	1,386	2,438
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	969	376	640	214	209	122	155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	969	376	640	214	209	122	155
45	183	96	50	1	8	6	...
8,794	32,700	21,753	35,345	1,688	2,098	1,291	2,175
900	1,667	1,207	1,306	76	70	56	69
9,739	34,550	23,056	36,701	1,765	2,176	1,353	2,244
91	...	...	813	...	...	...	...
3,523	22,760	15,992	33,234	1,303	1,344	913	1,949
3,209	5,915	5,054	11,971	182	168	155	302
6,823	28,675	21,046	46,018	1,485	1,512	1,068	2,251
9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
3,003	17,896	15,474	35,635	4,061	4,568	4,375	9,862
523	1,385	1,313	3,573	149	169	158	378
3,535	19,281	16,787	39,217	4,210	4,737	4,533	10,240
27	604	438	1,008	...	...	...	...
3,165	22,713	20,994	30,728	1,620	1,907	1,841	2,630
352	1,123	1,001	1,580	68	48	48	49
3,544	24,440	22,433	33,316	1,697	1,955	1,889	2,679

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	16	17	18
		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING BY ORDER		
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
HISSAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,157	33,553	30,641
	Right of occupancy	1,348	9,300	9,246
	Total ...	4,505	42,853	39,887
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,869	19,363	18,840
	Right of occupancy	156	444	439
	Total ...	4,025	42,853	19,279
GURGAON.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	9,436	24,584	24,268
	Right of occupancy	883	2,098	2,086
	Total ...	10,319	26,682	26,354
DELHI.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	108	108
	Ownership	3,101	8,150	7,937
	Right of occupancy	309	648	638
	Total ...	3,411	8,906	8,683
KARNAL.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	2	2
	Ownership	2,882	13,543	10,902
	Right of occupancy	237	561	550
	Total ...	3,119	14,106	11,454
UMBALLA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	26	2,190	1,351
	Ownership	7,041	14,215	12,914
	Right of occupancy	892	1,129	1,111
	Total ...	7,959	17,534	15,376
SIMLA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	225	224	103
	Right of occupancy	7	3	2
	Total ...	232	227	105
KANGRA	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	11	5	4
	Ownership	6,088	17,617	11,106
	Right of occupancy	186	226	174
	Total ...	6,285	17,848	11,284
HOSHIARPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	42	59	56
	Ownership	8,606	14,213	10,479
	Right of occupancy	3,291	2,944	2,695
	Total ...	11,939	17,216	13,230
JULLUNDUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	7,306	12,359	11,412
	Right of occupancy	806	953	943
	Total ...	8,112	13,312	12,355
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	5	13	13
	Ownership	9,017	16,695	16,498
	Right of occupancy	380	703	665
	Total ...	9,402	17,411	17,176

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1898—continued.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRANSFERS FOR DEBT OF COURT.		REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.				
			Area redeemed.			
Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,931	4,12,527	1,027	12,187	11,266	3,911	1,47,078
3,514	1,52,671	356	2,843	2,788	938	36,951
13,445	5,65,198	1,383	15,030	14,054	4,849	1,84,029
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,169	7,51,463	1,227	7,795	7,589	6,579	2,05,062
570	17,914	28	81	80	124	2,821
17,739	7,69,377	1,255	7,876	7,669	6,703	2,07,883
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,318	11,71,027	11,293	29,197	28,085	41,526	10,08,864
3,355	1,05,831	913	2,172	2,159	3,514	72,294
37,673	12,76,858	12,206	31,369	30,244	45,040	10,81,158
145	165	...	...	...	...	...
12,936	7,01,161	1,658	4,733	4,631	7,704	2,79,282
1,152	45,425	205	552	549	1,039	23,028
14,233	7,46,751	1,863	5,285	5,180	8,743	3,02,310
...	50	...	...	...	...	...
12,240	5,60,984	1,106	5,036	4,343	5,494	1,58,803
934	35,232	73	200	193	377	8,966
13,174	5,96,266	1,179	5,236	4,536	5,871	1,67,769
127	980	5	798	408	45	382
20,267	11,32,239	5,230	10,556	9,803	15,635	6,45,531
2,414	79,683	279	509	503	1,141	26,944
22,808	12,12,902	5,514	11,863	10,714	16,821	6,72,857
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	11,484	111	64	46	85	4,630
3	215	1	1	1	1	14
200	11,699	112	65	47	86	4,644
...	...	1	...	...	...	...
19,658	7,17,304	4,165	11,313	8,076	15,048	3,57,164
345	7,632	117	140	109	210	4,004
20,003	7,24,936	4,283	11,453	8,185	15,258	3,61,168
1,001	13,106	10	...	...	344	4,273
22,342	15,59,381	8,087	11,373	9,524	21,483	10,79,297
7,205	3,49,428	2,580	2,322	2,181	6,182	1,87,687
30,548	19,21,915	10,677	13,695	11,705	28,009	12,71,257
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,984	14,48,302	6,891	11,652	11,051	28,437	10,79,524
2,912	1,22,657	693	896	887	2,646	74,148
29,896	15,70,959	7,584	12,548	11,938	31,083	11,53,672
19	1,543	2	11	11	14	558
23,318	18,79,018	7,216	16,977	16,764	23,128	13,50,225
1,039	66,357	303	561	543	805	38,909
24,376	19,46,918	7,521	17,549	17,318	23,947	13,89,692

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	26	27	28
		Sales and perman…		
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Hissar.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,699	29,505	24,185
	Right of occupancy	279	3,523	3,257
	Total ...	1,978	33,028	27,442
Rohtak.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	611	2,926	2,625
	Right of occupancy	10	34	34
	Total ...	621	2,960	2,659
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	316	2,136	1,937
	Right of occupancy	27	171	169
	Total ...	343	2,307	2,106
Delhi.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	402	2,299	1,765
	Right of occupancy	28	54	51
	Total ...	430	2,353	1,816
Karnal.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	...	...
	Ownership	1,026	7,515	5,015
	Right of occupancy	28	116	108
	Total ...	1,055	7,631	5,123
Umballa.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	31	443	304
	Ownership	1,942	5,444	4,803
	Right of occupancy	119	226	207
	Total ...	2,092	6,113	5,314
Simla.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	115	149	75
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...
	Total ...	115	149	75
Kangra.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	2	6	2
	Ownership	2,722	7,719	4,532
	Right of occupancy	69	149	104
	Total ...	2,793	7,874	4,638
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	...	...
	Ownership	2,336	4,137	2,849
	Right of occupancy	285	282	246
	Total ...	2,622	4,419	3,095
Jullundur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,257	4,569	4,125
	Right of occupancy	108	121	119
	Total ...	3,365	4,690	4,244
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,087	3,394	3,180
	Right of occupancy	65	106	104
	Total ...	2,152	3,500	3,284

Mortgages, Redemptions and other Transfers ending Rabi 1898—continued.

29	30	31	32	33	34
Transfers for value.		Other transfers.			
			Area transferred.		
Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...
7,616	5,47,313	342	10,604	9,073	4,968
1,172	53,090	892	13,551	11,748	8,030
8,788	6,00,403	1,234	24,155	20,821	12,998
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,999	1,83,829	634	4,573	4,305	3,956
41	1,048	78	364	326	479
3,040	1,84,877	712	4,937	4,631	4,435
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,622	1,21,261	3,205	10,088	9,681	13,837
248	7,119	713	5,916	5,775	21,700
2,870	1,28,380	3,918	16,004	15,456	35,537
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,975	1,77,264	453	1,582	1,382	9,453
166	5,057	85	489	461	1,212
3,141	1,82,321	538	2,071	1,843	10,665
...	10	...	...	...	...
5,593	3,62,824	796	7,243	4,933	6,376
147	5,367	170	935	892	1,802
5,740	3,68,201	966	8,178	5,825	8,178
52	1,441	12	2,063	1,287	119
7,626	5,44,081	1,869	7,244	5,517	15,119
468	14,373	237	1,018	958	2,158
8,146	5,59,895	2,118	10,325	7,762	17,396
...	...	...	...	...	...
130	10,433	56	36	27	111
...	...	...	...	...	...
130	10,433	56	36	27	111
...	200	4	2	2	...
7,493	4,99,099	5,530	13,697	8,038	14,185
145	4,598	930	1,789	1,321	1,570
7,638	5,03,897	6,464	15,488	9,361	15,755
13	500	6	...	...	46
5,486	5,21,808	3,956	10,539	5,088	11,074
755	36,298	2,437	3,182	2,393	7,835
6,254	5,58,606	6,399	13,721	7,481	18,955
...	...	...	...	...	...
9,464	8,23,457	2,000	4,533	4,056	12,184
1,061	15,388	403	1,122	739	2,702
10,525	8,38,845	2,403	5,655	4,795	14,886
...	...	...	...	...	2
4,990	4,82,147	2,290	5,928	5,250	9,179
160	9,330	129	282	926	611
5,150	4,91,477	2,421	6,210	5,519	9,792

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PARTITIONS.				
		Holdings.		*Area partitioned.*		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.	
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	907	2,624	42,868	35,393	14,251
	Right of occupancy	205	492	2,014	1,999	1,275
	Total ...	1,112	3,116	44,882	37,392	15,526
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	47	39	1,104	706	840
	Ownership	1,924	3,651	60,650	26,191	30,911
	Right of occupancy	48	97	727	718	239
	Total ...	2,019	3,787	62,481	27,615	31,990
JHANG.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	2	2	17	6	...
	Ownership	188	663	6,744	1,854	1,541
	Right of occupancy	6	10	176	176	88
	Total ..	196	675	6,937	2,036	1,629
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	199	603	24,688	7,909	3,953
	Right of occupancy	16	29	214	162	12
	Total ...	215	632	24,902	8,071	3,965
LAHORE.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	415	1,280	23,176	9,956	7,184
	Right of occupancy	18	46	118	110	88
	Total ...	433	1,326	23,294	10,066	7,272
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	473	1,490	5,077	4,134	5,703
	Right of occupancy	65	101	198	196	395
	Total ...	538	1,591	5,275	4,330	6,098
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	376	1,429	7,797	6,279	8,971
	Right of occupancy	28	65	146	138	309
	Total ...	404	1,494	7,943	6,417	9,280
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,338	6,546	24,517	19,059	32,292
	Right of occupancy	613	1,022	1,424	1,398	3,263
	Total ...	2,951	7,568	25,941	20,457	35,555
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	735	1,934	18,301	10,138	6,629
	Right of occupancy	29	52	84	84	122
	Total ...	764	1,986	18,385	10,222	6,751
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	205	688	18,553	7,770	7,929
	Right of occupancy	14	31	445	377	367
	Total ...	219	719	18,998	8,147	8,296
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	417	1,354	22,529	11,639	8,184
	Right of occupancy	28	76	219	174	143
	Total ...	445	1,430	22,748	11,813	8,327

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1898—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
Cases.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
33	7,687	7,074	592	...	...	...	...
2,759	83,320	67,288	37,439	1,492	4,199	3,715	2,278
1,254	11,513	11,151	7,166	188	575	534	337
4,046	1,02,520	85,513	45,197	1,680	4,774	4,249	2,615
142	13,229	3,927	4,077	7	222	60	61
[illegible]	51,053	16,456	24,514	672	12,515	4,898	7,731
158	3,408	1,333	2,384	16	446	76	184
2,530	67,690	21,716	30,975	695	13,183	5,034	7,976
46	1,430	317	15	1	2	2	...
1,791	31,208	0,935	10,474	159	5,653	1,250	1,535
273	11,444	8,247	4,276	156	3,073	2,274	532
2,110	44,082	18,499	14,765	316	8,728	3,526	2,067
1	44	19	20	...	...	...	...
904	30,792	11,068	6,834	139	1,052	602	192
183	[illegible]	1,073	510	13	286	104	23
1,088	33,037	12,160	7,364	152	1,338	706	215
1	1,284	310	8	...	...	...	...
2,115	43,482	30,121	24,143	310	4,772	2,047	2,064
425	2,726	2,321	2,374	10	51	50	46
2,541	47,492	32,752	26,525	320	4,823	2,097	2,110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,390	27,461	23,637	38,879	1,195	1,616	1,493	2,361
711	1,700	1,648	3,494	42	26	26	47
4,101	29,161	25,285	42,373	1,237	1,642	1,519	2,408
2	31	19	...	...	...	...	...
4,334	28,922	24,954	48,146	555	2,105	1,947	3,348
1,078	4,121	2,827	5,485	39	34	33	65
5,414	33,074	27,800	53,631	594	2,139	1,980	3,413
1	6	5	8	...	...	...	...
3,800	33,993	26,352	42,559	1,357	3,850	3,170	4,940
1,010	2,055	1,971	4,235	174	242	239	482
4,811	36,054	28,328	46,802	1,531	4,092	3,409	5,422
2	19	16	26	...	...	...	...
2,661	25,316	20,880	22,950	410	1,505	1,285	1,355
925	2,146	2,051	2,471	29	60	56	71
3,588	27,481	22,947	25,447	439	1,565	1,341	1,426
14	2,700	2,187	9	...	...	...	...
1,329	34,698	20,956	20,869	226	1,583	1,003	1,387
463	5,449	4,973	1,559	37	609	488	34
1,806	42,847	28,116	22,437	263	2,192	1,491	1,421
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,655	64,322	24,493	19,669	237	1,299	697	726
132	922	700	745	13	99	69	52
1,787	65,244	25,193	20,414	250	1,398	766	778

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	16	17	18
		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING ... BY ORDER		
			Area transferred	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	9,909	37,925	34,390
	Right of occupancy	2,874	9,111	8,995
	Total ...	12,783	47,036	43,385
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	33	1,755	772
	Ownership	1,528	33,362	12,932
	Right of occupancy	28	625	280
	Total ...	1,589	35,742	13,984
JHANG.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	25	745	304
	Ownership	1,719	16,757	7,218
	Right of occupancy	11	161	66
	Total ...	1,755	17,663	7,598
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	504	10,232	3,786
	Right of occupancy	28	122	60
	Total ...	532	10,354	3,846
LAHORE.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,597	28,025	21,857
	Right of occupancy	429	1,699	1,572
	Total ...	5,026	29,724	23,429
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	8,280	18,098	17,344
	Right of occupancy	864	1,316	1,307
	Total ...	9,144	19,414	18,651
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	56	51
	Ownership	11,185	26,819	24,353
	Right of occupancy	656	1,004	976
	Total ...	11,842	27,879	25,380
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	14,816	28,325	27,075
	Right of occupancy	1,246	1,595	1,590
	Total ...	16,062	29,920	28,665
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	8,922	16,529	15,893
	Right of occupancy	1,183	1,614	1,592
	Total ...	10,105	18,143	17,485
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,746	14,642	11,733
	Right of occupancy	87	440	400
	Total ...	1,833	15,082	12,133
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,377	18,620	11,449
	Right of occupancy	70	348	210
	Total ...	2,447	18,968	11,659

Mortgages, Redemptions and other Transfers ending Rabi 1898—continued.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Transfers for debt of Court.		Redemptions of Mortgages.				
			Area redeemed.			
Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,048	20,61,033	5,268	19,322	17,383	12,316	7,94,890
6,038	4,37,203	1,384	4,108	4,081	2,760	1,57,281
29,086	24,98,236	6,652	23,430	21,464	15,076	9,52,171
1,296	12,794	8	301	181	103	147
18,598	11,02,326	1,047	27,824	10,045	14,751	5,15,362
406	12,318	17	162	119	178	2,732
20,300	11,27,438	1,072	28,287	10,345	15,032	5,18,241
...	2,759	21	243	101	7	1,052
11,315	6,38,159	1,322	12,279	6,387	6,931	3,17,436
50	2,219	3	61	27	...	174
11,365	6,43,137	1,346	12,583	6,515	6,938	3,18,662
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,829	1,51,288	234	6,120	1,932	1,973	63,540
58	1,504	2	3	...	...	21
2,887	1,52,792	236	6,123	1,932	1,973	63,561
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,312	11,04,568	3,558	23,403	18,192	15,603	7,64,920
2,031	79,039	221	629	591	675	23,244
20,343	11,83,607	3,779	24,032	18,783	16,278	7,88,164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,902	18,47,333	6,612	14,993	14,344	24,183	10,98,580
2,729	1,31,065	581	1,019	1,012	2,269	70,068
31,631	19,78,398	7,193	16,012	15,356	26,452	11,68,648
83	420	1	4	3	6	50
41,253	14,52,857	6,353	14,824	14,001	28,407	7,24,764
2,216	1,06,051	408	759	698	1,441	25,809
43,552	15,59,328	6,762	15,587	14,702	29,854	7,50,623
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47,597	22,73,249	8,069	21,353	20,696	38,600	11,87,621
3,704	1,23,853	523	913	887	2,270	42,915
51,301	23,97,102	8,592	22,266	21,583	40,870	12,30,536
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,118	10,75,346	4,428	9,214	8,938	10,924	4,28,668
1,929	1,24,417	533	809	794	1,055	47,389
20,047	11,99,763	4,961	10,023	9,732	11,979	4,76,057
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,824	3,84,780	1,014	10,841	8,226	10,362	2,37,361
620	11,706	38	225	199	350	5,130
17,444	3,96,486	1,052	11,066	8,425	10,712	2,42,491
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,787	4,13,733	1,543	16,637	9,657	8,825	2,38,144
229	6,671	61	276	188	277	3,614
10,016	4,20,404	1,604	16,913	9,845	9,102	2,41,758

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	26	27	28
			SALES AND PERMANENT	
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Ferozepore.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,004	18,797	12,508
	Right of occupancy	453	3,319	3,208
	Total ...	2,457	22,116	15,716
Mooltan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	59	5,085	2,891
	Ownership	2,070	54,843	20,475
	Right of occupancy	41	740	438
	Total ...	2,170	60,668	23,807
Jhang.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	10	57	34
	Ownership	933	8,742	2,445
	Right of occupancy	3	37	20
	Total ...	946	8,836	2,499
Montgomery.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	249	4,251	1,355
	Right of occupancy	25	112	71
	Total ...	274	4,363	1,426
Lahore.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	2	2
	Ownership	1,373	24,268	8,177
	Right of occupancy	41	229	219
	Total ...	1,415	24,499	8,398
Amritsar.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	952	2,577	2,260
	Right of occupancy	38	71	70
	Total ...	990	2,648	2,330
Gurdaspur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	953	180
	Ownership	1,160	4,150	3,303
	Right of occupancy	70	107	103
	Total ...	1,231	5,210	3,586
Sialkot.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,603	5,620	4,892
	Right of occupancy	33	105	105
	Total ...	1,636	5,725	4,997
Gujrat.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,477	6,244	5,467
	Right of occupancy	91	158	158
	Total ...	2,568	6,402	5,625
Gujranwala.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,128	13,646	7,930
	Right of occupancy	20	135	103
	Total ...	1,148	13,781	8,033
Shahpur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,181	8,094	3,761
	Right of occupancy	35	141	104
	Total ...	1,216	8,235	3,865

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1898—continued.

29	30	31	32	33	34
TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.		OTHER TRANSFERS.			
			Area transferred.		
Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	1	283	254	4
6,923	7,72,372	1,978	21,242	11,639	72,997
1,571	1,16,677	810	6,501	5,218	32,473
8,494	8,89,049	2,789	28,026	17,111	1,05,474
2,632	11,426	309	11,580	4,748	1,918
36,540	12,52,315	4,023	66,823	21,674	1,17,947
668	5,872	642	20,224	5,490	13,134
39,840	12,69,613	4,974	98,627	31,912	1,32,999
2	1,807	6	124	59	...
2,709	3,60,911	810	10,437	3,152	3,115
26	198	50	2,833	2,342	1,429
2,737	3,62,916	866	13,394	5,553	4,544
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,139	1,17,830	1,002	34,066	10,333	6,225
63	1,446	619	5,726	1,810	946
1,202	1,19,276	1,621	39,792	12,143	7,171
...	...	...	...	...	...
9,671	14,75,148	961	13,362	8,503	1,05,449
244	14,063	114	926	804	2,418
9,915	14,89,211	1,075	14,288	9,307	1,07,867
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,885	3,92,293	2,912	10,344	8,166	1,20,385
191	7,963	323	927	906	7,758
4,076	4,00,256	3,235	11,271	9,072	1,28,143
168	99	...	...	...	...
6,486	3,14,364	2,584	8,108	6,290	12,407
213	5,083	388	1,111	1,073	2,186
6,867	3,19,546	2,972	9,219	7,363	14,593
...	...	...	...	...	...
8,491	5,27,048	4,924	12,064	10,186	1,26,399
294	5,994	1,270	2,526	2,474	11,348
8,785	5,33,042	6,194	14,590	12,660	1,37,747
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,381	4,15,542	1,102	3,493	2,149	5,177
194	13,723	129	314	313	1,302
6,575	4,29,265	1,231	3,807	2,462	6,479
...	...	...	...	...	...
9,775	4,11,214	687	11,903	7,329	14,738
188	3,437	81	3,229	2,533	999
9,963	4,14,651	768	15,132	9,862	15,737
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,165	2,67,465	866	10,450	7,061	7,338
175	5,694	17	140	129	292
3,340	2,73,159	883	10,590	7,190	7,630

No. 9—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PARTITIONS.				
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.	
JHELUM.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	1,379	3,876	32,105	19,280	12,785
	Right of occupancy	395	895	3,638	3,462	2,039
	Total ...	1,774	4,771	35,743	22,742	14,824
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	864	1,879	14,226	7,100	5,225
	Right of occupancy	425	653	1,690	1,352	1,370
	Total ...	1,289	2,532	15,916	8,452	6,595
HAZARA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	893	1,416	9,190	4,563	3,706
	Right of occupancy	464	865	3,415	1,923	1,368
	Total ...	1,357	2,281	12,605	6,486	5,074
PESHAWAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	648	1,595	10,176	8,575	10,701
	Right of occupancy	41	61	243	242	427
	Total ...	689	1,656	10,419	8,817	11,128
KOHAT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	253	613	6,160	3,404	2,642
	Right of occupancy	21	42	291	272	135
	Total ...	274	655	6,451	3,676	2,777
BANNU.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	977	1,760	15,259	7,193	4,543
	Right of occupancy	42	54	385	227	75
	Total ...	1,019	1,814	15,644	7,420	4,618
D. I. KHAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	10	14	2,991	578	22
	Ownership ...	1,308	2,917	32,503	12,470	8,585
	Right of occupancy	270	493	5,312	1,764	1,063
	Total ...	1,588	3,424	40,806	14,812	9,670
D. G. KHAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	927	1,661	32,103	9,964	8,078
	Right of occupancy	20	28	172	136	10
	Total ...	947	1,689	32,275	10,100	8,088
MUZAFFARGARH.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	13	20	262	109	157
	Ownership ...	433	635	2,913	1,546	2,074
	Right of occupancy	9	23	35	26	28
	Total ...	455	678	3,210	1,675	2,259
GRAND TOTAL.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	73	76	4,374	1,399	1,058
	Ownership ...	22,398	59,827	540,074	311,845	2,69,357
	Right of occupancy	3,496	6,790	27,218	21,052	17,849
	Total ...	25,967	66,693	571,666	334,296	2,88,264

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1898—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
	Area transferred.				*Area transferred.*		
Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres	Acres.	
6	1,055	474	30	...	...	...	...
3,806	54,541	33,830	22,672	1,976	4,916	3,154	2,026
1,482	6,265	4,467	2,572	181	251	213	144
5,294	61,862	38,771	25,274	2,107	5,167	3,367	2,170
56	4,583	2,470	1,485	2	2	2	1
5,330	90,612	50,705	35,931	1,041	2,651	1,955	1,662
2,973	12,043	10,763	9,155	200	365	327	630
8,359	107,238	63,938	46,571	1,243	3,018	2,284	2,293
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1,452	30,242	8,731	8,359	455	2,446	1,484	808
1,398	11,331	4,274	3,607	121	459	277	176
2,850	41,573	13,005	11,966	576	2,905	1,761	984
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,460	26,150	21,169	31,284	1,609	9,276	5,887	5,392
210	1,816	1,633	3,753	67	54	53	129
2,670	27,966	22,802	35,037	1,676	9,330	5,940	5,521
1	20	2	2	...	...	...	...
1,333	15,233	8,493	5,765	452	1,192	819	658
93	1,238	956	303	19	47	43	7
1,427	16,491	9,451	6,070	471	1,239	862	665
497	2,904	371	46	...	...	...	...
3,342	57,305	29,862	16,306	482	3,744	2,430	1,101
214	2,149	927	350	11	168	92	2
4,053	62,358	31,160	16,702	403	3,912	2,522	1,103
597	100,170	29,969	2,352	13	1,654	502	131
6,694	208,967	38,461	34,894	940	10,625	3,031	2,742
1,721	37,891	7,382	7,309	204	1,963	565	350
9,012	355,028	75,812	44,555	1,157	14,242	4,098	3,223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,073	265,691	85,229	47,581	592	7,020	3,090	1,949
208	3,842	1,514	895	13	168	88	45
6,281	269,533	86,743	48,476	605	7,188	3,178	1,994
150	12,749	5,241	7,350	17	2,169	603	974
2,877	39,075	12,692	16,313	493	6,566	1,878	2,212
142	1,018	675	728	8	37	34	36
3,169	52,842	18,608	24,391	518	8,772	2,515	3,222
1,868	161,288	55,291	18,492	42	4,061	1,177	1,167
103,204	1,622,792	877,302	8,57,466	26,095	114,414	67,565	75,705
25,806	173,745	116,131	1,09,045	2,238	10,666	7,158	5,080
130,878	1,957,825	1,048,724	9,85,003	28,375	129,141	75,900	81,952

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	16	17	18
		Mortgages with possession, including … by order.		
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Jhelum.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,250	18,471	14,687
	Right of occupancy	946	2,592	2,248
	Total ...	6,196	21,063	16,935
Rawal-pindi.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	2	2	2
	Ownership	4,906	19,417	12,396
	Right of occupancy	1,404	1,901	1,828
	Total ...	6,312	21,320	14,226
Hazara.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,789	11,274	7,134
	Right of occupancy	1,879	3,023	2,508
	Total ...	6,672	14,297	9,642
Pesha-war.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,011	13,563	12,644
	Right of occupancy	349	777	765
	Total ...	5,360	14,340	13,409
Kohat.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,037	18,716	13,392
	Right of occupancy	67	290	263
	Total ...	3,104	19,006	13,655
Bannu.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	3	196	80
	Ownership	9,683	69,496	40,715
	Right of occupancy	272	3,177	1,877
	Total ...	9,958	72,869	42,672
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	76	23,643	7,312
	Ownership	3,355	70,410	18,760
	Right of occupancy	683	14,681	4,269
	Total ...	4,114	113,734	30,341
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,360	41,340	27,638
	Right of occupancy	48	304	246
	Total ...	5,408	41,644	27,884
Muzaf-fargarh.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	19	165	60
	Ownership	1,527	10,035	4,564
	Right of occupancy	60	294	173
	Total ...	1,606	10,494	4,797
Grand Total.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	244	33,939	10,115
	Ownership	169,233	696,572	495,070
	Right of occupancy	21,679	64,083	49,774
	Total ...	191,156	794,594	554,959

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1898—continued.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRANSFERS FOR DEBT OF COURT.		REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.				
			Area redeemed.			
Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,976	6,56,814	2,735	13,266	10,353	7,141	3,15,070
2,262	1,01,925	274	1,210	1,035	878	33,811
14,238	7,58,739	3,009	14,476	11,388	8,019	3,48,881
2	124	...	...	...	...	...
10,262	6,38,907	3,114	12,337	9,396	7,783	3,30,986
4,164	1,57,098	915	1,125	1,074	2,946	90,400
14,428	7,96,129	4,029	13,462	10,470	10,729	4,21,386
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,042	5,26,531	3,531	9,076	5,722	5,194	2,34,345
2,424	1,48,257	1,122	1,888	1,512	1,878	80,184
9,466	6,74,788	4,653	10,964	7,234	7,072	3,14,529
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,158	8,55,964	3,730	12,553	11,669	24,932	7,57,866
2,073	47,292	195	421	414	820	17,483
28,231	9,03,256	3,925	12,974	12,083	25,752	7,75,349
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,307	3,74,328	3,727	17,952	14,775	6,533	3,40,850
67	5,300	45	146	144	61	2,718
5,374	3,79,628	3,772	18,098	14,919	6,594	3,43,568
103	1,007	5	328	116	8	279
21,549	14,55,372	10,843	68,152	45,432	28,957	8,17,728
740	75,260	188	2,272	1,200	592	35,003
22,392	15,31,639	11,036	70,752	46,838	29,557	8,53,010
461	30,230	49	21,713	6,476	363	26,525
17,645	8,35,933	2,585	51,303	16,295	13,517	4,09,734
2,499	79,078	345	8,474	2,202	1,795	30,034
20,605	9,45,241	2,979	81,490	24,973	15,675	4,66,293
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,960	10,34,015	2,682	29,713	20,955	13,489	5,82,384
60	5,253	26	208	166	47	3,188
17,020	10,39,268	2,708	29,921	21,121	13,536	5,85,572
68	2,120	25	689	186	162	2,364
6,245	3,13,065	914	7,247	3,824	4,788	1,92,087
206	5,861	27	166	104	126	3,626
6,519	3,21,046	966	8,102	4,114	5,076	1,98,077
3,305	65,298	127	24,087	7,482	1,052	35,630
5,59,087	2,95,40,491	121,320	519,292	379,400	4,54,239	1,66,67,796
57,948	26,44,415	12,456	35,151	26,530	37,395	11,50,590
6,20,340	3,22,50,204	133,903	578,530	413,412	4,92,686	1,78,54,016

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	26	27	28
		SALES AND PERMANENT		
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
JHELUM.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,483	14,266	9,041
	Right of occupancy	579	1,529	1,225
	Total ...	5,062	15,795	10,266
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	13	11	10
	Ownership	7,162	14,793	11,086
	Right of occupancy	1,163	2,001	1,746
	Total ...	8,338	16,805	12,842
HAZARA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,687	7,319	2,640
	Right of occupancy	584	1,553	945
	Total ...	2,271	8,872	3,585
PESHAWAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,335	10,639	9,416
	Right of occupancy	431	480	460
	Total ...	3,766	11,119	9,876
KOHAT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,251	5,438	3,732
	Right of occupancy	40	143	124
	Total ...	1,291	5,581	3,856
BANNU.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	3	7,913	188
	Ownership	2,471	10,310	6,004
	Right of occupancy	50	494	203
	Total ...	2,524	18,717	6,395
D. I. KHAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	162	18,401	4,041
	Ownership	3,945	56,808	10,771
	Right of occupancy	458	6,243	1,577
	Total ...	4,565	81,452	16,389
D. G. KHAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,856	20,121	12,171
	Right of occupancy	40	240	144
	Total ...	2,896	20,361	12,315
MUZAFFARGARH.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	35	1,015	454
	Ownership	1,226	6,753	2,469
	Right of occupancy	54	327	215
	Total ...	1,315	8,095	3,138
GRAND TOTAL.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	319	33,886	8,108
	Ownership	60,059	367,472	195,195
	Right of occupancy	5,267	22,946	15,637
	Total ...	65,645	424,304	218,940

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1898—concluded.

29	30	31	32	33	34
TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.		OTHER TRANSFERS.			
			Area transferred.		
Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,617	7,05,616	5,108	19,843	7,035	9,172
1,057	85,690	533	5,028	4,086	2,446
7,674	7,91,306	5,641	24,871	11,121	11,618
5	1,181	1	1	1	...
9,307	10,09,510	723	5,753	2,657	2,394
3,717	1,38,122	609	1,428	1,145	1,450
13,029	11,48,813	1,333	7,182	3,803	3,844
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,189	2,26,690	1,864	6,147	3,184	41,535
832	49,347	1,067	3,280	1,859	18,101
3,021	2,76,037	2,931	9,427	5,043	59,636
...	...	...	...	...	...
14,421	6,63,237	3,816	17,108	14,308	35,974
777	24,213	238	417	406	418
15,198	6,87,450	4,054	17,525	14,714	36,392
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,232	1,53,367	1,093	4,442	2,669	2,578
56	3,081	80	265	234	222
2,288	1,56,448	1,173	4,707	2,903	2,800
12	597	...	...	...	...
4,152	4,42,999	2,257	24,555	10,384	1,33,233
135	5,524	107	3,128	2,670	2,500
4,299	4,49,120	2,364	27,683	13,054	1,35,733
317	33,288	60	12,551	3,695	528
9,678	6,61,937	6,439	80,153	22,014	18,618
1,433	48,528	4,197	33,954	10,571	5,644
11,428	7,43,753	10,696	126,658	36,280	24,790
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,429	6,68,604	2,312	58,548	13,201	19,745
66	1,808	714	5,298	3,225	1,174
6,495	6,70,412	3,026	63,846	16,426	20,919
453	9,593	70	2,009	591	710
3,503	2,54,660	2,876	24,757	7,100	13,473
218	7,264	127	626	342	532
4,174	2,71,517	3,073	27,392	8,033	14,715
3,654	60,142	471	28,613	10,637	3,327
2,10,687	1,53,66,638	69,468	519,665	236,384	9,69,341
16,481	6,95,395	18,189	126,529	72,512	1,54,871
2,30,822	1,61,22,175	88,128	674,807	319,533	11,27,539

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab for the Agricultural year ending 30th September 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Description of Revenue.	1896-97.		1897-98.								
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realization of balances of previous years.	Total realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year.	Outstanding balance at the end of the agricultural year 1897-98.	Number of sales for arrears of land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Revenue as in past year	2,22,60,558	2,00,87,334	2,21,71,821	2,18,62,803	14,30,016	2,32,92,819	...	...	16,00,408	...	...
Added to roll during the year	+ 2,92,566	...	+ 2,58,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taken off roll during the year	— 66,426	...	— 3,47,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tribute	2,77,794	2,77,794	2,77,794	2,77,600	...	2,77,600	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included above.	24,55,270	23,70,909	31,70,595	30,21,457	1,35,007	31,56,464	...	...	1,86,952	...	...
Total	2,52,28,124	2,27,36,022	2,55,31,473	2,51,61,860	15,65,023	2,67,26,883	...	...	17,87,360	...	...

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1898.

Total of all grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.				Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost, including contingencies.		
						Officers.		*Men.*					*Officers.*		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1898 from last year.	Recruited in 1898.	Total for 1898.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1898.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each foot man.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,506	2,120	21,626	292	1,500	19,834	96	3,233	339	16,166	9,712	9,858	38	5,010	834	108	84	29,92,168	5,38,041	35,30,209

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1898.

Classification.	Number of all grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*
Christians	108	Christians ... ... 0·5
Muhammadans	12,724	Muhammadans ... ... 64·15
Brahmins	1,452	Brahmins ... ... 7·32
Rájpúts	994	Rájpúts ... ... 5·01
Sikhs	1,959	Sikhs... ... ... 9·87
Gurkhás	3	Gurkhás ... ... ·0015
Kúkás	4	Kúkás ... ... ·0020
Mazbís	22	Mazbís ... ... ·0110
Hindús of all other castes	2,568	Other denominations ... 12·94
Other religions	...	
Total	19,834	
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*
Europeans	85	Europeans ... ... ·41
Eurasians	11	Eurasians ... ... ·055
Natives	19,738	Natives ... ... 99·51
Total	19,834	

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898.

Statement A, Part I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Magistrates' Cases*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted, *suo motu*, by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for tria.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried. *Not referred to the Police for investigation.* Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried. *Not referred to the Police for investigation.* Ending in conviction	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried. *Referred to the Police for investigation.* Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried. *Referred to the Police for investigation.* Ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note D.
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																	
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471, 489 A., 489 B.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	...	10	...	4	1	4	6	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216, 216 A. ...	Harbouring an offender	...	20	5	6	2	4	11	...	...	6	3	...	2	100	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	2	47	8	4	7	6	35	...	...	21	12	...	1	100	...	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	29	1,087	376	258	215	365	368	24	16	174	47	22	10	31	33	48
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	4	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	...	...
		Total	31	1,168	390	273	226	380	422	24	16	205	65	22	14	38	33	49

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Magistrates' Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
												Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.						
												Not referred to the Police for investigation.		*Referred to the Police for investigation*				
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted, *suo motu*, by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code)	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Under foot note D.
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9	302, 303, 396	Murder „ dakaits	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	302, 303, 396	Murder „ robbers	...	5	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	302, 303, 396	Murder „ poison	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	302, 303, 396	Other murders	2	40	12	26	2	27	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	1	43	11	24	2	29	4	...	...	1	2	—	...	...	1	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	20	7	7	1	9	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
15	376	Rape	3	113	30	59	8	64	20	1	1	10	3	2	...	...	5	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	13	4	5	2	4	6	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	6	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	10	3	5	1	5	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 332	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	17	3	13	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	36	849	281	155	65	179	415	3	29	157	67	12	11	47	31	119
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	4	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	21	4	5	6	10	7	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	...

23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	12	172	48	21	18	25	110	1	6	36	15	3	1	25	7	42
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	32	695	234	287	63	330	151	7	9	78	11	9	6	40	40	3
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	67	29	16	7	25	15	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	3	5
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	19	7	6	3	8	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	7	3	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement.	26	739	216	117	59	168	377	3	11	197	97	13	4	23	27	31
29	394 A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	15	3	2	2	7	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
30	408	(*Frontier Districts only*). Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman.	4	326	28	177	4	137	165	6	5	46	15	10	9	47	20	54
		TOTAL	122	3,185	929	937	246	1,053	1,294	21	64	548	217	52	32	38	144	254
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Persons and Property, or against Property only.*																	
31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	2	54	16	26	2	28	8	1	..	2	2	...	...	..	7	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	5	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	394, 397, 398	Roberry with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	9	3	4	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
34		Roberry with hurt — By other means ...	1	30	14	5	5	9	8	...	...	2	1	1	..	...	3	1
35	392, 393	Robbery ... — In dwelling-house ...	...	80	14	45	3	61	5	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
36		Robbery ... — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	22	470	175	232	37	254	50	1	1	18	5	15	1	6	22	...
37		Other robberies	22	611	218	311	39	332	79	2	2	34	4	6	...	...	28	7
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	21	771	191	172	167	299	294	18	10	148	71	10	1	9	30	14
39	428, 429...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	18	442	138	128	46	137	174	1	...	93	33	11	7	38	22	19
40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	18	524	162	203	48	250	120	2	1	62	30	6	5	45	22	2
41	441 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	21	489	159	64	93	118	230	15	4	105	31	6	...	...	16	56
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	125	3,489	1,095	1,191	442	1,494	972	40	18	467	178	56	14	20	153	100

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Magistrates' Cases*)—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
												Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.						
												Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.				
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted, *suo motu*, by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note D.
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	37	1,799	645	241	163	369	807	21	4	403	60	8	5	38	52	274
45	336 to 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	25	3	1	...	1	21	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	1
46	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	37	1,825	648	243	163	371	828	21	4	421	61	8	5	38	52	275
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2	98	43	32	9	37	19	1	1	9	6	...	1	100	2	...
48	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Of cattle	65	2,941	972	1,107	188	1,325	689	82	61	301	60	24	8	25	133	32
49		Theft ... ... Ordinary	170	5,069	1,900	1,810	320	1,928	1,339	74	28	749	126	72	29	28	212	122
50	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	88	2,757	1,067	538	333	768	965	24	5	616	108	36	11	23	150	63
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	16	434	79	65	26	87	283	13	...	211	43	...	4	100	10	113
51a	419, 420	Cheating	2	55	12	2	...	23	22	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	8	1
52	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	273	7,278	2,623	478	374	754	4,102	51	3	1,589	362	25	11	30	262	1,877
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	9	3	2	1	2	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Total	617	18,641	6,699	4,034	1,351	4,924	7,493	245	98	3,486	710	158	64	28	777	2,208
		Total of preceding Classifications I to V	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,761	6,678	2,398	[illegible]	10,939	331	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	1,129	[illegible]

CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*

54	205 to 297	Offences against religion	7	136	56	28	12	34	49	...	...	32	6	1	...	...	4	10
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	88	4,068	162	1,853	69	342	3,642	...	1	586	1,383	313	1,113	78	162	94
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	1	17	...	2	...	...	18	...	...	4	7	2	4	66	1	...
57		" " Excise Laws	...	63	1	2	8	2	59	...	...	10	47	...	2	100	1	...
58		" " Opium Act	2	137	2	...	13	7	130	...	...	26	102	...	...	...	2	...
59		" " Railway Laws	7	81	3	1	...	1	79	...	...	21	58	...	...	...	5	...
60		" " Salt and Customs Laws	4	17	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	5	16	...	...	...	...	...
61		" " Arms Act	...	13	1	5	3	1	11	...	...	3	4	...	4	100	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1	849	17	74	15	35	798	...	...	206	577	4	...	...	5	6
63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 12, 15	Cantonment Act	1	1,238	...	...	...	...	1,239	...	...	135	1,104	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act XXV of 1883, Sections 82, 86.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northen Indian Ferry Act	...	5	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 57, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	15	346	7	3	3	3	351	...	...	53	277	...	...	...	20	1
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act VI of 1898, Section 52 ...	Post Office Act	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	...	5	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	4	100	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	...	100	2	...	...	3	95	...	...	15	79	...	...	...	1	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25...	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipment, stores, &c.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	126	7,091	253	1,968	123	429	6,515	...	1	1,102	3,672	320	1,127	77	201	112
		GRAND TOTAL	1,058	35,399	10,014	8,646	2,451	8,651	17,454	351	201	6,229	4,903	616	1,256	67	1,360	2,998

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part II.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Persons in Magistrates' Cases*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471, 489 A., 489 B.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	8	4	...	1	11	...	11	9	2	18	...	...

4	212 to 216, 216 A.	Harbouring an offender	10	3	...	...	13	...	13	8	5	38	...	...
5	224 to 236	Other offences against public justice	37	39	3	...	73	...	73	34	26	43	...	13
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,102	1,222	24	41	2,259	136	2,372	1,610	307	16	199	298
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	12	11	...	...	23	...	23	18	5	21	...	...
		TOTAL	1,169	1,279	27	42	2,379	136	2,492	1,679	345	17	199	311

CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*

8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... ,, dakaits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... ,, robbers	4	1	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... ,, poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	6	8	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	4	4	...	...	8	2	10	3	3	50	4	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	7	...	...	9	...	9	8	1	11	...	...
15	376	Rape	25	5	...	...	30	...	30	21	4	16	5	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	461	567	14	36	975	76	966	443	213	32	51	325
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	3	60	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	4	16	...	...	20	2	19	11	8	42	1	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	63	143	1	13	192	32	222	80	30	27	24	95
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	236	158	9	5	378	49	382	304	52	14	44	4

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part II.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Persons in Magistrates' Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.)	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.													
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	14	18	...	...	32	2	32	16	5	23	1	10
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	6	...	...	...	12	...	12	6	...	...	6	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement.	510	306	22	21	773	83	779	518	176	25	51	64
29	304 A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier District only*). Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent, a married woman.	191	154	...	6	329	5	334	163	34	17	7	130
		Total	1,534	1,392	47	81	2,789	254	2,829	1,603	529	24	195	628

		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*												
31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	24	13	...	...	37	...	37	19	6	24	12	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34		By other means	9	7	...	...	16	...	16	10	3	23	...	3
35	392, 393	Robbery ... { In dwelling-house ...	15	1	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	...	...	...
36		On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	84	25	2	...	107	15	120	106	15	12	1	...
37		Other robberies	97	71	...	...	168	19	175	145	15	9	5	14
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	295	535	...	16	814	26	816	527	182	25	29	92
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	112	190	...	8	294	25	306	197	54	21	27	31
40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	145	159	19	18	267	9	266	177	69	28	28	12
41	441 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	166	418	3	45	536	28	551	340	34	9	24	164
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	947	1,419	24	87	2,255	122	2,303	1,537	378	19	116	316
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	250	1,899	10	73	2,045	135	2,011	1,069	123	10	35	910
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	4	...	...	6	...	6	4	...	...	...	2
46	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	252	1,903	10	73	2,069	135	2,035	1,091	123	10	35	912

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part II.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Persons in Magistrates' Cases*)—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking ...	12	34	...	1	45	2	46	32	13	28	1	...
48	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Of cattle	668	593	40	92	1,129	56	1,174	881	127	12	51	140
49	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Ordinary	1,205	1,498	73	144	2,486	293	2,502	2,086	227	9	117	205
50	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	729	638	22	45	1,300	121	1,330	1,039	131	11	104	76
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	77	24	7	3	91	5	94	61	27	60	5	1
51a	419, 420	Cheating	16	18	...	1	33	2	35	16	6	27	12	1
52	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	1,346	10,645	47	586	11,332	1,278	10,897	5,105	1,046	17	427	5,513
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	6	1	14	...	...
		Total	4,053	13,458	189	872	16,423	1,757	16,085	9,226	1,578	14	717	5,936
		Total of preceding Classifications I to V	7,955	19,451	297	1,155	25,915	2,404	25,744	15,136	2,953	16	1,262	8,103

		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion	28	117	...	...	142	9	144	117	8	6	3	19
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	2,708	808	92	58	3,366	154	3,415	746	2,5[illegible]0	77	135	47
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	138	55	...	...	193	...	188	46	114	71	33	...
57		" " Excise Laws	24	62	...	...	86	...	80	19	67	77	...	...
58		" " Opium Act	26	161	...	...	187	3	189	42	146	77	1	...
59		" " Railway Laws	16	98	...	...	114	7	118	37	76	67	6	...
60		" " Salt and Custom Laws ...	1	43	...	...	44	21	24	35	29	45	...	1
61		" " Arms Act	3	2	...	...	7	...	8	3	5	62	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	108	615	...	3	1,046	2	1,035	146	872	85	23	7
63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15	Contonment Act	1,337	1,459	3	4	2,789	...	2,789	506	2,283	81	...	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 65 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28	Northern India Ferry Act	1	8	...	...	9	...	9	8	...	...	...	1
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 57, 61, 62, 76	Forest Laws	151	652	1	3	800	206	739	187	570	75	70	1
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71 73 to 76.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100	...	...
71	Act VI of 1898, Section 52 ...	Post Office Act	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	33	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81 and 82	Registration Act	4	22	...	5	21	...	21	12	9	42	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	100	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16 ...	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foregin Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	...	190	...	...	190	...	190	60	129	68	1	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25 ...	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Chaps. 58 and 156	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipment, stores, &c.	...	5	...	...	5	...	1	...	5	100	...	...
		TOTAL	4,556	4,301	96	73	9,014	402	8,965	1,966	6,836	77	272	76
		GRAND TOTAL	12,511	23,752	393	1,228	34,929	2,806	34,709	17,102	9,789	36	1,534	8,179

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Persons in Police Cases*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Reported during the year.							Not sent to Magistrate (Accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
				Investigated by the Police.									*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station, or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1897.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once, on report, column 5 to total.	Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than upon report	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i. e.*, columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, and the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*														
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 263 A., 467, 471, 489 A., 489 B.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	4	129	...	...	129	100	1	134	17	...	...	...	...

4	212 to 216, 216 A.	Harbouring an offender	1	17	...	...	17	100	1	19	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	28	136	...	...	136	100	6	170	7	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	13	655	...	...	655	100	7	675	72	2	1	...	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	27	...	...	27	100	...	27	1	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	46	965	...	...	965	100	15	1,026	97	2	1	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*													
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dakaits	1	9	...	...	9	100	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... „ robbers	4	50	...	...	50	100	...	54	1	1	1	...	...
11		Murder ... „ poison	4	67	...	...	67	100	1	72	10	1	...	...	...
12		Other murders	39	581	...	...	581	100	2	622	46	...	4	4	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	6	147	...	...	147	100	...	153	20	...	...	2	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	9	255	...	...	255	100	...	264	39	...	2	...	...
15	376	Rape	2	96	...	...	96	100	...	98	27		...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	75	...	...	75	100	1	78	18	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	3	61	...	...	61	100	1	65	9	3	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	153	...	...	153	100	1	155	22	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	64	2,152	11	2	2,165	99	9	2,236	780	7	1	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	6	95	...	...	95	100	...	101	39	2	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	35	...	...	35	100	...	37	3	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	14	425	...	...	425	100	3	442	78	2	...	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	10	331	2	...	333	99	7	350	66	2	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Reported during the year.							Not sent to Magistrate. (Accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
				Investigated by the Police.									*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station, or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1897.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report, column 5 to total.	Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i. e.*, columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, and the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.													
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	5	...	...	5	100	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	9	...	...	9	100	...	9	3	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	1	...	...	1	109	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	14	683	2	...	685	96	16	715	108	5	...	...	...
29	304 A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	95	...	...	95	100	...	95	14	...	...	1	...
30	498	(*Frontier Districts only*). Enticing or taking away or detaining, with criminal intent, a married woman.	1	54	...	...	54	100	...	55	3	2	...	...	...
		Total	182	5,383	15	8	5,400	99	41	5,621	1,287	25	8	7	...

		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	10	123	...	...	123	100	...	133	21	1	1	...	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 328	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	5	23	...	...	23	100	...	28	1	1	...	...	...
34		Robbery with hurt { By other means	10	80	...	..	80	100	...	90	6	2	1	...	...
35	392, 393	Robbery ... { In dwelling-house ...	1	27	...	...	27	100	...	28	8	...	...	...	...
36		Robbery ... { On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	72	...	...	72	100	...	74	10	...	...	...	...
37		Robbery ... { Other robberies	9	220	2	...	222	99	8	239	52	...	...	2	...
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	433	...	...	433	100	4	449	67	8	1	7	...
39	428, 429	Michief by killing poisoning or maiming any animal.	8	428	2	...	430	99	5	443	92	3	...	1	...
40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	404	11,734	2	270	12,006	97	24	12,164	634	50	5	6	...
41	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	119	...	...	119	100	1	121	9	...	...	...	...
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually	1	3	...	...	3	100	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	5	...	...	5	100	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
		Total	463	13,268	6	270	13,544	97	42	13,779	901	65	8	16	2
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*													
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	104	1	...	105	99	...	109	29	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	28	...	...	28	100	...	29	6	...	...	...	...
46	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	5	132	1	...	133	99	...	138	35	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 *(Persons in Police Cases)*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Reported during the year.							Not sent to Magistrate. (Accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
				Investigated by the Police.									*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station, or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1897.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation has been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report, column 5 to total.	Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i. e.* columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, and the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*													
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1	73	...	1	74	98	1	75	8	...	...	...	...
48	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Of cattle	190	3,638	4	2	3,644	99	23	3,855	363	21	2	2	...
49	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Ordinary	206	7.391	8	20	7,419	99	41	7,646	827	22	2	2	1
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	29	362	1	...	363	99	3	395	58	3	...	...	...
51	411, 410	Receiving stolen property	178	3,334	1	...	3,335	99	143	3,656	756	8	...	1	1
51a	419, 420	Cheating, &c.	...	89	1	...	90	98	6	96	9	1	...	...	...
52	447, 488	Criminal or house-trespass	1	242	...	...	242	100	3	246	32	4	...	...	...
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	14	...	1	15	93	...	14	2	1	...	...	...
		Total	605	15,143	15	24	15,182	99	220	15,983	2,055	60	4	5	2
		Total of preceding Classifications I to V	1,301	34,891	37	296	35,224	99	318	36,547	4,375	152	21	28	5

CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*

54	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	17	...	...	17	100	1	19	2	...	...	...	...
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	4	1,942	452	...	2,394	81	778	3,176	35	1	...	...	...
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	96	5	...	101	95	1	102	3	...	...	...	...
57		" " Excise Laws	4	145	...	...	145	100	5	154	21	1	...	...	...
58		" " Opium Act	1	107	...	...	107	100	5	113	8	1	...	...	...
59		" " Railway Laws	4	118	...	...	118	100	...	122	15	2	...	...	...
60		" " Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61		" " Arms Act	3	247	...	...	247	100	38	288	13	...	...	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	9,942	...	...	9.942	100	1,077	11,019	14	...	...	...	...
63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15	Cantonment Act	...	2,408	...	...	2,408	100	...	2,408	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86	Indian Emigration Act	...	490	...	...	490	100	...	490	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	10	...	...	10	100	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28	Northern India Ferry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1871, Sections 25, 32, 42, 57, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	4	182	...	...	182	100	...	186	9	1	...	...	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act VI of 1898, Section 52 ...	Post Office Act	...	8	...	...	8	100	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82 ...	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	111	354	...	...	354	100	21	486	12	...	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16 ...	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	...	97	...	...	97	100	6	103	7	...	...	...	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25 ...	Telegraph Act	...	9	...	...	9	100	...	9	2	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156 ...	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	132	16,173	459	...	16,632	97	1,932	18,696	141	6	...	...	..
		GRAND TOTAL	1,433	51,064	496	296	51,856	98	2,250	55,243	4,516	158	21	28	5

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	27	28
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence was only committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Cases disposed of under foot-note (*d*).
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 263 A., 467, 471, 489 A., 489 B.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	6	5	106	8	114	39	60	60	11	...	4	...

4	212 to 216, 216 A.	Harbouring an offender	1	2	16	3	19	7	5	41	4	1	2	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	27	8	128	7	135	30	94	75	2	...	9	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	32	16	552	39	591	98	358	78	19	39	72	5
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	1	24	4	28	2	20	90	1	4	...	1
		TOTAL	67	32	827	61	888	176	538	75	37	44	87	6
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*													
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... " dakaits	6	1	3	2	5	2	1	33	...	...	2	...
10		Murder ... " robbers	15	5	31	6	37	18	15	45	...	...	4	...
11		Murder ... " poison	9	2	50	11	61	32	14	30	2	...	13	...
12		Other murders	121	34	413	80	493	126	256	67	8	4	85	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	27	8	96	6	102	32	51	61	4	3	12	4
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide...	26	3	194	31	225	25	135	84	8	28	23	1
15	376	Rape	7	3	61	2	63	26	26	50	2	2	7	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	5	4	51	3	54	15	32	68	4	2	1	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	23	2	28	...	28	10	12	54	2	...	3	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	14	2	117	4	121	29	77	72	10	...	5	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	...	2	1	3	1	1	50	1	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	169	60	1,218	78	1,296	202	668	76	33	80	86	277
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	24	5	31	2	33	9	19	67	...	...	5	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	...	32	4	36	9	18	66	1	3	5	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapons	41	19	302	19	321	43	126	74	4	10	18	120
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction...	42	9	231	12	243	72	96	57	30	10	29	6

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conuiction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence was only committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Cases disposed of under foot-note (*d*).
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.													
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	50	2	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	1	5	1	6	...	4	100	1	...	1	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	53	17	532	27	559	138	339	71	24	22	34	2
29	304 A., 388	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	8	1	71	6	77	14	35	71	10	5	5	8
30	498	(*Frontier Districts only*). Enticing or taking away or detaining, with criminal intent, a married woman.	11	2	37	2	39	16	13	44	...	...	3	7
		Total	606	179	3,508	298	3,806	820	1,049	70	146	169	346	376

	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*														
31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti		52	11	47	6	53	13	35	72	1	...	4	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti		...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 328	Robbery with hurt ...	By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	10	...	16	4	20	1	15	93	1	...	2	1
34			By other means ...	27	10	44	5	49	10	34	77	...	1	4	...
35	392, 393	Robbery	In dwelling-house ...	10	1	9	2	11	3	7	70	...	1	...	...
36			On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	32	4	28	1	29	13	12	48	...	1	2	1
37			Other robberies ...	74	20	91	4	95	29	49	62	5	4	8	...
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences		199	19	148	8	156	90	44	32	7	...	14	1
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.		89	23	235	13	248	92	128	58	10	4	14	...
40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.		8,212	462	2,793	115	2,908	780	1,893	70	65	2	165	3
41	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.		7	1	104	2	106	19	71	78	10	2	4	...
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually		1	...	3	..	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.		...	...	4	4	8	2	5	71	...	...	1	...
		TOTAL		8,713	551	3,523	164	3,687	1,055	2,293	68	100	15	218	6
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*														
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement		15	5	60	8	68	24	28	53	2	1	3	10
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...		3	1	19	...	19	4	9	69	3	...	1	2
46	374	Compulsory labour		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL		18	6	79	8	87	28	37	56	5	1	4	12

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—concluded.

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence was only committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Cases disposed of under foot-note (*d*).
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*													
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	7	1	59	1	60	18	35	66	3	1	2	1
48	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Of cattle	1,415	167	1,885	73	1,958	522	1,276	70	47	24	89	...
49	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Ordinary	2,724	177	3,891	129	4,020	748	3,015	80	96	38	121	2
50	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	78	14	242	16	258	65	152	70	16	7	17	1
51	411, 414	Receving stolen property	405	137	2,348	130	2,478	552	1,646	74	70	73	129	8
51*a*	419, 420	Cheating, &c.	21	4	61	..	61	11	30	73	4	5	9	2
52	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	19	7	184	8	192	54	98	64	7	...	7	26
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	4	2	5	...	5	2	3	60	...	...	...	...
		Total	4,673	509	8,675	357	9,032	1,972	6,255	76	243	148	374	40
		Total of preceding Classifications I to V	14,077	1,277	16,612	888	17,500	4,051	11,072	73	531	377	1,029	440

		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	1	14	1	15	4	6	60	1	1	2	1
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	4	6	3,130	22	3,152	521	2,502	82	64	4	59	2
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	...	99	3	102	20	77	79	...	...	5	...
57		" " Excise Laws	11	1	120	4	124	23	94	80	4	...	3	...
58		" " Opium Act	3	...	101	6	107	19	76	80	4	...	8	...
59		" " Railway Laws	38	3	64	...	64	10	45	81	2	...	7	...
60		" " Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61		" " Arms Act	7	4	264	13	277	32	216	87	14	...	14	1
62	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	5	...	11,000	101	11,101	1,162	9,754	89	2	17	162	4
63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15	Cantonment Act	...	...	2,408	17	2,425	353	2,018	85	...	...	54	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	490	...	490	23	467	95	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	100	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28	Northern India Ferry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	34	7	135	7	142	22	112	83	1	...	6	1
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 72 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XVI of 1898, Section 42 ...	Post Office Act	2	...	6	...	6	2	1	33	...	...	3	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82 ...	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	121	2	351	10	361	28	308	91	16	...	9	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16 ...	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	1	...	95	1	96	11	81	88	1	...	3	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25 ...	Telegraph Act	5	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	233	24	18,292	185	18,477	2,230	15,772	87	109	22	335	9
		GRAND TOTAL	14,310	1,301	34,904	1,073	35,977	6,281	26,844	81	640	399	1,364	449

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part IV.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Persons in Police Cases*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year.	Persons released by the station officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on totals of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information, column 5.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons disposed of before trial.	Persons disposed of during trial.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																			
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 263 A., 467, 471, 489 A., 489 B.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	1	143	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	15	151	56	74	56	67	10	4	11

4	212 to 216, 216 A.	Harbouring an offender	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	26	8	10	55	8	2	...	6
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	3	255	...	31	...	...	...	2	...	8	263	89	151	62	134	16	1	7
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	41	4,837	9	22	41	·8	18	95	93	354	5,180	1,307	2,813	68	2,559	608	...	452
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	34	2	26	·92	25	...	...	6
		TOTAL	47	5,289	9	55	45	·8	18	100	93	385	5,655	1,462	3,075	67	2,794	636	5	482
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																		
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... ,, dakaits ...	...	22	...	20	...		...	...	3	19	44	25	3	10	...	13	...	3
10		Murder ... ,, robbers ...	2	88	...	4	1	1	...	7	13	14	109	63	39	38	36	6	...	1
11		Murder ... ,, poison	2	80	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	19	97	53	21	28	14	23	...	...
12		Other murders	34	1,015	11	90	16	1	20	23	61	195	1,249	599	375	38	329	247	8	28
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	162	...	22	1	·6	10	2	13	12	177	78	64	45	58	28	1	7
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	438	...	23	2	·4	5	2	5	59	499	161	207	56	203	66	...	65
15	376	Rape	...	81	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	4	88	42	30	41	30	13	...	3
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	59	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	62	18	34	65	33	1	...	9
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	41	...	...	2	4	1	...	..	...	40	20	15	42	13	3	...	2
18	305, 306, 309...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	121	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	4	121	32	76	70	71	5	2	8
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	3	5	63	5	...	...	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	23	2,457	6	18	82	3	79	29	36	161	2,493	619	1,119	64	1,021	186	...	569
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	·2	47	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	9	54	28	20	41	19	6	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	94	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	105	41	32	43	25	15	...	17
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapons	7	562	...	7	12	2	11	4	...	37	579	148	186	55	175	28	...	217
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	8	565	1	13	16	2	24	5	15	35	564	243	178	42	154	68	15	75

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part IV.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year.	Persons released by the station officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on totals of columns 15 and 16	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information, column 5.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons disposed of before trial.	Persons disposed of during trial.
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.																			
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	2	5	71	5	...	...	4
26	372, 373	Seling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	7	100	5	1	...	3
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	10	919	2	10	6	6	14	12	12	48	959	286	524	64	500	69	...	80
29	304 A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	102	...	1	3	2	2	4	...	8	101	28	37	56	37	5	...	31
30	498	(*Frontier Districts only*). Enticing or taking away or detaining, with criminal intent, a married woman.	...	57	...	10	1	1	...	2	...	4	58	29	19	39	17	3	...	7
		Total	105	6,935	20	220	150	2	172	96	163	651	7,430	2,518	2,996	54	2,750	786	26	1,130

	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	4	404	...	35	32	7	18	13	6	60	411	154	212	57	187	20	...	25
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 328	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs	2	21	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	4	25	1	21	95	17	2	...	1
34		Robbery with hurt — By other means	7	95	...	16	1	1	...	4	2	8	107	30	66	68	51	9	...	2
35	392, 393	Robbery ... — In dwelling house	...	18	...	...	4	22	1	...	...	...	13	6	7	53	7	...	...	...
36		Robbery — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	58	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	9	65	30	26	46	22	2	...	7
37		Robbery — Other robberies	1	219	...	14	9	4	4	3	2	9	215	101	81	44	74	22	...	11
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	3	252	...	2	7	2	10	...	32	22	292	192	66	25	59	21	...	13
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	3	367	...	1	7	1	6	12	11	21	377	166	162	49	146	33	...	16
40	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	92	4,471	3	74	40	·8	36	75	60	218	4,688	1,713	2,587	60	2,393	315	5	73
41	449 to 452	House- trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	125	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	125	23	77	77	75	5	...	20
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	156	14	104	88	34	27	...	11
		Total	112	6,083	3	151	105	1	76	107	113	461	6,479	2,435	3.409	58	3,065	456	5	179
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																			
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	4	166	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	34	202	95	62	39	61	6	...	39
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	21	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	18	4	9	69	9	...	...	5
46	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4	187	2	...	7	3	...	...	...	34	220	99	71	41	70	6	...	44

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement A, Part IV.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year.	Persons released by the station officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on totals of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information, column 5.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons disposed of before trial.	Persons disposed of during trial.
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																			
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	65	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	66	22	36	62	35	2	...	6
48	379 to 382	Theft ... Of cattle	25	2,939	3	80	41	1	33	24	21	112	3,001	1,004	1,714	63	1,617	175	1	108
49	379 to 382	Theft ... Ordinary	42	5,392	2	35	36	6	37	33	27	197	5,552	1,361	3,834	73	3,728	184	2	173
50	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	11	295	1	18	5	1	4	1	3	14	313	102	167	62	163	20	1	24
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	66	3,675	5	53	113	3	117	67	38	189	3,659	1,126	2,186	66	2,067	173	17	174
51a	419, 420	Cheating, &c.	...	97	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	96	31	37	54	35	12	...	16
52	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	...	282	...	...	11	3	2	1	5	8	281	91	135	59	130	9	...	46
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	11	...	...	4	36	...	1	...	...	6	3	3	50	3	...	...	...
		Total	144	12,756	12	190	211	1	194	128	95	521	12,974	3,740	8,112	68	7,778	575	21	547
	Total of preceding Classifications I to V		412	31,250	46	616	518	1	460	431	464	2,052	32,758	10,254	17,663	63	16,457	2,459	57	2,382
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																			
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	45	7	29	80	29	6	--	3
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	3	1,572	449	3	21	1	17	6	1,359	22	3,359	537	2,592	82	949	61	2	169

56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	639	32	1	...	...	3	...	...	20	688	221	442	66	394	25	...	...
57		" " Excise Laws ...	3	185	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	4	191	51	132	72	129	4	...	4
58		" " Opium Act ...	5	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	128	29	87	75	83	10	...	2
59		" " Railway Laws ...	1	101	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	95	19	64	77	60	9	...	3
60		" " Salt and Custom Laws.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61		" " Arms Act ...	2	309	1	2	3	9	4	4	1	16	318	52	235	81	219	18	...	13
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	11,528	...	1	1	·008	2	...	...	101	11,626	1,194	10,246	89	10,121	162	...	24
63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15.	Cantonment Act	...	2,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,403	352	1,997	85	1,997	54	...	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	100	10	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	...	272	...	1	3	1	1	2	3	13	282	48	215	81	214	16	...	3
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29...	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act VI of 1898, Section 52	Post Office Act	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	12	4	1	20	1	5	...	2
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	5	33	86	33	1	...	1
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	67	243	...	10	2	8	...	...	1	10	319	24	275	91	270	8	...	12
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	India Weights and Measures of Capacity. ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	50	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 74	Punjab Laws Act	...	154	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	154	32	114	78	105	7	...	1
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25	Telegraph Act	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	60	3	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	...	...
		TOTAL	81	17,619	486	20	35	1	36	12	1,364	215	19,680	2,579	16,478	86	14,618	386	2	237
		GRAND TOTAL	493	48,869	532	636	553	1	496	443	1,828	2,267	52,438	12,833	34,141	72	31,075	2,845	59	2,619

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement B, Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Pending at beginning of year.							
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.							
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*									
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	1	4	...	1	5	3
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	1	16	60	768	428	36	1,273	206
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	...	5	7	343	43	12	398	219
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1	21	46	524	282	21	874	229
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	...	4	36	274	15	57	328	224
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	23	10	2	33	15
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	28	...	...	28	17
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	36	22	2	56	3
		Total	2	46	150	2,002	801	131	2,098	917

		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	20	3	8	23	16
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	13	1	4	14	8
		Total	...	...	...	33	4	12	37	24
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*								
13	384 to 389	Extortion	8	15	19	1,027	4	93	1,072	713
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	5	660	...	10	665	248
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	84	185	15,438	38	127	15,739	6,201
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	37	1	...	38	8
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	6	191	411	28,857	75	232	29,525	12,074
		Total	6	275	601	44,992	114	369	45,967	18,531
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
18	417 to 420	Cheating	3	14	61	2,309	7	58	2,394	1,423
19	403 and 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	1	4	19	738	4	51	766	393
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	1	9	126	15	21	151	63
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	1	19	68	3,956	27	87	4,066	1,571
		Total	5	38	157	7,129	53	257	7,377	3,450
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
22	298	Offences against religion	1	1	2	94	...	9	98	60
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	5	249	...	8	254	107
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1	85	176	6,188	3	152	6,451	2,864
25	500 to 502	Defamation	4	5	14	691	...	15	714	364
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	3	4	36	2,595	...	67	2,638	1,104
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	...	2	8	405	35	2	450	124
28	291 *a*	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	95	16	104	6,362	1,549	3,008	8,126	4,114
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	8	3	6	230	9	74	256	159
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	4	1	10	469	14	29	498	280
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	8	50	1,789	5	8	1,852	584
33	Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police		28	56	100	8,348	765	549	9,297	2,184
		Total	144	181	511	27,422	2,380	3,921	30,636	11,944
		GRAND TOTAL	165	555	1,438	82,605	3,356	4,783	88,087	35,579

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement B, Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1898—concluded.

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.					
					Under investigation.					
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Under foot-note (A).
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*								
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	389	579	2	13	46	23	1	14
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	77	56	...	6	24	11	...	5
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	314	215	1	24	69	10	1	16
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	46	21	3	6	15	7	1	5
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	8	8	...	...	...	2	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	7	48	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total	851	930	6	49	154	54	3	42

		Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.								
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...
		Total	3	1	1	1	...	6	...	...
		Class III.—Serious offences against Property.								
13	384 to 389	Extortion	217	27	3	16	25	21	...	51
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.								
14	345	Wrongful confinement	147	32	...	1	4	3	...	239
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2,844	800	1	128	237	145	7	5,737
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	3	10	...	..	1	...	...	16
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	4,966	1,397	12	236	443	204	7	10,717
		Total	7,960	2,239	13	365	685	353	14	16,709
		Class V.—Minor offences against Property.								
18	417 to 420	Cheating	624	111	5	46	65	44	3	78
19	403 and 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	227	87	2	5	21	14	1	25
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	39	35	...	...	6	...	...	8
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	961	500	6	25	66	40	8	946
		Total	1,851	733	13	76	158	98	12	1,057
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.								
22	298	Offences against religion	10	7	...	...	1	...	...	20
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	66	30	2	1	2	...	...	46
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1,524	387	8	118	240	77	...	1,297
25	500 to 502	Defamation	133	34	2	8	19	1	...	158
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	470	183	1	22	32	1	...	891
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	94	179	6	3	10	...	...	37
28	291*a*	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	1,183	1,803	66	80	156	1	...	764
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	39	43	1	2	8	...	...	4
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property	112	54	1	3	10	4	...	37
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	602	237	...	20	36	12	...	403
33	Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police ...	... ...	1,896	3,071	68	164	179	115	3	1,630
		Total	6,129	6,028	156	421	694	211	3	5,287
		GRAND TOTAL	17,011	9,958	192	928	1,716	743	32	23,146

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—continued.

Statement B, Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued)	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	116	1,153	855	54	2,069	28	925	1,031	51	79	17
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	9	177	52	8	230	13	113	71	31	27	6
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	48	500	277	34	791	44	410	277	35	51	18
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	9	130	13	8	144	19	60	34	23	24	8
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	13	16	2	27	6	9	12	41	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	27	7	...	44	3	23	18	52	...	2
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	95	65	...	150	...	54	96	60	...	...
		Total	182	2,096	1,285	106	3,456	113	1,595	1,539	45	181	51

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	2	2	...	4	...	3	1	25	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	2	2	...	4	...	3	1	25	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	36	852	1	94	795	104	494	50	5	35	124
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	3	283	...	...	286	23	192	18	6	4	66
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	379	25,736	109	2,200	24,026	4,921	5,494	1,524	5	514	14,035
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	15	64	1	...	80	24	4	15	23	2	35
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,126	45,086	205	3,777	42,641	7,723	10,153	2,785	6	1,009	24,511
		TOTAL	1,523	71,169	315	5,977	67,033	12,691	15,843	4,342	6	1,529	38,647
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
18	417 to 424	Cheating	75	1,598	22	72	1,623	223	1,021	155	9	106	137
19	403 and 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	28	633	12	39	634	72	372	124	19	27	29
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	9	36	16	...	61	1	28	18	34	...	14
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	180	6,210	132	464	6,056	929	1,967	900	14	170	2,433
		TOTAL	292	8,477	182	575	8,374	1,225	3,388	1,197	13	303	2,613
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
22	298	Offences against religion	9	102	...	7	104	9	37	12	11	...	46
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	2	87	...	11	384	23	284	40	45	3	34
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	280	6,900	41	534	6,389	694	2,867	537	7	353	2,226
25	500 to 502	Defamation	11	550	1	8	699	96	293	48	8	25	245
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	52	3,152	12	133	2,935	373	819	294	9	51	1,602
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	29	789	107	7	913	41	330	489	54	15	43
28	291 A.	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	328	11,666	6,099	425	17,668	1,003	6,234	7,047	39	541	3,350
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	13	260	106	18	361	50	69	154	42	73	58
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	6	737	16	2	757	110	404	107	14	45	132
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	16	1,313	4	64	1,271	202	535	287	17	29	358
33	Special laws	Offence under which are not cognizable by the police	219	14,473	1,136	1,778	14,050	909	4,274	5,547	35	485	3,570
		TOTAL	965	40,030	7,522	2,987	45,532	3,510	16,146	14,502	30	1,621	11,664
		GRAND TOTAL	2,998	122,626	9,307	9,739	125,194	17,643	37,469	21,631	16	3,669	53,099

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1898—concluded.

Statement C.—Property stolen and recovered.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Offence.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(A). Cognizable.					Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ...	*a.* In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking	6,845	2,921	42	5,64,951	1,39,956	24
	b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	1,429	2,435	170	57,856	1,18,010	203
	c. Other thefts	9,317	5,885	63	3,55,317	1,85,333	52
2. Robbery ...	*a.* Dakaiti	98	48	48	61,699	17,790	28
	b. Other robbery	322	164	50	31,371	13,433	42

3. *Criminal breach of trust*	279	139	49	43,343	20,344	46
4. Murder by dakaits	1	...	...	310	...	...
5. Murder by robbers	4	1	25	1,018	22	2
6. Kidnapping or abduction	4	4	100	111	90	81
7. Purchasing of soldiers' regimental necessaries	1	1	100	7	7	100
(*B*). *Non-cognizable.*						
8. Extortion	217	5	2	7,753	407	5
9. Criminal misappropriation	267	37	13	9,552	2,022	21
10. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent	24	4	16	1,903	208	10
TOTAL	18,808	11,644	61	11,35,191	4,97,622	43

No. 14.—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1898, with the Cost of Tribunals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total Number of Cases decided.					
											Original.		*Appeals.*			
Name of Province and Class of Courts.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.
Punjab. Civil	110,667	20,860,913	14	32	127	6	14	42	140	310	261,874	54,566	18,017	2,011	Rs. 30,11,224	Rs. 32,13,255
Punjab. Criminal			13	31	127	6	13	36	152	366	96,912	71,840	14,257	592		
Punjab. Revenue			6	31	127	1	7	60	138	566	25,715	4,957	3,406	1,524		
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384,501	131,363	35,690	4,127	30,11,224	32,13,255

18 — Remarks.

	Grades of Judicial Officers.	Europeans	Natives.
Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.	High Court Judges	5	1
	District Judges	15	17
	Additional Judges	...	...
	Subordinate Judges	...	10
Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges ...	9	7
	Munsifs	...	85

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	18	10	10	25	13	12	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, I. P. C.	5	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII, I. P. C.	1,908	968	912	7,209	3,501	3,104	13	591	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX, I. P. C.	357	162	144	201	103	67	1	30	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, I. P. C. ...	1,205	1,104	1,122	2,382	1,111	1,184	...	87	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, I. P. C. ...	1,595	1,210	1,209	1,677	795	764	5	113	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII, I. P. C. ...	157	124	117	171	87	83	...	1	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, I. P. C. ...	50	38	38	52	19	32	...	1	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, I. P. C.	754	590	586	1,498	545	930	...	23	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV, I. P. C.	283	128	128	355	273	66	1	15	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Offences affecting life	1,410	1,142	1,049	2,286	1,079	880	16	311	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	96	53	53	48	29	16	...	3	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Hurt	33,626	22,131	18,336	47,796	41,704	5,131	14	947	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,319	1,095	985	2,625	2,357	207	1	60	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Criminal force and assault	18,218	12,578	9,888	24,317	21,519	2,325	12	461	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	1,141	427	379	984	641	232	6	105	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Rape	199	88	83	121	69	40	...	12	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Unnatural offence	85	63	55	64	30	33	...	1	

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1898—concluded.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property Chapter XVII.	Theft	18,207	1,0637	7,619	12,494	6,016	6,131	21	326	
	Extortion	1,059	358	317	858	757	60	...	41	
	Robbery and dacoity	1,798	598	384	1,259	638	531	5	85	
	Criminal misappropriation of property	933	483	484	861	555	261	...	45	
	Criminal breach of trust	3,445	1,385	1,308	1,772	1,304	367	2	99	
	Receiving of stolen property	3,671	2,792	2,420	3,777	1,304	2,366	19	88	
	Cheating	2,625	1,063	1,025	1,706	1,393	221	2	90	
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	41	22	18	32	26	4	...	2	
	Mischief	6,131	3,658	3,175	8,236	6,456	1,547	2	231	
	Criminal trespass	20,585	15,627	7,597	17,877	13,246	4,003	20	608	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.		420	151	146	281	177	58	...	46	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX		62	36	29	50	35	15	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		7,106	4,190	3,802	7,209	6,142	722	11	334	
Defamation, Chapter XXI		680	317	304	584	535	36	...	13	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII		2,990	1,863	1,688	3,368	2,969	354	...	45	
Offences under special and local laws		41,042	34,139	32,813	66,838	26,017	39,580	17	1,224	
Total		1,74,221	1,19,222	98,204	2,19,014	1,41,445	71,363	168	6,038	

No. 16.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C. and Section 485 ...	7	7	7	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	5,661	23,537	12,538	10,418	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	6,396	6,637	1,461	5,077	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	103	490	401	27	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	200	819	659	147	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with	1,228	1,344	21	1,322	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332 ...	...	...	...	...	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,253	1,254	991	241	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	509	675	267	393	
Total ...	15,357	34,763	16,345	17,625	

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Persons whose cases were disposed of.									
				Convicted.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14...	5,234	2	2,343	2,344	469	...	76	2,159	5	5,648	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ..	20,250	16	14,474	5,145	...	69	546	9,070	11	31,269	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly...	172,945	109	114,315	46,975	5,411	1,360	4,775	74,953	10	215,018	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates...	11,279	7	6,653	3,258	1,263	6	92	5,888	7	10,022	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	222	...	32	188	2	...	...	141	5	28	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	9,117	33	3,077	5,110	319	173	405	3,777	23	15,913	
Courts of Sessions	1,797	8	486	987	...	192	124	818	40	9,823	
Chief Court of the Province	163	...	29	103	...	...	31	106	35	...	
Total	221,007	175	141,409	64,110	7,464	1,800	6,049	96,912	85	287,721	

No. 18.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1898.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to — Death.	Persons sentenced to — Transportation.	Persons sentenced to — Penal servitude.	Persons sentenced to — Imprisonment. — Rigorous.	Persons sentenced to — Imprisonment. — Simple.	Persons sentenced to — Forfeiture of property.	Persons sentenced to — Fine.	Persons sentenced to — Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment. — Fine. — Rs. 10 and under.	Fine. — Rs. 50 and under.	Fine. — Rs. 100 and under.	Fine. — Rs. 500 and under.	Fine. — Rs. 1,000 and under.	Fine. — Above Rs. 1,000.	Fine. — Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Fine. — Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Fine. — Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonment. — 15 days and under.	Imprisonment. — 6 months and under.	Imprisonment. — 2 years and under.	Imprisonment. — 7 years and under.	Imprisonment. — Above 7 years.	Whipped. — 10 stripes and under.	Whipped. — 20 stripes and under.	Whipped. — 30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under Section 14.	...	...	...	209	36	...	2,722	...	...	...	2,393	327	2	...	...	...	17,885	16,709	95	171	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	..	1,468	41	...	3,377	126	1,092	191	2,663	661	41	12	...	...	33,763	25,725	2,601	185	1,009	505	1	...	...	...	..	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	12,884	615	...	33,033	1,682	11,829	1,787	26,777	5,725	394	130	7	...	2,83,905	2,11,258	16,297	2,303	8,509	4,447	27	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates.	...	...	..	256	25	...	4,297	61	...	...	4,154	136	7	...	...	...	9,451	8,584	284	69	212	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	102	1	...	21	84	...	...	8	11	1	1	...	...	660	327	...	18	30	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	1,972	37	...	1,556	352	2,574	42	486	586	258	187	18	21	1,61,315	2,09,318	21,992	62	496	633	860	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions	...	243	...	589	8	5	187	11	135	95	12	124	31	17	1	2	13,654	6,789	1,509	3	56	143	393	98	..	...	...	...
Chief Court	78	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	78	264	...	17,484	763	5	45,193	2,316	15,630	2,115	36,493	7,570	734	347	26	23	5,20,633	3,78,710	42,778	2,811	10,386	5,782	1,282	101	...	...	...	...

No. 18 A.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS DURING THE YEAR 1898.

PART I.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.		
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	TOTAL.
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864).													
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I.P.C.	37	...	162	11	220	8	158	12	66	2	148	10	834
″ ″ 380, ″	6	...	41	9	53	1	32	3	21	...	31	1	198
″ ″ 381, ″	...	...	15	...	23	1	26	...	1	...	14	...	80
″ ″ 382, ″	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10
2. Extortion, as defined in ″ 388, ″	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
″ ″ 389, ″	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ″ 411, ″	2	...	16	1	35	...	38	1	53	1	46	2	195
″ 412, ″	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	12
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	2	...	8	1	11	...	5	...	2	1	1	1	32
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	6	...	10	...	21	...	15	1	11	...	12	1	77
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 545, I. P. C.	...	...	8	...	20	...	6	...	2	...	13	...	49
7. House breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.	4	...	13	1	39	...	45	1	10	...	36	2	151
8. Offence under Section 52 of the Prisons Act, 1894.	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10
9. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871.	1	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	7	...	20
10. Offence under Section 354, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
11. Offence under Section 429, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12. Offence under Section 147, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	7	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
13. Offence under Section 325, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14. Offence under Section 193, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
15. Offence under Section 377, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
16. Offence under Section 394, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
17. Offence under Section 363, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
18. Offence under Section 376, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3
19. Offence under Section 497, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
20. Offence under Section 509, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
21. Offence under Section 403, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	58	...	288	26	445	15	337	18	172	4	327	17	1,707

No. 18 A—continued.

PART II.—*Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	TOTAL.
In addition to other punishments.							
(Sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—SECTION 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in ... ... Section 378, I. P. C.	3	4	27	41	27	117	219
" 380, "	7	3	2	6	2	21	41
" 381, "	...	1	3	1	...	4	9
" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411, "	2	1	4	6	3	35	51
" 412, "	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	2	...	6	2	...	4	14
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	4	5	2	7	18
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...	...	9	22	9	28	68
8. Offences under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	1	1	26	8	9	9	54
9. Offence under Section 52 of the Prisons Act, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
B.—SECTION 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 194, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 195, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, I. P. C.	...	...	1	1	...	2	4
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391, I. P. C.	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
11. Forgery, as defined in ... Section 463, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
" 466, "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" 467, "	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
" 468, "	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
" 469, "	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	...	3	2	...	5
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Offences under Section 385, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
17. " " " 302, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
TOTAL	15	10	85	98	59	286	553

No. 18 A—concluded.

PART III.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	STRIPES.												
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.		
OFFENCE.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	TOTAL.
Offences under Section 377, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	6
" " " 249, " ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " Act IX of 1890	3	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
" " Section 335, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
" " " 323, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 408, " ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 379, " ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " " 406, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " 392, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 403, " ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 380, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 411, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 454, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" " " 457, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 147, " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 304a " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 324, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" " " 369, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 211, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 332, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 326, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	4	...	10	...	13	3	8	...	...	1	6	...	45

PART IV.—*Showing the relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments, in cases in which Whipping might have been awarded.*

1	2	3
Punishments.	Number.	REMARKS.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	2,305	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	14,564	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	16,869	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	13	

No. 19.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number of Persons.												
Tribunals.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	11,047	6	2,501	3,939	8	1,449	2,670	11	90	...	373	11	
To Courts of Sessions	8,545	31	3,230	2,157	...	1,310	1,508	...	49	...	260	10	
To Chief Court { by persons convicted ...	1,236	...	277	388	...	271	115	...	1	...	184	54	
To Chief Court { by Government from judgments of acquittal.	18	...	...	6	...	3	8	...	...	...	1	65	
Total ...	20,844	37	6,008	6,490	8	3,033	4,301	11	140	...	818	15	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,076	...	2,083	...	...	...	...	...	784	33	176	12	
By Courts of Sessions	1,591	...	1,245	...	...	...	...	...	184	119	43	16	
By Chief Court	5,279	80	3,211	279	48	609	476	25	70	...	481	30	
Total ...	9,946	80	6,539	279	48	609	476	25	1,038	152	700	13	
Grand Total	30,792	117	12,547	6,769	56	3,642	4,777	36	1,178	152	1,518	...	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits Instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other Suits.										
Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties, or damages, or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	17,060	.	...	...	...	...	...	1,023	69	329	637	...	75	...	47	2,180	19,240	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	169,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,926	458	2,318	5,091	36	1,531	3	614	18,977	188,284	
Small Cause Courts	19,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,932	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	5,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,642	847	1,756	3,295	17	700	19	725	12,002	17,257	
Chief Courts of Districts	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	877	272	270	593	25	441	4	202	2,684	4,074	
Total	212,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,468	1,646	4,673	9,617	78	2,747	26	1,588	35,843	248,787	
II.—Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	9	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	9	
III.—Revenue Courts.																		
Other Subordinate Courts	...	16,343	488	...	5,947	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	3	89	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	16,346	577	...	6,015	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	212,944	16,346	577	...	6,015	1,410	...	15,468	1,646	4,673	9,617	78	2,761	26	1,588	35,857	248,801	

No. 21.—STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND VALUE OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE CIVIL AND REVENUE COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.										
VALUE OF SUITS.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals	3,473	9,772	3,819	1,929	203	...	...	...	44	12,42,022	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	36,544	90,218	35,737	25,151	459	...	...	...	175	1,09,35,243	
Small Cause Courts	4,753	8,961	3,438	2,780	...	...	...	...	...	10,11,835	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	768	2,962	2,604	6,680	3,035	456	1	...	751	48,44,565	
Chief Courts of Districts	35	173	118	821	976	1,370	145	69	367	64,60,908	
Total	45,573	1,12,086	45,716	37,361	4,673	1,826	146	69	1,337	2,44,94,573	
II.—Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
III.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	7,574	10,017	3,533	2,285	292	48	...	1	438	12,73,383	
Collectors' Courts	73	42	26	13	1	...	...	...	5	7,543	
Total	7,647	10,059	3,559	2,298	293	48	...	1	443	1,280,926	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	
GRAND TOTAL	53,220	122,145	49275	39,659	4,776	1,874	146	70	1,793	2,57,75,499	

No. 22.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1898.

Part I.—*Civil Suits.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Number of suits disposed of												Average duration of suits.	
				Without contest.				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*					
Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte.*	Dismissed *ex-parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	21,401	4	3,916	3,169	4,823	3,255	261	223	42	3,162	846	1,400	96	40	25
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	215,947	...	43,161	32,712	34,158	33,382	3,863	860	237	39,659	10,124	17,791	2,218	30	22
Small Cause Courts	22,081	...	2,861	2,799	5,206	4,292	264	82	19	3,861	1,133	1,564	211	23	17
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	22,444	1	3,742	2,194	1,781	1,573	505	185	30	5,933	2,816	3,714	987	71	45
Chief Courts of Districts	5,358	1	647	539	534	381	109	79	10	1,424	730	904	374	79	50
Total	287,231	6	54,327	41,713	46,502	42,883	5,002	1,429	338	54,009	15,649	25,373	3,886	42	25
II.—Divisional Courts	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	2	84	1
Total	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	2	84	1
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	29,732	16	6,092	3,260	3,165	2,795	596	162	42	6,868	2,568	4,198	282	55	54
District Courts	222	...	15	10	4	7	16	...	...	96	33	41	13	68	62
Total	29,954	16	6,107	3,270	3,169	2,802	612	162	42	6,964	2,601	4,239	295	55	62
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.															
Chief Court	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	2	165	...
Total	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	2	165	...
Grand Total	317,208	22	60,435	44,983	49,671	46,685	5,614	1,591	380	60,986	18,252	29,619	4,185	43	21

No. 22 A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1898.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of. — Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest. — Compromised.	Without contest. — Decreed on confession.	Without contest. — Decreed *ex parte.*	Without contest. — Dismissed *ex parte.*	On reference to arbitration. — For plaintiff.	On reference to arbitration. — For defendant.	With contest. — Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	With contest. — Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	2,416	...	510	132	130	135	23	2	...	943	378	163	4	20	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	37,318	...	10,319	1,522	1,333	1,351	602	10	2	12,701	5,821	3,657	143	36	
Small Cause Courts	1,459	...	535	129	64	88	30	1	1	346	191	74	1	10	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	5,915	...	1,565	152	171	247	51	...	...	2,281	955	493	26	19	
Chief Courts of Districts	10,554	...	1,675	106	125	661	83	...	...	6,058	967	879	58	29	
Total	57,662	...	14,604	2,041	1,823	2,482	789	13	3	22,329	8,312	5,266	232	20	
II.—Divisional Courts	2,198	...	1,178	...	...	28	337	...	...	198	415	42	11	18	
Total	2,198	...	1,178	...	...	28	337	...	...	198	415	42	11	18	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.															
Chief Court	16	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Total	16	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
III.—Revenue Courts.															
Other Subordinate Courts	4,316	...	1,479	157	132	158	82	19	40	1,579	444	226	4	...	
District Courts	919	...	824	...	...	5	10	...	7	21	...	52	...	...	
Total	5,235	...	2,303	157	132	163	92	19	47	1,600	444	278	4	23	
Grand Total	65,111	...	18,085	2,098	1,955	2,686	1,019	32	50	26,127	9,171	5,586	247	61	

No. 23.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1898.

Part I.—*Appeals from Decrees.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex-parte.*				Contested.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
Courts in the Interior.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,000	3	197	52	30	...	14	20	164	19	177	237	87	11	25	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	10,883	41	1,866	296	56	6	25	6	3,385	796	1,717	631	2,058	719	123	185
Total	11,883	44	2,c63	348	86	6	39	26	3,549	815	1,894	868	2,148	730	148	185
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	3,188	...	512	197	98	7	9	5	1,261	212	428	218	241	26	39	29
Divisional and Commissioners' Courts	552	1	78	8	53	4	...	2	165	23	76	22	120	12	41	4
Other Officers with Appellate powers of Deputy Commissioners' Courts at Presidency	29	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	2	...	63	...
Total	3,769	1	609	205	151	11	9	7	1,429	236	508	240	363	38	33	33
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																
Chief Courts of Province. { Appeals from Original decrees	227	3	13	6	...	...	...	...	32	9	8	5	151	129	551	...
Chief Courts of Province. { Do. Appellate decrees ...	2,835	...	399	70	...	...	...	...	350	70	189	59	1,698	1,403	502	6
Total	3,062	3	412	76	...	...	...	...	382	79	197	64	1,849	1,532	1,053	6
Grand Total	18,712	48	3,084	629	237	17	48	33	5,360	1,130	2,599	1,172	4,360	2,290	1,234	214

No. 23A.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1898.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous Appeals.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
Courts in the Interior.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	8,690	13	1,592	413	108	26	101	45	2,768	709	1,517	687	711	53	33	114
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	1,067	1	254	59	22	1	7	3	198	24	192	150	156	29	63	2
Total ...	9,757	14	1,846	472	130	27	108	48	2,966	733	1,709	837	867	82	96	116
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																
Chief Court of Province: Appeals from Original decrees	167	4	49	5	...	...	...	...	21	5	11	7	65	38	123	...
Chief Court of Province: Appeals from Appellate decrees	176	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	12	14	91	58	145	...
Total ...	343	6	81	5	...	...	...	...	42	9	23	21	156	96	268	...
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	1,110	...	88	72	42	2	22	5	433	23	249	62	112	19	33	16
Commissioner's Divisional Courts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...
Other Officers with Appellate powers of Deputy Commissioners' Courts at Presidency.	595	...	436	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	36	38	70	7	67	...
Total ...	1,706	...	524	72	42	2	22	5	442	29	286	100	182	26	45	16
Grand Total ...	11,806	20	2,451	569	172	29	130	53	3,450	761	2,018	958	1,105	204	93	132

No. 24.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Applications disposed of.							Number of Applications											
											On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given				
Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
Courts in the Interior.								Rs.												
I.—Civil Courts.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	11,937	65	3,079	2,054	5,265	1,474	190	1,51,389	13	147	423	2,557	318	1	131	20	452	3	2	28
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	182,958	555	35,649	31,073	92,816	22,865	3,423	24,22,043	246	2,382	6,134	42,867	5,602	62	2,018	93	4,484	47	31	7
Small Cause Courts	19,818	887	4,018	421	9,531	1,351	21	2,19,015	43	1,314	339	883	...	...	53	51	195	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	17,551	53	5,443	2,300	6,925	2,830	686	5,07,771	38	151	600	2,454	590	13	169	91	4,991	65	14	2
Chief Courts of Districts	6,068	53	1,549	1,024	2,319	1,123	404	9,74,347	22	92	250	667	224	8	202	39	575	9	17	7
Total ...	238,332	1,613	49,738	40,472	116,856	29,653	4,724	42,74,565	362	4,086	7,746	49,428	6,734	84	2,573	294	10,697	124	64	44
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																				
II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	12,346	18	4,677	1,697	4,511	1,443	164	1,13,933	2,300	37	571	2,233	92	12	187	39	1,482	57	7	210
District Courts	30	...	20	1	8	1	...	378	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	8
Total ...	12,376	18	4,697	1,698	4,519	1,444	164	1,14,311	2,301	37	573	2,234	92	12	187	48	1,490	57	7	218
Grand Total ...	240,708	1,631	54,435	42,170	120,375	31,097	4,998	43,98,876	2,663	4,123	8,319	42,662	6,826	96	2,760	342	12,187	181	71	252

No. 25.—Statement showing the Number and Result of applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of Insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	385	121	48	28	92	2	1	91	53	51	5,48,635	3,00,183	1,41,474	1,27,824
Chief Courts of Distrcts	196	41	21	5	64	...	..	65	12	15	10,511	4,069	2,229	16,327
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	581	162	69	33	156	2	1	156	65	66	5,59,146	3,04,252	1,43,703	1,44,151

o. 26.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in Jury Trials.				Number of accused persons in Trials with Assessors.				Remarks.
			As to whom the Judge				As to whom the Judge			
		Tried.	Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Tried.	Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. } Jurors	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	European trials.
Courts of Session ... ... } Jurors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Sessions trials.
Courts of Session ... ... } Assessors ...	3	...	...	...	...	1,353	1,031	159	163	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction } Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,589	...	1,589	857	...	857	2,446	...	2,446	953	...	953	1,493	...	1,493	1,483	...	1,483	1,483	...	1,483
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Montgomery ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	1,887	2	1,889	1,580	9	1,589	3,467	11	3,478	1,586	11	1,597	1,881	...	1,881	1,832	1	1,833	1,857	1	1,858
			Under-trial ...	25	...	25	497	6	503	522	6	528	500	6	506	22	...	22	25	...	25			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Mooltan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	970	...	970	752	...	752	1,722	...	1,722	749	...	749	973	...	973	988	...	988	988	...	988
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Mung Rasúl ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	337	...	337	337	...	337	...	...	...	337	...	337	20	...	20	20	...	20
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	4,446	2	4,448	3,526	9	3,535	7,972	11	7,983	3,288	11	3,299	4,684	...	4,684	4,323	1	4,324	4,348	1	4,349
			Under-trial ...	26	...	26	497	6	503	523	6	529	501	6	507	22	...	22	25	...	25			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	6.9	4	623	1,667	42	1,709	2,286	46	2,332	1,598	36	1,634	688	10	698	663	11	674	743	13	756
			Under-trial ...	69	2	71	958	34	992	1,027	36	1,063	983	34	1,017	44	2	46	79	2	81			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	5	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	1			
	Attock ...	Lock up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
			Under-trial ...	19	1	20	294	6	300	313	7	320	288	4	292	25	3	28	12	...	12			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Murree ...	Do ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	41	2	43	41	2	43	41	2	43	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	Umballa ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	673	9	682	942	15	957	1,615	24	1,639	1,006	19	1,025	609	5	614	677	4	681			
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	359	13	372	374	13	387	357	11	368	17	2	19	21	1	22	699	5	704
			Civil ...	1	...	1	17	...	17	18	...	18	15	...	15	3	...	3	1	...	1			
7	Mooltan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	584	5	589	1,996	36	2,032	2,580	41	2,621	2,085	36	2,121	495	5	500	615	5	620			
			Under-trial ...	37	3	40	1,044	28	1,072	1,081	31	1,112	1,011	30	1,04[illegible]	70	1	71	69	1	70	687	6	6[illegible]3
			Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22	17	...	17	5	...	5	3	...	3			
	Muzaffargarh ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	9	2	11	737	8	745	746	10	756	740	10	750	6	...	6	7	...	7			
			Under trial ...	44	...	44	788	9	797	832	9	841	807	9	816	25	...	25	32	...	32	40	...	4[illegible]
			Civil ...	1	...	1	20	1	21	21	1	22	21	1	22	...	...	...	1	...	1			
8	Lahore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	584	...	584	1,626	...	1,626	2,210	...	2,210	1,710	...	1,710	500	...	500	485	...	485			
			Under-trial ...	34	...	34	168	...	16	202	...	202	189	...	189	13	...	13	29	...	29	5[illegible]7	...	5[illegible]7
			Civil ...	3	...	3	22	...	22	25	...	25	21	...	21	4	...	4	3	...	3			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	55	...	55	55	...	55	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	88	2	90	1,480	62	1,542	1,568	64	1,632	1,532	59	1,591	36	5	41	54	3	57	54	3	57
			Civil ...	2	...	2	16	...	16	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kasúr	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under trial ...	32	1	33	696	25	721	728	26	754	714	23	737	14	3	17	25	1	26	25	1	26
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

9	Delhi	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	446	10	456	1,071	27	1,098	1,517	37	1,554	1,054	27	1,091	453	10	463	432	6	438			
			Under trial ...	19	...	19	550	19	569	569	19	588	530	18	548	39	1	40	20	1	21	454	7	461
			Civil ...	3	...	3	19	1	20	22	1	23	20	1	21	2	...	2	2	...	2			
	Gurgáon ...	Lock-up ...	Convivted ...	5	...	5	410	9	419	415	9	424	408	9	417	7	...	7	7	...	7			
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	406	8	414	414	9	423	399	9	408	15	...	15	20	1	21	27	1	28
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Peshávar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	324	5	329	1,264	30	1,294	1,598	35	1,623	1,258	26	1,284	330	9	339	334	6	340			
			Under-trial ...	41	7	48	1,673	49	1,722	1,714	56	1,770	1,607	52	1,659	107	4	111	103	4	107	440	10	450
			Civil ...	3	...	3	30	1	31	33	1	34	27	1	28	6	...	6	3	...	3			
	Mardán	Lock up ...	Convicted ...	3	...	3	177	9	186	180	9	189	179	9	188	1	...	1	5	...	5			
			Under-trial ...	56	...	56	654	55	709	710	55	765	648	51	699	62	4	66	48	5	53	53	5	58
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...			
		TOTAL ...	Convicted ...	3,247	35	3,282	9,947	176	10,123	13,194	211	13,405	10,105	172	10,277	3,089	39	3,128	3,225	32	3,257			
			Under-trial ...	462	17	479	9,111	310	9,421	9,573	327	9,900	9,106	302	9,408	467	25	492	513	19	532	3,752	5	3,803
			Civil ...	15	...	15	154	4	158	162	4	173	147	4	151	22	...	22	14	...	14			
11	Siálkot	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	312	2	314	1,011	27	1,038	1,323	29	1,352	972	24	996	351	5	356	344	5	349			
			Under-trial ...	46	1	47	565	38	603	611	39	650	573	37	610	38	2	40	29	3	32	376	8	384
			Civil ...	3	...	3	28	...	28	3	...	31	26	...	26	5	...	5	3	...	3			
12	Dera Ismail Khan	Do. ...	Convicted ...	375	12	387	766	28	794	1,141	40	1,181	827	28	855	314	12	326	316	12	328			
			Under-trial ...	31	3	34	362	20	382	393	23	416	377	22	399	16	1	17	17	1	18	334	13	347
			Civil ...	3	...	3	13	1	14	16	1	17	12	1	13	4	...	4	1	...	1			
	Bhakkar ...	Lock- up ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	174	2	176	175	2	177	173	2	175	2	...	2	3	...	3			
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	475	14	489	492	14	506	458	13	471	34	1	35	20	1	21	23	1	24
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Ferozepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	312	2	314	1,392	23	1,415	1,704	25	1,729	1,348	24	1,372	356	1	357	341	3	344			
			Under-trial ...	49	1	50	616	23	639	665	24	689	623	21	644	42	3	45	40	2	42	384	5	389
			Civil ...	2	...	2	18	1	19	20	1	21	17	...	17	3	1	4	3	...	3			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Ferozepore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	346	...	346	358	...	358	334	...	334	24	...	24	20	...	20	20	...	20
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Fázilka ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	605	...	605	614	...	614	602	...	602	12	...	12	14	...	14	14	...	14
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Dera Ghází Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	349	8	357	1,254	51	1,305	1,603	59	1,662	1,240	48	1,288	363	11	374	323	9	332			
			Under-trial ...	32	1	3	1,067	56	1,123	1,099	57	1,156	1,039	52	1,091	60	5	65	54	3	57	378	12	390
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Rájanpur ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	26	...	26	458	12	470	484	12	496	457	12	469	27	...	27	32	1	33			
			Under-trial ...	26	1	27	307	14	321	333	15	348	316	15	331	17	...	17	30	1	31	63	2	65
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1			
15	Gujránwala ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	275	7	282	1,171	25	1,196	1,446	32	1,478	1,144	30	1,174	302	2	304	283	6	289			
			Under-trial ...	62	2	64	790	26	816	852	28	880	805	26	831	47	2	49	50	1	51	336	7	343
			Civil ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23	19	...	19	4	...	4	3	...	3			
16	Lahore ...	Female Jail ...	Convicted ...	...	121	121	...	103	103	...	224	224	...	70	70	...	154	154	...	136	136			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	7	7	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	137	137
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	222	2	224	685	15	700	907	17	924	671	11	682	236	6	242	221	4	225			
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	468	21	489	486	21	507	452	20	472	34	1	35	20	1	21	243	5	248
			Civil ...	2	...	2	8	...	8	10	...	10	8	...	8	2	...	2	2	...	2			

18	Jullundur	Do. ...	Convicted ...	268	5	273	604	18	62·	872	23	895	641	20	661	231	5	23·	235	4	239	240	4	244
			Under trial ...	4	...	4	92	12	104	96	12	108	92	12	104	4	...	4	5	...	5			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
			Under trial ...	4	...	4	277	...	277	281	...	281	265	...	265	16	...	16	9	...	9			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19	Jhang	District Jail ...	Convicted ..	269	5	274	776	11	787	1,045	16	1,061	845	13	858	200	3	203	237	4	241	266	5	271
			Under-trial ...	26	3	29	444	11	455	470	14	484	464	14	478	6	...	6	26	1	27			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	15	...	15	17	...	17	16	...	16	1	...	1	3	...	3			
		TOTAL ...	Convicted ...	2,409	164	2,573	8,295	315	8,610	10,704	479	11,183	8,32.	282	8,604	2,382	197	2,579	2,335	184	2,519	2,686	199	2,885
			Under-trial ...	336	12	348	6,114	24·	6,657	6,750	255	7,005	6,40·	239	6,639	350	16	366	334	15	34·			
			Civil ...	12	...	12	120	2	122	132	2	134	113	1	114	19	1	20	17	...	17			
20	Jhelum	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	209	3	212	872	44	916	1,081	47	1,128	852	41	893	229	6	235	206	5	211	228	7	235
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	258	21	279	279	21	300	268	20	288	11	1	12	19	2	21			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19	18	...	18	1	...	1	3	...	3			
	Pind Dádan Khan	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	299	7	306	305	7	312	305	7	312	...	...	...	8	1	9			
			Civil ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21	Shahpur	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	272	1	273	607	15	622	879	16	895	693	12	705	186	4	190	188	3	186	216	4	220
			Under-trial ...	15	4	19	527	9	536	542	13	555	522	12	534	20	1	21	32	1	33			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	7	...	7	2	...	2	1	...	1			
22	Gurdáspur ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	202	1	203	472	22	494	674	23	697	548	20	568	126	3	12·	155	3	158	196	6	202
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	469	40	509	478	40	518	454	38	490	26	2	28	39	3	42			
			Civil ...	2	1	3	10	1	11	12	2	14	11	2	13	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under trial ...	...	...	...	16	2	18	16	2	18	16	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Amritsar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	205	4	209	741	30	771	946	34	980	789	30	819	157	4	161	155	5	160	171	6	177
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	106	10	116	109	10	119	103	10	113	6	...	6	10	1	11			
			Civil ...	2	1	3	39	...	39	41	1	42	34	1	35	7	...	7	6	...	6			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1898—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Eemales.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Amritsar	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	25	...	25	822	35	857	847	35	882	828	35	863	19	...	19	29	2	31	29	2	31
			Civil ...	...	...	...	61	...	61	61	...	61	61	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Taran Táran ...	Criminal Leper Ward.	Convicted ...	4	...	4	2	...	2	6	...	6	3	...	3	3	...	3	4	...	4			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	Hissar	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	187	2	189	834	19	853	1,021	21	1,042	82[illegible]	18	839	200	3	203	204	2	206			
			Under-trial ...	28	...	28	467	5	472	495	5	500	456	5	461	39	...	39	27	...	27	232	2	234
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	8	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1			
	Sirsa	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	389	9	398	392	9	401	381	9	390	11	...	11	7	...	7	7	...	7
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25	Rohtak	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	127	2	129	454	10	464	581	12	593	455	12	467	126	...	126	136	1	137			
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	336	5	341	347	5	352	330	5	335	17	...	17	18	...	18	154	1	155
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	7	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...			
26	Karnál	Do. ...	Convicted ...	22	3	25	792	16	808	814	19	833	728	18	746	86	1	87	91	2	93			
			Under-trial ...	104	1	105	580	17	597	684	18	702	651	17	668	33	1	34	39	1	40	130	3	133
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Dharmsála ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	80	5	85	251	17	268	331	22	353	277	20	297	54	2	56	69	4	73			
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	88	7	95	92	7	99	86	6	92	6	1	7	4	...	4	73	4	77
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kulu	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	2	...	2	32	2	34	34	2	36	32	1	33	2	1	3	3	...	3			
			Under-trial ...	2	1	3	19	2	21	21	3	24	20	3	23	1	...	1	2	...	2	5	...	5
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

28	Kohát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	54	2	56	423	19	442	477	21	498	401	19	420	76	2	78	53	2	55	79	5	8
			Under-trial ...	36	...	36	365	15	380	401	15	416	386	15	401	15	...	15	26	1	27			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	..	..			
	Teri	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Under trial ...	..	...	...	59	1	60	59	1	60	59	1	60	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Gujrát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	30	...	30	682	22	704	712	22	734	685	21	706	27	1	28	40	1	41	75	2	77
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	654	46	700	671	46	717	639	45	684	32	1	33	33	1	34			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...	1	2	...	2			
30	Bannu	Do. ...	Convicted ...	73	2	75	519	24	543	592	26	618	537	22	559	55	4	59	56	2	58	91	5	96
			Under-trial ...	19	...	19	513	22	535	532	22	554	507	20	527	25	2	27	33	2	35			
			Civil ...	...	1	1	19	3	22	19	4	23	16	3	19	3	1	4	2	1	3			
	Mianwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	3	...	3	656	26	682	659	26	685	648	25	673	11	1	12	13	...	13	29	1	30
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	300	20	320	306	20	326	254	20	274	52	...	52	15	1	16			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1			
31	Abbott-abad ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	66	2	68	507	5	512	573	7	580	506	7	513	67	...	67	60	1	61	80	2	82
			Under-trial ...	34	...	34	330	5	335	364	5	369	347	4	351	17	1	18	20	1	21			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
32	Hoshiárpur ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	27	3	30	260	14	274	287	17	304	259	13	272	28	4	32	31	1	32	46	2	48
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	165	21	186	179	21	200	168	20	188	11	1	12	12	1	13			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	10	1	11	14	1	15	13	1	14	1	...	1	3	...	3			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	1,563	30	1,593	8,106	286	8,392	9,669	316	9,985	8,236	28	8,516	1,433	36	1,469	1,459	32	1,49	1,854	51	1,905
			Under trial ...	357	6	363	6,762	299	7,06.	7,119	305	7,424	6,778	294	7,072	341	11	352	374	18	392			
			Civil ...	9	3	12	229	6	235	238	9	247	220	8	288	18	1	19	21	1	22			
33	Simla	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	16	...	16	63	1	64	79	1	80	63	1	64	16	...	16	8	...	8	10	...	10
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	67	...	67	68	...	68	62	...	62	6	...	6	2	...	2			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kasauli	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Under-trial ..	...	...	...	35	1	36	35	1	36	35	1	36	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	16	...	16	72	1	73	88	1	89	72	1	73	16	...	16	8	...	8	11	...	11
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	102	1	103	10	1	104	97	1	98	6	...	6	3	...	3			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	..	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Grand Total ...	Convicted ...	*11,681	231	11,912	29,946	787	30,733	41,627	1,018	42,645	30,023	746	30,769	11,604	272	11,876	11 350	249	11,599	12,651	302	12,953
			Under-trial ...	1,182	35	1,217	22,886	859	23,745	24,068	894	24,962	22,882	842	23,724	1,186	52	1,238	1 249	52	1,301			
			Civil ...	36	3	39	515	12	527	551	15	566	494	13	505	59	2	61	52	1	53			
		Grand Total of	all Classes ...	12,899	269	13,168	53,347	1,658	55,005	66,246	1,927	68,173	53,397	1,601	54,998	12,849	326	13,175	12,651	302	12,953	12,651	302	12,95

* Note—The difference between the figures shown in this statement and those given in the general summary appended to the Jail Report of 1897 is due to the fact that the returns of the Criminal Leper Ward at Tarn Táran have for the first time been included in this statement.

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal

DURING THE

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners. Lahore Central Jail ...	1,589	...	12	...	1,601	...
2	Montgomery do. ...	1,887	2	677	7	2,564	9
3	Mooltan do. ...	970	...	...	...	970	...
4	Mung Rasúl do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,446	2	689	7	5,135	9
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners. Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	619	4	1,109	25	1,728	29
6	Umballa do. ...	673	9	475	14	1,148	23
7	Mooltan do. ...	584	5	1,851	36	2,435	41
8	Lahore do. ...	584	...	1,392	...	1,976	...
9	Delhi do. ...	446	10	896	26	1,342	36
10	Pesháwar do. ...	324	5	1,168	28	1,492	33
	Total ...	3,230	33	6,891	129	10,121	162
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners. Siálkot District Jail ...	312	2	785	27	1,097	29
12	D. I. Khan do. ...	375	12	537	18	912	30
13	Ferozepore do. ...	312	2	1,292	23	1,604	25
14	D. G. Khan do. ...	349	8	1,173	51	1,522	59
15	Gujránwála do. ...	275	7	983	23	1,258	30
16	Lahore Female* Jail ...	...	121	...	18	...	139
17	Ludhiána District Jail ...	222	2	605	15	827	17
18	Jullundur do. ...	268	5	397	13	665	18
19	Jhang do. ...	269	5	754	11	1,023	16
	Total ...	2,382	164	6,526	199	8,908	363
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners. Jhelum District Jail ...	209	3	668	32	877	35
21	Shahpur do. ...	272	1	560	14	832	15
22	Gurdáspur do. ...	202	1	420	22	622	23
23	Amritsar do. ...	205	4	669	27	874	31
24	Hissar do. ...	187	2	768	17	955	19
25	Rohtak do. ...	127	2	397	10	524	12
26	Karnál do. ...	22	3	744	15	766	18
27	Dharmsála do. ...	86	5	237	17	317	22
28	Kohát do. ...	54	2	404	19	458	21
29	Gujrát do. ...	30	...	574	22	604	22
30	Bannu do. ...	73	2	478	24	551	26
31	Abbott-abad do. ...	66	2	498	5	564	7
32	Hoshiárpur do. ...	27	3	253	14	280	17
	Total ...	1,554	30	6,670	238	8,224	268
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners. Simla District Jail ...	16	...	60	1	76	1
	Grand Total ...	11,628	229	20,836	574	32,464	803

* Female convicts awarded long terms of imprisonment are transferred from

OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1898.

6. Received by Transfer. A. To undergo sentence. From Jails in the Province. M.	F.	From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province. M.	F.	From Jails outside the Province. M.	F.	B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails. From Jails in the Province. M.	F.	From Jails outside the Province. M.	F.	7. Grand Total. M.	F.	Total.	8. Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence. M.	F.	B. For transportation beyond seas, &c. M.	F.
685	...	...	...	3	...	157	...	...	...	2,446	...	2,446	522	...	...	...
856	2	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	3,467	11	3,478	591	3	14	...
751	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,722	...	1,722	397	...	...	...
337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	...	337	...	..	...	...
2,629	2	...	...	3	...	205	...	...	...	7,972	11	7,983	1,510	3	14	...
551	17	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2,286	46	2,332	227	2	17	4
453	1	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	1,615	24	1,639	222	3	13	...
142	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2,580	41	2,621	461	2	...	...
234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,210	...	2,210	418	...	11	...
171	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1,517	37	1,554	114	3	...	...
96	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,588	35	1,623	245	10	21	...
1,647	21	...	...	3	...	25	...	...	...	11,796	183	11,979	1,687	20	62	4
225	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,323	29	1,352	105	1	1	...
228	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,141	40	1,181	121	9	9	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,704	25	1,729	206	4	1	1
81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,603	59	1,662	333	1	15	...
184	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,446	32	1,478	128	5	6	...
...	71	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	224	224	...	22	...	...
80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	17	924	41	1	9	1
207	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	872	23	895	64	4	2	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045	16	1,061	107	1	1	...
1,127	88	...	...	...	...	6	14	...	...	10,041	465	10,506	1,105	48	44	2
204	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	47	1,128	76	12	7	...
47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	879	16	895	79	1	3	1
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	23	697	120	2	12	2
71	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	946	34	980	150	5	13	2
66	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,021	21	1,042	228	...	...	2
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	12	593	87	2	3	...
48	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	19	833	245	3	72	1
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	22	353	17	...	...	..
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	21	498	163	10	5	...
108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	22	734	291	14	2	..
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	26	618	201	10	2	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573	7	580	220	...	3	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	17	304	71	3	1	...
743	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8,968	287	9,255	1,948	62	123	8
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	1	80	20	...	...	...
6,149	130	...	...	7	...	236	14	...	...	38,856	947	39,803	6,270	133	243	14

the Jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal

DURING THE

1	2		9									
			Released during the year.									
			A.		B.		C.		D.			
									By order of Government.			
									A.		B.	
Serial No.	Jails.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	46	...	93	...	182	...	...	...	1	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	155	3	502	5	283	...	...	...	...	...
3		Mooltan do. ...	14	...	35	...	275	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	215	3	630	5	739	...	...	...	1	...
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	244	9	788	17	297	3	...	...	...	...
6		Umballa do. ...	63	1	443	10	242	1	...	...	...	...
7		Mooltan do. ...	207	5	1,144	29	256	...	...	...	...	.
8		Lahore do. ...	275	...	739	...	248	...	...	...	...	...
9		Delhi do. ...	95	...	620	21	204	2	1	...	...	...
10		Peshávar do. ...	82	2	724	12	163	2	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	966	17	4,458	89	1,410	8	1	...	...	...
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	138	2	545	20	176	...	1	...	...	...
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	35	...	488	15	159	4	...	...	...	...
13		Ferozepore do. ...	227	7	787	12	115	...	2	...	...	...
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	31	...	724	47	123	...	1	...	...	...
15		Gujránwála do. ...	289	5	591	20	123	...	...	...	...	...
16		Lahore Female* Jail ...	...	6	...	13	...	15	...	...	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail	68	1	440	8	110	...	...	...	...	...
18		Jullundur do. ...	118	4	334	9	118	3	...	...	...	...
19		Jhang do. ...	91	1	528	9	107	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	997	26	4,437	153	1,031	23	4	...	...	...
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	170	3	500	23	92	3	1	...	...	...
21		Sháhpur do. ...	136	3	372	6	98	1	1	...	...	...
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	55	2	263	13	93	...	...	...	...	...
23		Amritsar do. ...	111	2	446	17	62	3	...	...	...	...
24		Hissár do. ...	49	1	457	13	85	2	...	...	...	...
25		Rohtak do. ...	56	2	234	8	75	...	...	...	...	...
26		Karnál do. ...	67	1	322	12	22	...	...	...	...	...
27		Dharmsála do. ...	44	1	182	17	33	...	...	...	...	...
28		Kohát do. ...	24	1	190	8	14	...	...	...	...	...
29		Gujrát do. ...	83	3	221	4	84	...		...	...	...
20		Bannu do. ...	30	...	275	12	26	...	...	...	...	...
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	21	...	249	7	10	...	...	...	...	...
32		Hoshiárpur do. ...	22	2	160	8	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	868	21	3,871	148	699	9	2	...	...	...
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	5	...	36	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	3,051	67	13,432	396	3,881	40	7	...	1	...

* Females convicts awarded long terms of imprisonment are transferred from

OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1898—concluded.

10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at end of the present year.		Daily average.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
52	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	55	...	1,493	...	1,483	...	1,483
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	39	...	1,881	...	1,832	1	1,833
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	25	...	973	...	988	...	988
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	...	20	...	20
52	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	119	...	4,684	...	4,323	1	4,324
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	17	...	688	10	663	11	674
9	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	609	5	677	4	681
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	495	5	615	5	620
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	500	...	485	...	485
9	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	16	...	453	10	432	6	438
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	9	...	330	9	334	6	340
18	5	1	...	...	...	39	1	79	...	3,075	39	3,206	32	3,238
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	351	5	344	5	349
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	314	12	316	12	328
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	356	1	341	3	344
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	363	11	323	9	332
...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	302	2	283	6	289
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	154	...	136	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	236	6	221	4	225
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	231	3	235	4	239
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	200	3	237	4	241
...	11	1	...	...	...	20	...	49	5	2,353	197	2,300	183	2,483
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	229	6	206	5	211
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	186	4	183	3	186
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	126	3	155	3	158
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	157	4	155	5	160
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	200	3	204	2	206
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	136	1	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	86	1	91	2	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	54	2	69	4	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	76	2	53	2	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	27	1	40	1	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	55	4	56	2	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	67	...	60	1	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	4	31	1	32
...	...	3	...	1	...	15	2	21	3	1,417	34	1,439	32	1,471
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	8	...	8
70	16	6	...	5	...	77	3	268	8	11,545	270	11,276	248	11,524

all the Jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 29.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE, STATE OF
ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE

1	2		3					
			RELI					
			A.					
			Christians.					
			A.		B.		C.	
Serial No.	JAILS.		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	3	...	8	...	...	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		Mooltan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasul do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	8	...	...	...
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		Umballa do. ...	3	...	...	...	2	...
7		Mooltan do. ...	...	...	3	...	...	...
8		Lahore do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
9		Delhi do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Peshávar do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	...	4	...
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	5	1
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13		Ferozepore do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Gujránwála do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		Jullundur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		Jhang do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	5	1
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		Sháhpur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Amritsar do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Hissar do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		Rohtak do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Karnál do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27		Dharmsála do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28		Kohát do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Gujrát do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30		Bannu do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		Hosniárpur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	6	...	13	...	10	1

EDUCATION AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1898.

GION.								4							
								AGE.							
B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
Muhammadans.		Hindús and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	...	...
576	5	101	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	551	3	117	4	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
577	5	101	2	..	...	...	...	2	...	560	3	120	4	7	...
1,011	21	98	4	...	...	...	...	22	...	944	21	115	3	28	1
244	6	226	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	388	12	70	2	12	...
1,713	32	135	4	...	...	...	...	15	...	1,683	32	145	4	8	..
745	...	645	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1,192	...	158	...	30	...
393	10	503	16	...	...	...	...	7	3	644	17	204	6	41	...
1,113	28	55	...	..	...	.	...	20	...	1,015	25	107	2	26	1
5,219	97	1,662	32	..	...		..	81	3	5,866	107	799	17	145	2
601	24	179	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	659	26	116	1	9	...
496	17	41	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	465	18	62	...	7	...
692	14	600	9	...	...	...	...	4	1	1,094	19	171	3	23	...
1,116	49	57	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043	41	113	9	17	1
627	17	356	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	827	20	124	3	26	...
...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	...
242	4	363	11	...	...	...	...	3	...	511	11	80	4	11	...
242	9	155	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	10	99	3	14	...
669	11	85	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	623	10	111	1	17	...
4,685	163	1,836	35	...	...	...	...	20	1	5,506	172	876	25	124	1
636	30	32	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	559	29	95	3	11	...
521	11	39	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	473	13	72	...	12	...
211	11	209	11	...	...	...	...	4	...	331	19	67	3	18	...
282	17	387	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	554	25	104	2	9	...
328	5	440	12	...	...	...	...	10	2	618	12	123	2	17	1
112	3	285	7	...	...	...	..	3	...	298	9	76	...	20	1
324	7	420	8	...	...	...	...	9	...	607	12	116	3	12	...
21	...	216	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	207	12	28	5	1	...
395	19	9	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	350	18	50	1	2	...
520	22	53	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	443	16	110	5	14	1
451	21	27	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	406	21	64	2	6	...
489	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	436	5	54	...	4	...
91	7	162	7	...	...	...	...	3	2	109	9	42	3	9	...
4,381	158	2,288	80	...	...	...	...	53	6	5,481	200	1,001	29	135	3
31	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	50	1	7	...	1	...
14,893	423	5,914	150	...	...	...	...	158	10	17,463	483	2,803	75	412	6

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, State of ... admitted into the Jails of the ...

1	2		5					
			Education.					
			A.		B.		C.	
Serial No.	Jails.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.	
			M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	8	...	3	...	1	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	2	...	1	...	674	7
3		Mooltan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl do. ...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Total ...	10	...	4	...	675	7
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail...	...	...	...	...	1,109	25
6		Umballa do. ...	10	...	...	...	465	14
7		Mooltan do. ...	8	...	2	...	1,841	36
8		Lahore do. ...	14	...	12	...	1,366	...
9		Delhi do. ...	12	...	...	...	884	26
10		Peshâwar do. ...	1	...	1	..	1,166	28
		Total ...	45	...	15	...	6,831	129
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	2	...	1	...	782	27
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	2	...	...	...	535	18
13		Ferozepore do. ...	5	...	...	...	1,287	23
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	7	...	1	...	1,165	51
15		Gujránwála do. ...	6	...	1	...	976	23
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	14	...	2	...	589	15
18		Jullundur do. ...	1	...	..	...	396	13
19		Jhang do. ...	2	...	3	...	749	11
		Total ...	39	...	8	...	6,479	199
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	4	...	3	...	661	32
21		Shahpur do. ...	6	...	6	...	548	14
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	4	...	...	...	416	22
23		Amritsar do. ...	9	...	1	...	659	27
24		Hissar do. ...	6	...	3	...	759	17
25		Rohtak do. ...	15	...	...	...	382	10
26		Karnál do. ...	3	...	...	...	741	15
27		Dharmsála do. ..	7	...	6	...	224	17
28		Kohát do. ...	4	...	1	...	399	19
29		Gujrát do. ...	14	...	10	...	550	22
30		Bannu do. ...	6	...	9	...	463	24
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	3	...	1	...	494	5
32		Hoshiárpur do. ...	1	...	...	...	252	14
		Total ...	82	...	40	...	6,548	238
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	12	...	...	...	48	1
		Grand Total ...	188	...	67	...	20,581	574

EDUCATION, AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1898—concluded.

6											7		
PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											TOTAL.		
Males.							*Females.*						
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed on mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
8	...	9	532	27	36	65	5	...	2	...	677	7	684
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	9	533	27	36	65	5	...	2	...	689	7	696
26	4	19	794	50	40	176	15	...	10	...	1,109	25	1,134
16	4	20	210	45	29	151	8	...	1	5	475	14	489
17	12	55	1,140	70	74	483	26	...	7	3	1,851	36	1,887
26	1	34	806	44	20	461	...	...	...	...	1,392	...	1,392
11	15	43	470	92	16	249	17	2	3	4	896	26	922
43	3	80	730	135	38	139	19	3	5	1	1,168	28	1,196
139	39	251	4,150	436	217	1,659	85	5	26	13	6,891	129	7,020
15	8	6	419	26	26	285	20	1	6	...	785	27	812
10	...	2	417	34	12	62	13	1	4	...	537	18	555
22	3	140	917	35	67	108	18	2	2	1	1,292	23	1,315
18	4	14	851	27	19	240	39	...	9	3	1,173	51	1,224
11	2	42	616	125	...	187	16	...	6	1	983	23	1,006
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	2	...	...	18	18
19	3	3	453	33	5	89	9	...	6	...	605	15	620
...	...	22	293	65	...	17	10	3	...	...	397	13	410
4	2	3	546	31	...	168	10	...	1	...	754	11	765
99	22	232	4,512	376	129	1,156	150	8	36	5	6,526	199	6,725
14	23	9	447	36	31	108	21	2	6	3	668	32	700
6	1	3	427	6	3	114	10	1	2	1	560	14	574
8	3	4	250	19	10	126	20	...	2	...	420	22	442
14	...	31	274	19	28	303	20	3	3	1	669	27	696
16	2	10	575	12	8	145	10	1	6	...	768	17	785
9	...	19	220	45	27	77	5	...	5	...	397	10	407
6	10	9	428	19	6	266	6	...	9	...	744	15	759
12	1	1	139	14	9	61	9	...	8	...	237	17	254
24	...	3	333	1	2	41	17	1	1	...	404	19	423
8	1	4	432	29	42	58	17	1	2	2	574	22	596
24	6	21	377	17	14	19	24	...	...	...	478	24	502
2	...	23	405	11	42	15	5	...	...	...	498	5	503
2	12	3	140	21	15	60	11	...	3	...	253	14	267
145	59	140	4,447	249	237	1,393	175	9	47	7	6,670	238	6,908
8	1	16	18	5	...	12	1	...	...	...	60	1	61
410	121	648	13,660	1,093	619	4,285	416	22	111	25	20,836	574	21,410

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1898, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

…ver 1,000 prisoners.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to length of sentence.																								
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Lahore Central Jail	A	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		B	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	14	...	43	...	541	...	640	...	89	...	127	...	30	...	...	...	1,493	...	1,493
2	Montgomery Central Jail	A	8	1	7	...	15	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	1	49
		B	85	2	46	...	20	2	142	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	315	5	320
		C	20	...	32	...	111	...	73	1	43	...	9	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	1	304
		D	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Total of admissions	...	113	3	85	...	149	2	235	2	63	...	12	...	12	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	677	7	684
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	9	...	13	...	47	...	227	...	192	...	534	...	587	...	62	...	126	...	83	...	1	...	1,881	...	1,881
3	Mooltan Central Jail	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	154	...	366	...	390	..	34	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	973	...	973

No.	Category	Jail	Class																										
4	Jails holding	Mung Rasúl Central Jail	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	118	...	153	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	...	337
		Total	A	...	11	1	11	...	15	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	1	56
			B	...	87	2	47	...	20	2	142	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	318	5	323
			C	...	20	...	32	...	111	...	74	1	43	...	10	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	1	306
			D	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		Total of admissions ...		...	118	3	90	...	149	2	236	2	63	...	13	...	12	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	689	7	696
		Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...		...	9	...	16	...	77	...	431	...	719	...	1,618	...	1,290	...	151	...	253	...	118	...	1	...	4,684	...	4,684
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	A	...	28	...	4	...	1	...	32	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	71
			B	...	263	2	125	3	60	6	78	1	31	3	15	...	17	...	...	...	28	7	2	...	11	1	630	23	653
			C	...	36	...	55	1	92	...	86	1	50	...	44	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	2	393
			D	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
		Total of admissions ...		...	327	2	185	4	157	6	202	2	92	3	60	..	41	...	4	...	28	7	2	...	11	1	1,109	25	1,134
		Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...		...	81	1	66	2	79	2	156	4	147	...	70	...	32	...	25	...	29	1	...	...	3	...	688	10	698
6		Umballa District Jail	A	...	36	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	2	46
			B	...	97	4	37	2	44	...	42	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	236	7	243
			C	...	8	...	12	1	45	3	59	...	51	...	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	5	190
			D	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Total of admissions ...		...	141	6	58	3	91	3	105	1	57	...	8	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	475	14	489
		Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...		...	...	...	12	...	22	3	143	1	281	...	124	1	17	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	609	5	614
7		Mooltan District Jail	A	...	30	6	8	1	14	2	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	10	82
			B	...	337	12	162	3	115	4	160	2	23	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	11	...	819	22	841
			C	...	24	...	105	1	266	1	234	...	205	2	57	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	4	914
			D	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	12	...	19	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
		Total of admissions ...		...	392	18	279	5	402	7	426	2	247	3	69	...	19	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	11	...	1,851	36	1,887
		Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...		...	39	...	21	1	88	3	132	...	99	1	79	...	30	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	495	5	500
8		Lahore District Jail	A	...	25	...	3	...	4	...	13	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51
			B	...	201	...	89	...	80	...	142	...	17	...	9	...	8	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	7	...	565	...	565
			C	...	44	...	120	...	174	...	186	...	151	...	65	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755	...	755
			D	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
		Total of admissions ...		...	270	...	215	...	259	...	344	...	183	...	79	...	22	...	1	...	11	...	1	...	7	...	1,392	...	1,392
		Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...		...	15	...	73	...	81	...	159	...	141	...	18	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	500	...	500

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1898, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

Jails holding over 500 prisoners—concluded.

Number according to length of sentence (column 4): A. Not exceeding one month. B. Above one and not exceeding three months. C. Above three and not exceeding six months. D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. E. Above one year and not exceeding two years. F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.

Serial No. (1)	Jails (2)	Nature of Imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.* (3)	A. M.	A. F.	B. M.	B. F.	C. M.	C. F.	D. M.	D. F.	E. M.	E. F.	F. M.	F. F.
9	Delhi District Jail	A	40	6	4	1	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
		B	172	7	79	1	57	4	31	2	7	...	3	2
		C	21	...	93	...	122	1	89	...	77	...	46	1
		D	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	9	...	3	...
	Total of admissions	...	234	13	177	2	186	5	136	2	93	...	52	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	23	1	50	2	66	3	121	1	90	...	61	2
10	Peshâwar District Jail	A	34	...	5	1	3	3	50	1	...	...	1	...
		B	204	3	82	2	38	3	114	2	7	...	13	2
		C	8	...	109	1	154	3	69	2	51	1	43	2
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	14	...
	Total of admissions	...	246	3	197	4	196	9	235	5	67	1	71	4
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	45	1	75	...	121	3	55	5	15	...	7	...
	Total	A	193	14	30	3	25	5	130	1	12	1	1	...
		B	1,274	28	574	11	394	17	567	8	89	3	47	4
		C	141	...	494	4	853	8	723	3	585	3	261	4
		D	2	...	13	...	19	...	29	...	53	...	30	...
	Total of admissions	...	1,610	42	1,111	18	1,291	30	1,449	12	730	7	339	8
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	203	3	297	5	457	14	766	11	782	1	359	3

G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years. H. Exceeding ten years. I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas: A. For life; B. For a term. J. Sentenced to death.

Serial No. (1)	Jails (2)	Nature (3)	G. M.	G. F.	H. M.	H. F.	I. A. For life M.	I. A. For life F.	I. B. For a term M.	I. B. For a term F.	J. M.	J. F.
9	Delhi District Jail	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	...
		C	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions	...	9	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	27	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
10	Peshâwar District Jail	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	16	1	3	...	12	...	4	...	18	...
		C	97	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions	...	113	2	9	...	12	...	4	...	18	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
	Total	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	42	1	3	...	59	9	14	...	56	1
		C	166	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions	...	208	2	15	...	59	9	14	...	56	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	123	...	26	...	38	2	7	...	15	...

Serial No. (1)	Jails (2)	Nature (3)	Total (5) M.	Total F.	Total.
9	Delhi District Jail	A	60	7	67
		B	358	17	375
		C	457	2	459
		D	21	...	21
	Total of admissions	...	896	26	922
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	453	10	463
10	Peshâwar District Jail	A	93	5	98
		B	511	13	524
		C	536	10	546
		D	28	...	28
	Total of admissions	...	1,168	28	1,196
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	330	9	339
	Total	A	391	24	415
		B	3,119	82	3,201
		C	3,234	23	3,257
		D	147	...	147
	Total of admissions	...	6,891	129	7,020
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	3,075	39	3,114

Jails holding over 300 prisoners.

11	Siálkot District Jail	A	...	37	4	7	...	17	...	38	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	4	104
		B	...	151	5	75	6	79	4	40	...	5	...	6	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	377	15	392
		C	...	24	...	47	4	69	1	65	1	26	1	26	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	8	277
		D	...	1	...	9	...	14	...	8	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	213	9	140	10	179	5	157	1	38	1	33	1	22	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	785	27	812
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	...	24	1	18	1	61	1	51	2	126	...	50	...	19	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	351	5	356
12	Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	A	...	15	...	1	1	...	...	35	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	3	54
		B	...	70	2	40	1	32	4	85	2	18	2	5	2	6	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	265	14	279
		C	...	14	...	31	...	67	1	51	...	26	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	1	208
		D	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	–	14	...	14
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	99	2	75	2	100	5	173	4	46	2	27	2	8	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	537	18	555
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	...	3	...	14	2	50	2	97	7	83	...	37	...	28	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	314	12	326
13	Ferozepore District Jail	A	...	27	1	2	1	6	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	53
		B	...	238	4	99	7	88	1	112	1	2	1	9	...	2	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	8	...	567	15	582
		C	...	41	2	81	...	167	1	182	2	111	...	68	1	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	664	6	670
		D	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	306	7	182	8	262	2	311	3	117	1	81	1	14	1	3	...	4	...	4	...	8	...	1,292	23	1,315
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	...	17	1	23	...	98	...	107	...	69	...	26	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	355	1	357
14	Dera Ghási Khan District Jail	A	...	5	22	2	...	2	...	20	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	23	58
		B	...	71	3	29	5	39	3	294	4	18	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	11	1	2	...	471	17	488
		C	...	24	2	68	2	171	4	165	...	89	2	40	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	11	577
		D	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	26	...	34	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	101
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	100	27	102	7	220	7	505	5	147	2	75	1	8	...	2	...	1	1	11	1	2	...	1,173	51	1,224
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	...	12	...	25	1	48	2	155	2	50	3	22	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	363	11	374
15	Gujránwála District Jail	A	...	24	1	6	1	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	2	113
		B	...	250	5	55	6	27	3	72	2	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	7	...	434	16	450
		C	...	32	...	78	1	121	3	70	...	82	1	35	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	5	428
		D	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	306	6	142	8	150	6	226	2	94	1	37	...	12	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	7	...	983	23	1,006
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	...	5	...	31	1	50	1	88	...	78	...	31	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	302	2	304
16	Lahore Female Jail †	A	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
		B	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	...	21	...	51	...	33	...	1	...	20	...	6	...	...	...	154	154

[cxi]

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1898, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	Number according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
17	Ludhiána District Jail	A	30	1	7	...	2	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	3	58
		B	87	1	84	1	50	2	68	1	8	...	3	1	3	1	..	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	309	8	317
		C	21	...	25	...	47	2	49	1	50	1	21	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	4	223
		D	2	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
	Total of admissions	...	140	2	116	1	106	4	138	4	65	1	25	1	9	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	605	15	620
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	6	...	23	...	30	2	66	2	79	1	25	..	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	236	6	242
18	Jullundur District Jail	A	21	...	3	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
		B	79	4	61	5	38	2	25	1	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	212	12	224
		C	...	...	34	...	42	...	30	1	30	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	1	147
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions	...	100	4	98	5	84	2	64	2	36	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	397	13	410
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	3	...	11	2	32	...	92	1	69	...	14	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	3	234
19	Jhang District Jail	A	7	2	2	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	20
		B	150	...	76	2	43	1	82	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	361	3	364
		C	10	...	53	1	79	3	135	...	57	1	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	5	360
		D	1	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
	Total of admissions	...	168	2	134	3	124	5	228	...	68	1	24	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	754	11	705
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	12	...	12	...	8	3	135	...	3	...	23	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	200	3	203

...olding over 300 prisoners—*concluded.*

Jails holding under 300 prisoners.

	Total	A ...	166	33	30	3	33	1	322	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	42	499
		B ...	1,090	27	519	35	396	20	784	14	66	4	32	3	32	3	1	...	25	2	20	1	25	...	2,006	109	3,105
		C ...	166	4	419	9	703	17	747	6	471	6	231	6	44	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,840	48	2,897
		D ...	4	...	21	...	34	...	49	...	67	...	48	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	224
	Total of admissions ...	...	1,432	64	989	47	1,225	38	1,802	25	611	10	314	9	77	3	6	...	25	2	20	1	25	...	6,526	199	6,725
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	82	2	157	7	377	13	791	34	597	25	228	52	95	35	1	1	13	21	7	7	5	...	2,353	197	2,550
20	Jhelum District Jail	A ...	14	2	1	...	3	1	84	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	102	13	115
		B ...	130	6	73	3	39	4	57	1	7	1	9	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	335	15	350
		C ...	13	...	65	1	51	...	54	2	23	...	13	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	4	231
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...	...	157	8	139	4	93	5	198	13	31	1	22	...	12	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	668	32	700
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	16	1	25	...	46	1	68	4	46	...	17	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	229	6	235
21	Shahpur District Jail	A ...	11	...	1	...	2	1	35	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	3	53
		B ...	118	2	36	1	16	4	100	...	7	1	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	292	8	300
		C ...	2	...	16	...	72	2	62	1	54	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	3	220
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	131	2	53	1	90	7	198	3	61	1	10	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	560	14	574
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	1	...	4	1	20	3	73	...	60	...	17	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	186	4	190
22	Gurdáspur District Jail	A ...	9	...	3	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	19
		B ...	88	8	46	4	30	1	35	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	3	...	1	2	212	17	229
		C ...	4	...	21	...	52	...	29	2	33	1	19	...	19	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	3	185
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...	...	101	8	70	5	85	2	6[illegible]	2	38	1	21	...	20	...	5	...	7	2	3	...	1	2	420	22	442
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	25	...	24	1	23	...	25	1	10	...	15	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	126	3	129
23	Amritsar District Jail	A ...	18	...	1	1	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	30
		B ...	152	9	44	1	36	3	48	2	2	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	11	1	2	...	6	1	318	18	336
		C ...	12	...	50	1	70	1	75	3	49	...	25	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	6	310
		D ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	9	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
	Total of admissions ...	...	182	9	97	3	114	6	153	5	57	...	44	1	23	1	...	...	11	1	2	...	6	1	609	27	696
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	3	1	14	...	39	1	41	2	26	...	24	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	157	4	161
24	Hissar District Jail	A ...	20	6	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	39
		B ...	122	5	65	1	34	...	28	1	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	258	7	265
		C ...	10	...	52	1	110	1	141	2	113	...	39	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	4	474
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...	...	152	11	120	2	155	1	170	3	119	...	40	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	768	17	785
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	11	...	23	1	74	1	50	1	25	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	200	3	203

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1898, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

300 prisoners—concluded.

1	2	3	4																								5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	Number according to length of sentence.																								Total.		
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Rohtak District Jail	A	9	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
		B	55	3	32	1	23	2	6	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	127	7	134
		C	20	...	40	1	46	...	62	...	47	...	26	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	2	249
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions	...	84	4	79	2	69	2	71	...	54	...	26	2	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	397	10	407
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	6	...	10	...	20	...	39	...	28	...	13	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	126	...	126
26	Karnál District Jail	A	26	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4	34
		B	97	3	61	2	46	..	102	2	20	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	68	1	...	...	...	...	398	8	406
		C	14	...	51	1	76	1	70	1	66	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	3	301
		D	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
	Total of admissions	...	137	5	114	4	128	...	179	3	91	...	16	...	11	...	...	...	68	1	...	...	...	...	744	15	759
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	15	...	30	1	28	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	1	87
27	Dharmsála District Jail	A	20	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	24
		B	64	6	23	1	20	2	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	115	12	127
		C	9	...	23	1	35	1	15	...	9	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	2	99
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions	...	93	9	48	2	56	3	23	2	9	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	237	17	254
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898	...	2	...	5	...	30	1	16	...	7	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	2	56

28	Jails holding under Kohát District Jail	A	...	11	...	5	...	4	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
		B	...	53	1	43	2	12	6	9	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	128	12	140
		C	...	13	...	63	2	46	2	41	2	32	1	29	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	7	251
		D	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions ...		...	76	1	111	4	63	8	58	5	37	1	31	...	22	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	404	19	423
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...		...	...	...	37	1	10	1	6	...	4	...	10	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	2	78
29	Gujrát District Jail ...	A	...	17	2	10	...	6	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	3	44
		B	...	65	1	57	2	28	1	51	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	209	6	215
		C	...	11	1	52	3	78	2	74	3	68	...	30	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	13	331
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...		...	93	4	119	5	112	4	132	5	75	...	32	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	574	22	596
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...		...	10	1	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	1	28
30	Bannu District Jail ...	A	...	5	3	3	2	1	...	65	9	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	14	96
		B	...	88	...	52	3	30	...	66	2	12	2	23	...	13	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	291	9	300
		C	...	...	...	10	...	16	...	16	1	25	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	1	89
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
	Total of admissions ...		...	93	3	65	5	47	...	147	12	44	2	52	...	22	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	478	24	502
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...		...	...	...	5	2	7	...	9	1	6	...	20	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	55	4	59
31	Abbott-abad District Jail ...	A	...	8	1	1	...	2	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	27
		B	...	107	1	34	2	100	...	17	...	3	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	282	3	285
		C	...	28	...	33	1	27	...	58	...	22	...	11	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	1	188
		D	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...		...	144	2	69	3	129	...	89	...	27	...	17	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	498	5	503
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...		...	13	...	26	...	14	...	6	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	67
32	Hoshiárpur District Jail ...	A	...	5	2	1	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	16
		B	...	74	3	37	4	18	...	10	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	144	11	155
		C	...	11	...	22	...	16	...	21	1	11	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	1	92
		D	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...		...	90	5	60	4	40	...	36	2	12	2	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	253	14	267
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...		...	5	1	11	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	4	32
	Total ...	A	...	173	22	37	5	44	7	221	21	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	55	545
		B	...	1,213	48	603	27	432	23	536	16	62	7	67	1	41	2	...	1	106	5	7	...	42	3	3,109	133	3,242
		C	...	146	1	498	12	695	10	718	18	552	2	237	6	119	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,970	50	3,020
		D	...	1	...	6	...	10	...	28	...	31	...	19	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	101
	Total of admissions ...		...	1,533	71	1,144	44	1,181	40	1,503	55	655	9	328	7	165	3	6	1	106	5	7	...	42	3	6,670	238	6,908
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...		...	107	4	222	9	303	8	348	9	222	1	141	...	50	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	18	1	1,417	34	1,451

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1898, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

1 Serial No.	2 Jails.	3 Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	4 A. Not exceeding one month. M.	F.	B. Above one and not exceeding three months. M.	F.	C. Above three and not exceeding six months. M.	F.	D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	F.	E. Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	F.	F. Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	F.	H. Exceeding ten years. M.	F.	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life. M.	F.	I. B. For a term. M.	F.	J. Sentenced to death. M.	F.	5 Total. M.	F.	Total.
Jails holding under 100 prisoners.																											
33	Simla District Jail ...	A ...	8	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		B ...	16	1	5	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32
		C ...	1	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	25	1	8	...	11	...	8	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1	61
	Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	2	...	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Grand Total ...	A ...	551	70	109	11	118	13	591	27	29	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	122	1,526
		B ...	3,686	106	1,748	73	1,217	62	2,0[illegible]1	39	235	14	148	8	115	6	4	1	191	16	42	1	126	4	9,573	330	9,903
		C ...	474	5	1,444	25	2,426	35	2,267	28	1,654	11	743	16	341	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,[illegible]73	122	9,495
		D ...	7	...	41	...	66	...	109	...	156	...	99	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	...	486
	Grand Total of admissions ...	...	4,718	181	3,342	109	2,857	110	4,998	94	2,074	26	996	24	462	8	30	1	191	16	42	1	126	4	20,836	574	21,410
	Grand Total remaining on 31st December 1898 ...	...	402	9	693	21	1,223	35	2,339	54	2,322	27	2,347	55	1,558	35	184	2	306	24	132	7	39	1	11,545	270	11,815

*A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

† Female convicts with long terms are transferred from all the jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1898, who had been previously Convicted.

1	2		3			4									5			6					
Serial No.	Jails.		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Youthful Offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897).					
						A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		Montgomery do.	677	7	684	48	...	15	...	7	...	70	...	70	10	...	10	2	...	2	...	...	...
3		Mooltan do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	689	7	696	48	...	15	...	7	...	70	...	70	10	...	10	2	...	2	...	...	...
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	1,109	25	1,134	34	...	14	...	14	...	62	...	62	6	...	5	21	...	21	...	...	...
6		Umballa do.	475	14	489	57	...	9	...	19	...	85	...	85	18	...	17	4	...	4	...	...	...
7		Mooltan do.	1,851	36	1,887	161	...	63	...	38	...	262	...	262	14	...	14	10	..	10	2	.	2
8		Lahore do.	1,392	...	1,392	170	...	33	...	44	...	247	...	247	18	...	18	9	...	9	...	...	...
9		Delhi do.	896	26	922	79	1	33	...	25	...	137	1	138	15	4	15	5	3	8	2	...	2
10		Peshâwar do.	1,168	28	1,196	125	1	37	...	39	...	201	1	202	17	4	17	18	...	18	2	...	2
		Total ...	6,891	129	7,020	626	2	189	...	179	...	994	2	996	14	2	14	67	3	70	6	...	6

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1898, who had been previously Convicted—concluded.

1	2		3			4											5			6					
Serial No.	Jails.		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.											Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897).					
						A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.								A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	785	27	812	81	...	47	1	41	...	169	1	170			22	4	21	1	...	1	...	...	...
12		D. I. Khan do.	537	18	555	25	1	18	...	6	...	49	1	50			9	6	9	3	...	3	1	...	1
13		Ferozepore do.	1,292	23	1,315	84	...	24	...	19	...	127	...	127			10	...	10	4	1	5	1	...	1
14		D. G. Khan do.	1,173	51	1,224	52	...	20	...	7	...	79	...	79			7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Gujránwála do.	983	23	1,006	72	1	35	1	27	...	134	2	136			14	9	14	6	...	6	1	...	1
16		Lahore Female Jail	...	18	18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3			...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail	605	15	620	39	...	20	...	23	...	82	...	82			14	...	13	3	...	3	1	...	1
18		Jullundur do.	397	13	410	...	...	20	...	27	1	47	1	48			12	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		Jhang do.	754	11	765	57	...	18	...	11	...	86	...	8[illegible]			11	...	11	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	6,526	199	6,725	410	5	202	2	161	1	773	8	781			12	4	12	20	1	21	4	...	4

20		Jhelum District Jail	668	32	700	41	...	12	...	15	...	68	...	68	10	...	10	3	...	3	...	...	...
21		Shahpur do.	560	14	574	44	1	12	...	14	...	70	1	71	12	7	12	3	1	4	...	...	...
22		Gurdáspur do.	420	22	442	65	...	23	1	10	...	98	1	99	23	5	22	2	...	2	...	...	...
23		Amritsar do.	669	27	696	99	...	16	...	33	...	148	...	148	22	...	21	1	...	1	...	..	...
24		Hissar do.	768	17	785	54	...	20	1	11	...	85	1	86	11	6	11	10	2	12	1	...	1
25		Rohtak do.	397	10	407	19	...	6	...	7	...	32	...	32	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Karnál do.	744	15	759	113	...	46	...	26	...	185	...	185	25	...	24	7	...	7	2	...	2
27		Dharmsála do.	237	17	254	21	1	7	...	6	...	34	1	35	14	6	14	...	...	...	...	..	...
28		Kohát do.	404	19	423	26	1	6	...	3	..	35	1	36	9	5	9	2	...	2	1	...	1
29		Gujrát do.	574	22	596	60	...	22	1	14	1	96	2	98	117	9	16	2	...	2	...	...	...
30		Banuu do.	478	24	502	32	...	20	...	11	...	63	...	63	13	...	13	1	1	2	...	...	...
31		Abbott-abad do.	498	5	503	10	...	5	..	5	...	20	...	20	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		Hoshiárpur do.	253	14	267	11	...	5	...	9	...	25	...	25	10	...	9	3	2	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	6,670	238	6,908	595	3	200	3	164	1	959	7	966	14	3	14	34	6	40	4	...	4
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	60	1	61	8	1	2	..	1	...	11	1	12	18	100	20	2	...	2	1	...	1
		GRAND TOTAL ...	20,836	574	21,410	1,687	11	608	5	512	2	2,807	18	2,825	13	3	13	125	10	135	15	...	15

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by

Jails of the Punjab

1	2		3	4	5	
					OFFENCES	
					a.	
					RELATING TO WORK.	
					1	2
Serial No.	JAILS.		Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,483	7	1,368	335
2		Montgomery Central Jail	1,833	8	1,567	66
3		Mooltan " "	988	4	1,271	29[illegible]
4		Mung Rasúl " "	20	...	24	...
		Total ...	4,324	19	4,220	69[illegible]
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	674	3	817	408
6		Umballa " "	681	14	1,859	462
7		Mooltan " "	620	...	1,284	401
8		Lahore " "	485	...	821	229
9		Delhi " "	438	...	301	102
10		Peshávar " "	340	1	6[illegible]9	197
		Total ...	3,238	18	5,761	1,799
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	349	2	3[illegible]2	51
12		Dera Ismail Khan District Jail ...	328	...	321	36
13		Ferozepore District Jail ...	344	...	602	210
14		Dera Gházi Khan District Jail ...	332	1	1,491	8
15		Gujránwála District Jail ...	289	...	363	33
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	136	...	51	3
17		Ludhiána District Jail	225	3	135	55
18		Jullundur " "	239	2	508	79
19		Jhang " "	241	...	409	103
		Total ...	2,483	8	4,182	585
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	211	...	618	7
21		Shahpur " "	186	...	325	21
22		Gurdáspur " "	158	1	309	35
23		Amritsar " "	160	2	471	99
24		Hissar " "	206	1	411	31
25		Rohtak " "	137	...	292	77
26		Karnál " "	93	...	179	1
27		Dharmsála " "	73	...	140	6
28		Kohát " "	55	...	99	5
29		Gujrát " "	41	...	133	...
30		Bannu " "	58	...	72	15
31		Abbott-abad " "	61	...	60	11
32		Hoshiárpur " "	32	...	69	23
		Total ...	1,471	4	3,179	321
33	Jail holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	8	...	4	3
		GRAND TOTAL ...	11,524	49	17,346	3,405

Note.—The difference of 60 between the total of columns 4 and 5
(a) Prisoners who escaped and remained at large
(b) Do. sent up for trial and cases not
(c) Do. who committed suicide ... —

(a) Prisoners who were awarded two punishments
(b) Do. who escaped in previous years and
(c) Do. sent up for trial in 189[illegible], but

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE
DURING THE YEAR 1898.

DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

b.		c.		d.		e.	
Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.		Total.	
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.
307	130	...	6	769	262	2,444	734
130	43	5	83	765	289	2,457	481
302	70	2	12	624	160	2,199	534
4	...	...	...	3	6	31	6
743	243	7	101	2,161	717	7,131	1,755
63	142	...	19	293	276	1,173	845
40	29	22	9	106	45	2,027	545
108	43	...	2	308	153	1,700	599
39	40	...	1	129	97	979	367
10	19	2	6	41	20	354	147
77	13	2	11	270	98	1,018	319
327	286	26	48	1,147	689	7,261	2,822
53	44	...	1	105	98	460	194
22	45	2	3	48	22	393	106
47	28	...	1	182	128	831	377
52	1	...	1	222	7	1,765	17
98	17	...	...	169	31	630	81
26	11	...	...	55	31	132	45
27	17	...	...	54	48	216	120
34	24	...	1	205	80	747	184
51	26	...	1	120	33	580	163
410	213	2	8	1,160	478	5,754	1,287
83	1	...	...	181	11	882	19
40	14	...	...	145	33	511	68
39	9	...	1	64	7	412	42
27	3	...	1	55	27	553	130
54	17	...	...	263	18	728	66
19	10	...	5	45	10	356	102
15	...	...	...	6	1	200	2
9	2	1	1	40	11	190	20
3	2	...	...	21	3	123	10
17	1	2	...	36	...	188	1
8	3	...	...	27	6	107	24
4	3	...	...	25	6	89	20
...	1	...	...	38	14	107	38
318	66	3	8	946	147	4,446	542
1	...	...	1	2	1	7	5
1,799	808	38	166	5,416	2,032	24,599	6,411

and the figures shown in column 9 is due to :—
at the end of the year 5
decided till the end of the year 1
... ... 2
Total ... 8 } Difference 60.
for one and the same offence 53
were recaptured and punished during the year ... 9
punished in 1898 6
Total ... 68

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by … Jails of the Punjab

1	2		6	7					
				Punishments					
				By Super…					
				Minor.					
				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
Serial No.	Jails.		By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	11	39	...	10	30	2,368	2,447
2		Montgomery Central Jail ...	9	719	2	86	90	1,563	2,460
3		Mooltan " " ...	1	143	...	86	20	1,951	2,200
4		Mung Rasûl " " ...	...	1	...	...	...	30	31
		Total	21	902	2	182	140	5,912	7,138
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	3	302	...	32	30	809	1,173
6		Umballa " " ...	15	507	84	41	90	1,305	2,027
7		Mooltan " " ...	2	562	3	137	23	975	1,700
8		Lahore " " ...	1	241	...	19	7	712	979
9		Delhi " " ...	...	133	2	53	...	166	354
10		Peshâwar " " ...	1	525	...	11	...	492	1,028
		Total	22	2,270	89	293	150	4,459	7,261
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	2	203	10	13	31	207	464
12		Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	...	183	1	1	6	202	393
13		Ferozepore District Jail ...	...	341	...	112	69	309	831
14		Dera Ghâzi Khan District Jail	2	793	8	132	138	694	1,765
15		Gujránwála District Jail ...	...	198	77	126	55	174	630
16		Lahore Female Jail	...	4	...	1	...	127	132
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	3	84	5	11	44	72	216
18		Jullundur " " ...	2	299	3	23	24	398	747
19		Jhang " " ...	...	257	4	124	50	145	580
		Total	9	2,362	108	543	417	2,328	5,758
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	...	241	19	304	3	315	882
21		Shahpur " "	...	265	23	15	14	194	511
22		Gurdáspur " "	...	172	...	39	8	193	412
23		Amritsar " "	2	261	2	80	55	155	553
24		Hissar " "	1	253	...	39	164	272	728
25		Rohtak " "	...	136	6	31	1	182	356
26		Karnál " "	...	171	...	5	...	24	200
27		Dharmsála " "	1	99	5	39	...	47	190
28		Kohát " "	...	83	1	20	2	17	123
29		Gujrát " "	...	130	...	2	8	48	188
30		Bannu " "	...	82	1	6	1	17	107
31		Abbott-abad District Jail ...	...	76	4	6	...	3	89
32		Hoshiarpur " " ...	...	87	...	9	1	10	107
		Total	4	2,056	61	595	257	1,477	4,446
33	Jail holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	...	5	...	1	...	1	7
		Grand Total.	56	7,595	260	1,614	964	14,177	24,610

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1898—concluded.

8						9	10	11	12	13
INFLICTED.										
INTENDENTS.										
Major.										
a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.					
Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (f) to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (d) to column 9.
486	5	211	15	17	734	3,192	165	49	215	·47
352	8	30	37	83	510	2,979	134	28	163	1·24
96	2	237	24	178	537	2,738	223	54	277	·88
...	...	...	...	6	6	37	155	30	185	...
934	15	478	76	284	1,787	8,946	165	41	207	·85
716	2	103	17	7	845	2,021	174	125	300	·84
97	23	271	24	130	545	2,587	298	80	380	·93
284	...	275	9	31	599	2,301	274	97	371	·39
277	...	77	...	13	367	1,347	202	76	278	...
19	8	109	8	4	148	502	81	34	115	1·59
226	61	21	9	2	319	1,348	302	94	396	·67
1,619	94	856	67	187	2,823	10,106	224	87	312	·66
77	31	65	6	24	203	669	133	58	192	·90
79	3	14	4	6	106	499	120	32	152	·80
148	...	209	9	11	377	1,208	241	110	351	·75
13	...	...	3	1	17	1,784	532	5	537	·17
22	...	55	1	3	81	771	218	28	246	·14
41	...	...	...	4	45	117	97	33	130	...
39	...	78	1	2	120	339	96	53	151	·29
116	...	65	1	2	184	933	313	77	390	·11
82	15	63	1	2	163	743	241	67	308	·13
617	49	549	26	53	1,296	7,063	232	52	284	·37
13	3	...	3	...	19	901	418	9	427	·33
58	...	...	4	6	68	579	275	36	311	·69
20	...	18	2	2	42	454	261	26	287	·44
53	...	69	3	5	130	685	346	81	428	·44
28	...	38	...	...	66	795	353	32	386	...
100	...	2	...	...	102	458	260	74	334	...
...	...	1	...	1	2	202	215	2	217	...
19	...	...	...	1	20	211	260	27	289	...
6	...	2	...	2	10	133	224	18	242	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	189	459	2	461	...
30	...	1	1	2	24	131	185	41	226	·76
19	...	...	1	...	20	109	146	33	179	·92
37	1	...	...	...	38	145	334	119	453	...
374	4	131	14	19	542	4,992	302	37	339	·28
4	...	...	1	...	5	12	88	62	150	8·33
3,548	162	2,011	184	545	6,453	31,119	214	56	270	·59

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and ... the year 1898, excluding the Cost of Building new ...

1	2		3			
	Jails.		Daily average number of prisoners.			
Serial No.			Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	1,483	...	...	1,483
2		Montgomery " "	1,83[illegible]	25	...	1,858
3		Mooltan " "	988	...	...	988
4		Mung Rasúl " "	20	...	...	20
		Total	4,324	25	...	4,349
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	674	81	1	756
6		Umballa " "	681	22	1	704
7		Mooltan " "	620	70	3	693
8		Lahore " "	485	29	3	517
9		Delhi " "	438	21	2	461
10		Peshâwar " "	340	107	3	450
		Total	3,238	330	13	3,581
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	349	32	3	384
12		D. I. Khan " "	328	18	1	347
13		Ferozepore " , ...	344	42	3	389
14		D. G. Khan " "	332	57	1	390
15		Gujránwála " "	289	51	3	343
16		Lahore Female "	136	1	...	137
17		Ludhiána District "	225	21	2	248
18		Jullundur " "	239	5	...	244
19		Jhang " "	241	27	3	271
		Total	2,483	254	16	2,753
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	211	21	3	235
21		Shahpur " "	186	33	1	220
22		Gurdáspur " "	158	42	2	202
23		Amritsar " "	160	11	6	177
24		Hissar " "	206	27	1	234
25		Rohtak " "	137	18	...	155
26		Karnál " "	93	40	...	133
27		Dharmsála " "	73	4	...	77
28		Kohát " "	55	27	...	82
29		Gujrát " "	41	34	2	77
30		Bannu " "	58	35	3	96
31		Abbottabad " "	61	21	...	82
32		Hoshiárpur " "	32	13	3	48
		Total	1,471	326	21	1,818
33	Jail holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	8	2	...	10
		Grand Total	11,524	937	50	12,511

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

4				5					
ESTABLISHMENT.				DIETING CHARGES.					
A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
31,553	188	31,741	21 6 5	34,520	1,121	308	...	35,949	24 3 10
26,867	1,802	28,669	15 6 11	38,014	1,191	208	...	39,413	21 3 5
26,541	99	26,640	26 15 5	23,157	570	...	...	23,727	24 0 3
1,410	...	1,410	70 8 0	223	31	...	...	254	12 11 2
86,371	2,089	88,460	20 5 5	95,914	2,913	516	...	99,343	22 13 6
13,465	419	13,884	18 5 10	17,287	330	...	...	17,617	23 5 4
12,196	192	12,388	17 9 7	14,061	140	55	...	14,256	20 4 6
12,043	143	12,186	17 9 4	15,585	421	39	...	16,045	23 4 1
8,753	422	9,175	17 11 11	10,611	531	104	...	11,276	21 15 0
10,142	147	10,289	22 5 1	10,667	459	...	9	11,135	24 4 2
11,648	281	11,929	26 8 2	8,951	404	...	...	9,355	20 14 10
68,247	1,604	69,851	19 8 1	77,192	2,285	198	9	79,684	22 5 4
8,167	134	8,301	21 9 10	9,424	148	43	...	9,615	25 3 9
8,739	168	8,907	25 10 8	7,588	129	...	...	7,717	22 4 10
7,563	125	7,688	19 12 3	8,256	74	42	...	8,372	21 11 0
7,877	110	7,987	20 7 8	8,866	208	...	...	9,074	23 5 3
7,601	178	7,779	22 10 10	7,420	83	...	...	7,503	22 1 1
4,042	...	4,042	29 8 1	2,573	288	23	...	2,884	21 0 10
7,226	249	7,475	30 2 3	5,120	158	...	...	5,278	21 7 3
7,236	105	7,341	30 1 5	4,936	268	47	...	5,251	21 8 4
7,041	78	7,119	26 4 4	5,285	126	55	...	5,466	20 6 4
65,492	1,147	66,639	24 3 4	59,468	1,482	210	...	66,160	22 5 6
6,700	222	6,922	29 7 3	4,870	179	58	...	5,107	22 0 2
7,614	131	7,745	35 3 3	3,217	76	159	...	3,452	15 12 2
6,476	75	6,551	32 6 11	4,331	101	...	...	4,432	22 2 7
6,469	244	6,713	37 14 10	3,911	58	20	...	3,989	23 5 3
7,234	69	7,303	31 3 4	5,100	82	8	...	5,190	22 4 5
6,140	159	6,299	40 10 3	3,444	68	1	...	3,513	22 10 8
5,338	207	5,545	41 11 1	3,093	15	...	...	3,108	23 5 11
5,672	48	5,720	74 4 7	1,049	88	2	...	2,039	26 7 8
6,302	88	6,390	77 14 10	1,850	138	...	...	1,988	24 3 11
6,070	157	6,227	80 14 0	1,859	41	26	...	1,926	25 10 11
5,439	186	5,625	58 9 6	1,363	88	...	...	1,451	15 9 8
5,106	45	5,151	62 13 1	1,973	115	...	...	2,088	25 7 5
3,985	52	4,037	84 1 8	867	22	...	...	889	19 12 1
78,545	1,683	80,228	44 2 1	37,827	1,071	274	...	39,172	21 12 9
2,808	...	2,808	280 12 10	26	12	...	...	38	3 12 10
301,463	6,523	3,07,986	24 9 11	2,70,427	7,763	1,198	9	2,79,397	22 6 9

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and the year 1898, excluding the Cost of Building new

1	2		6						
			Hospital Charges.						
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Serial No.	Jails.		Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,274	2,834	2,268	2,062	9,438	6 5 10	124 2 11
2		Montgomery " " ...	1,750	3,411	2,228	1,404	8,793	4 11 9	144 2 4
3		Mooltan " " ...	1,968	926	940	397	4,231	4 4 6	75 8 10
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	6	1	2	...	9	0 7 2	...
		Total	5,998	7,172	5,438	3,863	22,471	5 2 8	116 6 11
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	1,868	1,786	875	122	4,651	6 2 5	140 15 0
6		Umballa " " ...	400	371	353	204	1,328	1 14 2	66 6 5
7		Mooltan " " ...	402	285	442	832	1,961	2 13 3	140 1 2
8		Lahore " " ...	785	98	484	...	1,367	2 10 4	59 6 11
9		Delhi " " ...	869	869	635	611	2,984	6 7 6	157 0 10
10		Peshávar " " ...	1,294	316	706	...	2,316	5 2 4	68 1 11
		Total	5,618	3,725	3,495	1,769	14,607	4 1 3	102 2 4
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	224	130	413	137	904	2 5 8	100 7 1
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	302	61	387	219	969	2 12 8	80 12 0
13		Ferozepore " " ...	120	127	385	138	770	1 15 8	128 5 4
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	194	...	399	12	605	1 8 10	60 8 0
15		Gujránwála " " ...	333	101	386	...	820	2 6 3	91 1 9
16		Lahore Female " ...	296	316	170	...	782	5 11 4	97 12 0
17		Ludhiána District " ...	177	219	205	...	601	2 6 9	120 3 2
18		Jullundur " " ...	149	122	342	...	613	2 8 2	153 4 0
19		Jhang " " ...	324	220	288	...	832	3 1 1	75 10 2
		Total	2,119	1,296	2,975	506	6,896	2 8 1	93 3 0
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	250	192	328	...	770	3 4 5	96 4 0
21		Shahpur " " ...	163	184	206	...	553	2 8 3	79 0 0
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	70	57	316	...	443	2 3 1	221 8 0
23		Amritsar " " ...	...	...	430	...	430	2 6 10	86 0 0
24		Hissar " " ...	105	15	250	...	370	1 9 4	92 8 0
25		Rohtak " " ...	169	31	178	...	378	2 7 0	54 0 0
26		Karnál " " ...	44	24	199	...	267	2 0 1	133 8 0
27		Dharmsála " " ...	180	68	256	11	515	6 11 0	128 12 0
28		Kohát " " ...	63	6	137	...	206	2 8 2	68 10 8
29		Gujrát " " ...	48	1	236	...	285	3 11 3	285 0 0
30		Bannu " " ...	121	45	223	...	389	4 0 10	77 12 10
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	59	27	206	...	292	3 9 0	146 0 0
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	32	13	143	...	188	3 14 8	188 0 0
		Total	1,304	663	3,108	11	5,086	2 12 9	99 11 7
33	Jail holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	7	...	...	...	7	0 11 2	...
		Grand Total	15,046	12,856	15,016	6,149	49,067	3 14 9	106 7 0

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

7		8				
CLOTHING AND BEDDING OF PRISONERS.		SANITATION CHARGES.				
A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
8,575	5 12 6	492	159	...	651	0 7 0
17,665	9 8 1	46	35	...	81	0 0 8
5,761	5 13 4	...	...	...	...	...
1,758	87 14 5	12	...	...	12	0 9 7
33,759	7 12 2	550	194	...	744	0 2 9
5,314	7 0 7	237	906	...	1,143	1 8 2
5,330	7 9 4	71	17	97	185	0 4 2
2,286	3 5 0	48	108	6	162	0 3 9
3,615	7 0 6	111	103	15	229	0 7 1
2,692	5 13 10	171	41	185	397	0 13 9
3,269	7 5 0	155	...	...	155	0 5 6
22,506	6 4 11	793	1,175	303	2,271	0 10 2
2,655	6 15 6	94	11	...	105	0 4 4
1,520	4 6 3	80	63	...	143	0 6 7
1,656	4 4 8	101	11	...	112	0 4 7
1,968	5 0 11	39	23	...	62	0 2 7
1,259	3 11 3	42	40	...	82	0 3 10
338	2 7 6	48	95	...	143	1 0 8
1,271	5 2 8	69	24	...	03	0 6 0
1,072	4 6 4	84	2	...	86	0 5 8
459	1 11 5	18	6	...	24	0 1 5
12,198	4 7 4	575	275	...	850	0 4 11
1,712	7 6 1	81	...	3	84	0 5 9
792	3 9 10	8	109	...	117	0 8 6
1,343	6 11 5	9	52	...	61	0 4 10
1,731	10 2 0	2	412	...	414	2 5 5
915	3 14 10	24	103	...	127	0 8 8
754	4 13 10	32	33	...	65	0 6 9
133	1 0 0	22	8	...	30	0 3 7
524	6 12 11	47	38	...	85	1 1 8
542	6 9 9	10	5	...	15	0 2 11
26	0 5 7	29	...	...	29	0 6 0
11	0 1 11	23	8	...	31	0 5 2
208	2 8 7	44	...	...	44	0 8 7
185	4 1 9	21	...	...	21	0 7 0
8,876	4 15 0	352	768	3	1,123	0 9 11
91	9 1 7	2	...	...	2	0 3 2
77,430	6 3 5	2,272	2,412	306	4,990	0 6 5

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and ... the year 1898, excluding the cost of Building new ...

1	2		9			
			Charges for moving prisoners.			
			A.	B.	C.	D.
Serial No.	Jails.		Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,632	1,562	3,194	2 2 5
2		Montgomery " " ...	1,887	7	1,894	1 0 4
3		Mooltan " " ...	1,638	...	1,638	1 10 6
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	19	...	19	0 15 2
		Total	5,176	1,569	6,745	1 8 10
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	932	132	1,054	1 6 6
6		Umballa " " ...	1,071	5	1,076	1 8 5
7		Mooltan " " ...	1,558	...	1,558	2 4 0
8		Lahore " " ...	368	15	383	0 11 10
9		Delhi " " ...	509	27	536	1 2 6
10		Peshâwar " " ...	839	4	843	1 14 0
		Total	5,277	183	5,460	1 8 5
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	431	1	432	1 2 0
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	719	6	725	2 1 5
13		Ferozepore " " ...	445	...	445	1 2 4
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	477	2	479	1 3 8
15		Gujráwála " " ...	211	6	217	0 10 1
16		Lahore Female " ...	101	91	195	1 6 9
17		Ludhiána District " ...	226	34	260	1 0 9
18		Jullundur " " ...	267	...	267	1 1 0
19		Jhang " " ...	177	...	177	0 10 5
		Total	3,054	143	3,197	1 2 7
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	230	26	256	1 1 5
21		Shahpur " " ...	279	7	286	1 4 10
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	248	7	255	1 4 2
23		Amritsar " " ...	102	19	211	1 3 1
24		Hissar " " ...	726	...	726	3 1 8
25		Rohtak " " ...	222	...	222	1 6 11
26		Karnal " " ...	581	...	581	4 5 11
27		Dharmsála " " ...	114	...	114	1 7 8
28		Kohat " " ...	294	4	298	3 10 2
29		Gujrát " " ...	160	1	161	2 1 5
30		Bannu " " ...	307	5	312	3 4 0
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	332	...	332	4 0 9
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	32	...	32	0 10 8
		Total	3,717	69	3,786	2 1 4
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	42	...	42	4 3 2
		Grand Total	17,266	1,964	19,230	1 8 7

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

10							
CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.							
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
898	400	3,221	398	668	1,202	6,787	4 9 3
546	196	2,123	298	10	3,006	6,179	3 5 3
275	276	1,316	66	...	594	2,527	2 8 11
45	70	2,939	1	...	633	3,688	184 6 5
1,764	942	9,599	763	678	5,435	19,181	4 6 7
486	92	1,209	123	45	1,257	3,212	4 4 0
120	41	304	57	...	419	941	1 5 5
164	91	646	23	...	443	1,367	1 15 8
180	55	525	84	...	337	1,181	2 4 7
190	53	596	58	44	1,953	2,894	6 4 5
231	101	512	44	5	265	1,158	2 9 2
1,371	433	3,792	389	94	4,674	10,753	3 0 1
201	27	337	57	...	400	1,112	2 14 4
162	27	324	85	5	483	1,086	3 2 1
166	129	272	49	3	376	995	2 8 11
89	40	325	109	10	231	804	2 1 0
110	26	326	44	...	489	995	2 14 5
60	11	63	2	...	271	407	2 15 6
106	100	419	20	...	386	1,031	4 2 6
178	45	30	52	...	176	481	1 15 6
77	14	261	53	...	137	542	2 0 0
1,149	419	2,357	471	18	3,039	7,453	2 11 4
180	100	167	16	15	274	752	3 3 2
154	11	60	30	10	249	514	2 5 5
108	23	155	33	1	106	516	2 8 10
148	63	413	73	...	166	863	4 14 0
88	24	348	9	...	295	764	3 4 3
76	16	275	18	...	215	600	3 13 11
55	33	396	13	22	321	840	6 5 1
96	16	92	5	...	171	380	4 15 0
68	64	162	3	...	94	391	4 12 4
98	42	89	...	...	118	347	4 8 1
72	42	325	14	9	72	534	5 9 0
112	79	134	...	...	292	587	7 2 6
42	9	344	...	...	97	462	10 4 0
1,297	522	2,960	214	57	2,530	7,580	4 2 9
22	9	54	...	...	43	128	12 12 10
5,603	2,325	18,762	1,837	847	15,721	45,095	3 9 8

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and the year 1898, excluding the Cost of Building new

1	2		11	
			Travelling Allowance.	
			A.	B.
Serial No.	Jails.		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	95	0 1 0
2		Montgomery " "	250	0 2 2
3		Mooltan " "	470	0 7 7
4		Mung Rasúl " "	134	6 11 2
		Total	949	0 3 6
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	112	0 2 4
6		Umballa " "	75	0 1 8
7		Mooltan " "	88	0 2 0
8		Lahore " "	58	0 1 10
9		Delhi " "	115	0 4 0
10		Peshâwar " "	130	0 4 7
		Total	578	0 2 7
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	63	0 2 7
12		D. I. Khan " "	97	0 4 6
13		Ferozepore " "	172	0 7 1
14		D. G. Khan " "	78	0 3 2
15		Gujránwála " "	41	0 1 11
16		Lahore Female "	6	0 0 8
17		Ludhiána District "	21	0 1 4
18		Jullundur " "	32	0 2 1
19		Jhang " "	110	0 6 6
		Total	620	0 3 7
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	73	0 5 0
21		Shahpur " "	45	0 3 3
22		Gurdáspur " "	41	0 3 3
23		Amritsar " "	42	0 3 10
24		Hissar " "	295	1 4 2
25		Rohtak " "	75	0 7 9
26		Karnál " "	47	0 5 8
27		Dharmsála " "	100	1 4 9
28		Kohát " "	25	0 4 11
29		Gujrát " "	49	0 10 2
30		Bannu " "	445	4 10 2
31		Abbott-abad " "	20	0 3 11
32		Hoshiárpur " "	21	0 7 0
		Total	1,278	0 11 3
33	Jail holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	6	0 9 7
		Grand Total	3,431	0 4 5

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

12							
CONTINGENCIES.							
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
...	268	83	372	7	46	776	0 8 4
...	294	52	216	23	49	634	0 5 6
...	268	12	372	26	50	728	0 11 9
...	14	1	42	2	...	59	2 15 2
...	844	148	1,002	58	145	2,197	0 8 1
...	194	67	100	43	39	533	0 11 3
...	200	31	238	15	36	520	0 11 10
...	205	13	81	10	38	347	0 8 0
...	165	6	157	22	37	387	0 12 0
...	190	37	193	40	41	501	1 1 5
...	130	61	215	2	28	436	0 15 6
...	1,084	215	1,074	132	219	2,724	0 12 2
...	103	13	100	...	33	249	0 10 4
...	152	42	157	...	37	388	1 1 11
...	130	24	66	11	36	267	0 11 0
...	141	18	233	62	30	484	1 3 10
...	147	9	82	11	27	276	0 12 10
...	50	2	16	...	22	90	0 10 6
...	75	6	180	...	30	291	1 2 9
...	90	13	15	40	33	191	0 12 6
...	71	8	103	23	32	237	0 14 0
...	959	135	952	147	280	2,473	0 14 4
...	80	16	108	39	26	269	1 2 4
...	65	13	131	7	38	254	1 2 6
...	64	6	94	11	22	197	0 15 7
...	86	20	69	...	37	212	1 3 2
...	85	10	67	4	28	194	0 13 3
...	60	4	106	7	28	205	1 5 2
...	62	18	108	12	24	224	1 10 11
267	30	5	59	2	33	396	5 2 3
...	86	30	48	9	27	200	2 7 0
...	87	1	107	...	28	223	2 14 4
...	94	39	127	93	26	379	3 15 2
...	72	18	150	26	30	296	3 9 9
...	30	1	39	1	22	93	1 15 0
267	901	181	1,213	211	369	3,142	1 11 8
122	17	...	7	...	22	168	16 12 10
389	3,805	679	4,248	548	1,035	10,704	0 13 8

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and ... the year 1898, excluding the Cost of Building New

1	2		13			
			Extraordinary Charges for Live			
			A.	B.	C.	D.
Serial No.	Jails.		Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock.	Hospital dead stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore District Jail... ...	66	133	53	33
2		Montgomery " "	512	...	232	...
3		Mooltan " "	...	...	...	20
4		Mung Rasúl " "	...	87	13	...
		Total	578	220	298	53
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	52	172	2	...
6		Umballa " "	19	4	...	...
7		Mooltan " "	9	47	...	6
8		Lahore " "	52	35	41	...
9		Delhi " "	10	...	...	...
10		Peshâwar " "	...	35	9	...
		Total	142	293	52	6
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	...	107	3	28
12		D. I. Khan " "	9	69	...	...
13		Ferozepore " "	...	...	...	...
14		D. G. Khan " "	19	48	3	...
15		Gujránwála " "	...	29	4	...
16		Lahore Female "	...	20	...	...
17		Ludhiána District "	...	...	22	...
18		Jullundur " "	...	2	13	...
19		Jhang " "	91	65	...	...
		Total	119	340	45	28
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	...	32	3	...
21		Shahpur " "	...	...	79	...
22		Gurdáspur " "	...	3	...	...
23		Amritsar " "	...	3	3	...
24		Hissar " "	...	39	...	...
25		Rohtak " "	...	...	29	...
26		Karnál " "	...	...	...	...
27		Dharmsála " "	...	...	...	2
28		Kohát " "	...	13	3	...
29		Gujrát " "	...	1	3	...
30		Bannu " "	...	4	7	...
31		Abbott-abad " "	...	72	...	3
32		Hoshiárpur " "	75	...	...	...
		Total	75	167	127	5
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total	914	1,020	522	92

Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during … Jails, of Additions, Alterations and Rerairs—concluded.

Stock and Tools and Plant likely to last for three years.								14	15
E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.		
Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F).	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
...	570	...	65	...	...	920	0 9 11	98,126	66 2 6
...	349	...	...	...	...	1,093	0 9 5	1,04,671	56 5 6
...	40	...	...	...	165	225	0 3 8	65,947	66 11 11
138	1,199	113	...	...	3,522	5,072	253 9 7	12,415	620 11 10
138	2,158	113	65	...	3,687	7,310	1 10 11	2,81,159	64 10 5
...	...	2	45	60	450	783	1 0 7	48,313	63 15 0
8	56	25	...	23	...	135	0 3 1	36,234	51 8 2
...	65	15	...	...	134	276	0 6 4	36,276	52 7 5
...	143	...	...	81	...	352	0 10 11	28,023	54 6 0
25	3	...	30	...	304	372	0 12 11	31,915	69 5 7
...	30	28	...	...	...	102	0 3 8	29,693	66 2 9
33	297	70	75	164	888	2,020	0 9 0	2,10,454	58 14 0
13	143	4	27	68	43	436	1 2 2	23,872	62 6 6
16	141	3	...	...	...	238	0 11 0	21,790	62 13 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,477	52 13 6
16	70	...	6	...	3	165	0 6 9	21,706	55 11 8
53	63	...	...	58	159	366	1 1 1	19,338	56 9 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0 2 4	8,907	65 0 2
...	...	...	...	...	300	322	1 4 9	16,643	67 5 0
...	123	...	...	...	...	138	0 9 1	15,472	63 6 7
...	2	...	...	26	8	192	0 11 4	15,158	56 2 10
98	542	7	33	152	513	1,877	0 10 11	1,63,363	59 7 11
22	100	...	...	...	...	157	0 10 8	16,102	68 14 3
16	3	16	...	245	150	509	2 5 0	14,267	64 15 0
...	90	...	...	45	33	171	0 13 7	14,010	69 10 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0 0 7	14,611	83 11 0
12	22	...	...	...	318	391	1 10 9	16,275	69 10 8
13	...	...	...	...	4	46	0 4 9	12,157	78 7 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,775	81 0 3
...	...	...	6	...	...	8	0 1 8	9,881	128 5 2
3	...	...	...	91	225	335	4 1 4	10,390	156 11 4
12	43	...	...	...	...	59	0 12 3	9,332	121 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	228	239	2 7 10	9,416	98 9 3
25	50	...	...	...	42	192	2 5 6	9,210	112 5 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1 9 0	6,033	127 2 10
103	308	16	6	381	1,000	2,188	1 3 3	1,52,459	84 2 9
...	...	5	...	...	2	7	0 11 2	3,297	329 11 2
372	3,305	211	179	697	6,090	13,402	1 1 2	8,10,732	64 14 9

No. 34.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Jails.		Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	4	1,479	76	5	18
2		Montgomery do.	6	1,827	60	20	8
3		Mooltan do.	...	987	56	12	...
4		Mung Rasúl do.	...	20	...	...	1
		Total ...	10	4,313	192	37	27
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	9	664	30	...	3
6		Umballa do.	4	676	19	2	3
7		Mooltan do.	9	611	14	...	13
8		Lahore do.	6	478	23	...	11
9		Delhi do.	3	433	19	...	4
10		Peshâwar do.	6	333	30	...	12
		Total ...	37	3,195	135	2	46
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	11	337	8	...	4
12		D. I. Khan do.	7	321	12	2	2
13		Ferozepore do.	4	339	4	...	6
14		D. G. Khan do.	5	326	8	...	4
15		Gujránwála do.	3	286	8	...	5
16		Lahore Female Jail	3	133	8	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail	1	223	4	...	2
18		Jullundur do.	3	236	4	...	...
19		Jhang do.	1	240	10	1	3
		Total ...	38	2,441	66	3	25
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	8	203	7	...	6
21		Shahpur do.	2	183	6	...	2
22		Gurdáspur do.	3	156	2	1	...
23		Amritsar do.	2	158	5	...	3
24		Hissar do.	3	202	4	1	3
25		Rohtak do.	2	135	7	...	...
26		Karnál do.	1	91	2	...	2
27		Dharmsála do.	1	72	4	...	3
28		Kohát do.	1	54	2	...	2
29		Gujrát do.	1	40	1	...	3
30		Bannu do.	3	55	3	...	3
31		Abbott-abad do.	2	58	2	...	1
32		Hoshiárpur do.	2	30	1	...	1
		Total ...	31	1,437	46	2	29
33	Jail holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	...	7	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	116	11,393	439	44	128

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1898.

8													9	10		
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													Average number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.					
	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	*Additions and alterations.*		*New Jails.*			*Public Works.*					
						G.	H.	I.	J.		A.	B.				
On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e. g.*, wheat-grinding or manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jail.	Other extra-mural labour.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (8 K.).
...	58	161	63	188	78	44	...	...	...	760	...	28	...	·4	11	51
...	94	183	121	891	34	177	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	5	10	13
...	68	96	46	532	57	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	7	10	12
...	2	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	10	15	...
...	221	443	230	1,611	173	221	...	...	5	1,119	5	28	...	5	10	26
...	11	71	23	159	26	...	...	...	...	341	...	...	...	2	11	51
...	38	64	18	153	89	12	...	...	...	278	...	...	...	6	9	41
...	35	68	35	130	25	4	...	...	...	287	...	...	...	6	11	47
...	31	70	37	91	23	...	12	...	...	81	...	99	...	6	15	17
...	22	49	27	120	22	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	5	11	39
...	27	42	12	55	30	5	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	8	13	36
...	164	364	152	708	215	21	12	...	...	1,277	...	99	...	5	11	40
...	16	36	24	100	13	2	2	...	...	132	...	...	...	5	11	39
...	12	33	18	65	25	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	4	10	47
...	14	38	13	83	10	...	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	4	11	50
...	12	38	24	61	11	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	4	12	52
...	13	32	21	79	16	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	5	11	39
...	2	11	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	2	8	74
...	10	22	16	69	14	3	1	...	...	82	...	...	...	4	10	37
...	13	20	10	46	6	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	6	8	58
...	12	27	16	32	12	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	5	11	53
...	104	257	142	541	115	5	3	...	...	1,179	...	...	...	4	11	48
...	11	25	9	45	14	...	1	...	...	85	...	...	...	5	12	42
...	11	21	5	54	10	1	3	...	...	70	...	...	...	6	11	38
...	10	17	8	20	13	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	6	11	55
...	9	18	8	25	15	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	6	11	47
...	12	21	21	41	24	5	1	...	...	69	...	...	...	6	10	34
...	8	15	10	24	10	2	9	...	...	50	...	...	...	6	11	37
...	7	12	6	13	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	42	8	13	3
...	5	7	3	27	5	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	7	10	25
...	3	9	10	7	8	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	6	17	24
...	2	7	4	9	8	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	17	15
...	7	9	4	12	6	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	13	16	20
...	4	8	5	11	6	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	7	14	36
...	3	5	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	10	17	27
...	92	174	98	293	125	8	14	...	...	514	...	...	42	6	12	36
...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	14
...	582	1,239	625	3,154	629	255	2	9	5	4,090	5	127	42	5	11	36

No. 35.—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners

1	2		3
Serial No.	Jails.		Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement No. IX).
			Rs.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners ...	Lahore Central Jail ...	98,126
2		Montgomery " " ...	1,04,671
3		Mooltan " " ...	65,947
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	12,415
		Total	2,81,159
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners ...	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	48,313
6		Umballa " " ...	36,234
7		Mooltan " " ...	36,276
8		Lahore " " ...	28,023
9		Delhi " " ...	31,915
10		Peshávar " " ...	29,693
		Total	2,10,454
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners ...	Siálkot District Jail ...	23,872
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	21,790
13		Ferozepore " " ...	20,477
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	21,706
15		Gujránwála " " ...	19,338
16		Lahore Female " ...	8,007
17		Ludhiána District " ...	16,643
18		Jullundur " " ...	15,472
19		Jhang " " ...	15,158
		Total	1,63,363
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners ...	Jhelum District Jail ...	16,102
21		Shahpur " " ...	14,267
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	14,010
23		Amritsar " " ...	14,611
24		Hissar " " ...	16,275
25		Rohtak " " ...	12,157
26		Karnál " " ...	10,775
27		Dharmsála " " ...	9,881
28		Kohát " " ...	10,390
29		Gujrát " " ...	9,332
30		Bannu " " ...	9,416
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	9,210
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	6,033
		Total	1,52,459
33	Jail holding under 100 prisoners ...	Simla District Jail	3,297
		Grand Total	8,10,732

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1898.

4		5		6		7		8	
Average cost of maintenance per head (column 15, Statement No. IX).		Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement No. XII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3, *minus* column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, *minus* column 6).	
Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
66	2	29,184	7	19	11	68,941	9	46	7
56	5	5,941	3	3	3	98,729	13	53	2
66	12	—5,273	15	...		71,220	15	72	1
620	12	—45	10	...		12,460	10	623	1
64	10	29,806	1	6	14	2,51,352	15	57	12
63	15	4,651	6	6	2	43,661	10	57	13
51	8	5,203	5	7	6	31,030	11	44	2
52	7	4,467	7	6	7	31,808	9	46	0
54	6	5,066	9	9	13	22,956	7	44	9
69	6	5,095	5	11	1	26,819	11	58	5
66	3	3,976	1	8	13	25,716	15	57	6
58	14	28,460	1	7	15	1,81,993	15	50	15
62	6	3,330	8	8	11	20,541	8	53	11
62	14	3,776	0	10	14	18,014	0	52	0
52	13	4,488	2	11	9	15,988	14	41	4
55	12	1,445	6	3	11	20,260	10	52	1
56	10	2,777	0	8	2	16,561	0	48	8
65	0	—902	3	...		9,809	3	71	10
67	5	1,842	15	7	7	14,800	1	59	14
63	7	2,820	5	11	9	12,651	11	51	14
56	3	2,231	10	8	4	12,926	6	47	15
59	8	21,809	11	7	15	1,41,553	5	51	9
68	14	1,724	4	7	5	14,377	12	61	9
64	15	1,052	7	4	13	13,214	9	60	2
69	10	1,640	11	8	2	12,369	5	61	8
83	11	1,306	1	7	6	13,304	15	76	5
69	11	1,285	15	5	8	14,989	1	64	3
78	7	805	5	5	3	11,351	11	73	4
81	0	2,323	6	17	8	8,451	10	63	8
128	5	229	8	3	0	9,651	8	125	5
126	11	—209	6	...		10,599	6	129	4
121	14	—32	12	...		9,364	12	121	10
98	9	471	7	4	15	8,944	9	93	10
112	5	758	6	9	4	8,451	10	103	1
127	3	116	3	2	7	5,916	13	124	12
84	3	11,471	7	6	5	1,40,987	9	77	14
329	11	34	2	3	7	3,262	14	326	4
64	15	91,581	6	7	5	7,19,150	10	57	10

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2			3		
Serial No.		Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells. M.	F.	Total.
1	*Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.*	Lahore Central Jail ...	Convicts	1,615	...	1,615
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,615	...	1,615
2		Montgomery " " ...	Convicts	1,418	14	1,432
			Under-trials ...	40	5	45
			Civil prisoners ...	5	5	10
			Total ...	1,463	24	1,487
3		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts	1,008	...	1,008
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,008	...	1,008
4		Mung Rasul " " ...	Convicts	...	...	...
			Under trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	Convicts	4,041	14	4,055
			Under-trials ...	40	5	45
			Civil prisoners ...	5	5	10
			Total ...	4,086	24	4,110
5	*Jails holding over 500 prisoners.*	Rawalpindi District Jail ...	Convicts	702	52	754
			Under-trials ...	28	4	32
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	737	56	793
6		Umballa " " ...	Convicts	731	25	756
			Under-trials ...	33	...	33
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	771	25	796
7		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts	573	32	605
			Under-trials ...	78	4	82
			Civil prisoners ...	14	...	14
			Total ...	665	36	701
8		Lahore " " ...	Convicts	501	...	501
			Under-trials ...	10	...	10
			Civil prisoners ...	14	...	14
			Total ...	525	...	525
9		Delhi " " ...	Convicts	454	16	470
			Under trials ...	27	...	27
			Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
			Total ...	484	16	500
10		Peshawar " " ...	Convicts	367	14	381
			Under-trials ...	86	10	96
			Civil prisoners ...	10	4	14
			Total ...	463	28	491
		Total ...	Convicts	3,328	139	3,467
			Under-trials ...	262	18	280
			Civil prisoners ...	55	4	59
			Total ...	3,645	161	3,806

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1898.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,483	...	1,483	1,594	...	1,594	3,338	...	3,338
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1,483	...	1,483	1,596	...	1,596	3,338	...	3,338
1,832	1	1,833	1,914	2	1,916	2,160	...	2,160
25	...	25	61	...	61	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,857	1	1,858	1,975	2	1,977	2,166	...	2,166
988	...	988	1,062	...	1,062	1,461	...	1,461
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
988	...	988	1,062	...	1,062	1,461	...	1,461
20	...	20	337	...	337	30	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	20	337	...	337	30	...	30
4,323	1	4,324	4,907	2	4,909	6,989	...	6,989
25	...	25	62	...	62	6	...	6
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4,348	1	4,349	4,970	2	4,972	6,995	...	6,995
663	11	674	742	16	758	1,571	29	1,600
79	2	81	128	6	134	166	14	180
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
743	13	756	873	22	895	1,737	43	1,780
677	4	681	749	1	750	642	5	647
21	1	22	48	4	52	5	...	5
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
699	5	704	801	5	806	647	5	652
615	5	620	705	10	715	397	5	402
69	1	70	130	2	132	18	1	19
3	...	3	8	...	8	...	...	...
687	6	693	843	12	855	415	6	421
485	...	485	608	...	608	799	...	799
29	...	29	48	...	48	33	...	33
3	...	3	5	...	5	1	...	1
517	...	517	661	...	661	833	...	833
432	6	438	518	7	525	1,001	10	1,011
20	1	21	40	1	41	1	...	1
2	...	2	6	1	7	...	...	...
454	7	461	564	9	573	1,002	10	1,012
334	6	340	400	11	411	752	8	760
103	4	107	150	3	153	86	5	91
3	...	3	10	1	11	1	...	1
440	10	450	560	15	575	839	13	852
3,206	32	3,238	3,722	45	3,767	5,162	57	5,219
321	9	330	544	16	560	309	20	329
13	...	13	36	2	38	2	...	2
3,540	41	3,581	4,302	63	4,365	5,473	77	5,550

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

Serial No.		Jails.		Daily average number of sick. M.	F.	Total.	Number of deaths in and out of hospital. M.	F.	Total.
1	2			7			8		
1	*Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.*	LAHORE CENTRAL JAIL ...	Convicts	76	...	76	55	...	55
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	76	...	76	55	...	55
2		MONTGOMERY " " ...	Convicts	61	...	61	39	...	39
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	61	...	61	39	...	39
3		MOOLTAN " " ...	Convicts	56	...	56	25	...	25
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	56	...	56	25	...	25
4		MUNG RASUL " " ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	Convicts	193	...	193	119	...	119
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	193	...	193	119	...	119
5	*Jails holding over 500 prisoners.*	RAWALPINDI DISTRICT JAIL ...	Convicts	29	1	30	17	...	17
			Under-trials ...	3	...	3	3	...	3
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	32	1	33	20	...	20
6		UMBALLA " " ...	Convicts	19	...	19	10	...	10
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	20	...	20	10	...	10
7		MOOLTAN " " ...	Convicts	13	...	13	11	...	11
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	14	...	14	12	...	12
8		LAHORE " " ...	Convicts	22	...	22	16	...	16
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	23	...	23	16	...	16
9		DELHI " " ...	Convicts	19	...	19	16	...	16
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	19	...	19	17	...	17
10		PESHAWAR " " ...	Convicts	29	1	30	9	...	9
			Under-trials ...	4	...	4	3	...	3
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	33	1	34	12	...	12
		TOTAL ...	Convicts	131	2	133	79	...	79
			Under-trials ...	10	...	10	8	...	8
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL ...	141	2	143	87	...	87

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1898—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,251	...	2,251	51	...	51	37·09	...	37·09	37·09	...	37·09
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,251	...	2,251	51	...	51	37·09	...	37·09	37·09	...	37·09
1,179	...	1,178	33	...	33	21·29	...	21·28	21·29	...	21·28
240	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,166	...	1,166	33	...	33	21·00	...	20·99	21·00	...	20·99
1,479	...	1,479	57	...	57	25·30	...	25·30	25·30	...	25·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,479	...	1,479	57	...	57	25·30	...	25·30	25·30	...	25·30
1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,617	...	1,616	45	...	45	27·53	...	27·52	27·53	...	27·52
240	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,609	...	1,608	44	...	44	27·37	...	27·36	27·37	...	27·36
2,370	2,636	2,374	44	91	45	25·64	...	25·22	25·64	...	25·22
2,101	7,000	2,222	38	...	37	37·97	...	37·04	37·97	...	37·04
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,338	3,308	2,354	43	77	44	26·92	...	26·46	26·92	...	26·46
948	1,250	950	28	...	28	14·77	...	14·68	14·77	...	14·68
238	...	227	48	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
926	1,000	926	29	...	28	14·31	...	14·20	14·31	...	14·20
646	1,000	648	21	...	21	17·89	...	17·74	17·89	...	17·74
261	1,000	271	14	...	14	14·49	...	14·29	14·49	...	14·29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
604	1,000	608	20	...	20	17·47	...	17·32	17·47	...	17·32
1,647	...	1,647	45	...	45	32·99	...	32·99	32·99	...	32·99
1,138	...	1,138	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,611	...	1,611	44	...	44	30·95	...	30·95	30·95	...	30·95
2,317	1,667	2,308	44	...	43	37·04	...	36·53	37·04	...	36·53
50	...	48	...	...	...	50·00	...	47·62	50·00	...	47·62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,207	1,429	2,195	42	...	41	37·44	...	36·88	37·44	...	36·88
2,251	1,333	2,235	87	167	88	26·95	...	26·47	26·95	...	26·47
835	1,250	850	39	...	37	29·13	...	28·04	29·13	...	28·04
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,907	1,300	1,893	75	100	76	27·27	...	26·67	27·27	...	26·67
1,610	1,781	1,612	41	62	41	24·64	...	24·40	24·64	...	24·40
963	2,222	997	31	...	30	24·92	...	24·24	24·92	...	24·24
154	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,546	1,878	1,550	40	49	40	24·58	...	24·29	24·58	...	24·29

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2			3		
Serial No.		Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
				M.	F.	Total.
11	*Jails holding over 300 prisoners.*	Sialkot District Jail	Convicts ...	396	12	408
			Under-trials	22	...	22
			Civil prisoners	7	...	7
			Total ...	425	12	437
12		D. I. Khan " "	Convicts ...	334	25	359
			Under-trials	57	...	57
			Civil prisoners	7	2	9
			Total ...	398	27	425
13		Ferozepore " "	Convicts ...	375	6	381
			Under-trials	11	...	11
			Civil prisoners	6	...	6
			Total ...	392	6	398
14		D. G. Khan " "	Convicts ...	246	14	260
			Under-trials	60	3	63
			Civil prisoners	6	...	6
			Total ...	312	17	329
15		Gujranwala " "	Convicts ...	276	9	285
			Under-trials	43	1	44
			Civil prisoners	10	...	10
			Total ...	329	10	339
16		Lahore Female Jail	Convicts ...	...	328	328
			Under-trials	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	328	328
17		Ludhiana District Jail	Convicts ...	229	24	253
			Under-trials	34	...	34
			Civil prisoners	14	3	17
			Total ...	277	27	304
18		Jullundur " "	Convicts ...	246	14	260
			Under-trials	26	...	26
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...
			Total ...	272	14	286
19		Jhang " "	Convicts ...	232	13	245
			Under-trials	33	...	33
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...
			Total ...	265	13	278
		Total	Convicts ...	2,334	445	2,779
			Uuder-trials	286	4	290
			Civil prisoners	50	5	55
			Total ...	2,670	454	3,124

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1898—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
344	5	349	408	5	413	230	8	238
29	3	32	51	6	57	13	4	17
3	...	3	7	...	7	...	...	...
376	8	384	466	11	477	243	12	255
316	12	328	418	16	434	348	7	355
17	1	18	41	2	43	3	...	3
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
334	13	347	463	18	481	351	7	358
341	3	344	395	2	397	104	1	105
40	2	42	81	5	86	25	2	27
3	...	3	6	...	6	...	...	...
384	5	389	482	7	489	129	3	132
323	9	332	385	10	395	244	3	247
54	3	57	93	5	98	18	2	20
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
378	12	390	482	15	497	262	5	267
283	6	289	322	7	329	200	2	202
50	1	51	83	3	86	37	...	37
3	...	3	11	...	11	...	...	...
336	7	343	416	10	426	237	2	239
...	136	136	...	157	157	...	273	273
...	1	1	...	3	3	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	137	137	...	160	160	...	278	278
221	4	225	270	6	276	205	2	207
20	1	21	41	3	44	13	1	14
2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
243	5	248	314	9	323	218	3	221
235	4	239	277	5	282	109	1	110
5	...	5	15	1	16	4	...	4
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240	4	244	292	6	298	113	1	114
237	4	241	283	4	287	483	4	487
26	1	27	67	2	69	16	1	17
3	...	3	6	...	6	...	...	...
266	5	271	356	6	362	499	5	504
2,300	183	2,483	2,758	212	2,970	1,923	301	2,224
241	13	254	472	30	502	129	15	144
16	...	16	41	...	41	...	...	...
2,557	196	2,753	3,271	242	3,513	2,052	316	2,368

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2		7			8		
Serial No.	Jails.		Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.							
11	Sialkot District Jail ...	Convicts	8	...	8	5	1	6
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9	...	9	6	1	7
12	D. I. Khan " " ...	Convicts	11	1	12	14	...	14
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	11	1	12	14	...	14
13	Ferozepore " " ...	Convicts	5	...	5	3	...	3
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	...	6	4	...	4
14	D. G. Khan " " ...	Convicts	9	...	9	11	...	11
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	10	...	10	12	...	12
15	Gujranwala " " ...	Convicts	7	...	7	1	...	1
		Under-trials ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9	...	9	1	...	1
16	Lahore Female Jail ...	Convicts	...	8	8	...	3	3
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	8	8	...	3	3
17	Ludhiana District Jail ...	Convicts	4	...	4	1	...	1
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	...	5	1	...	1
18	Jullundur " " ...	Convicts	4	...	4	4	...	4
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	4	6	...	6
19	Jhang " " ...	Convicts	10	...	10	10	1	11
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	11	...	11	10	1	11
	Total ...	Convicts	58	9	67	49	5	54
		Under-trials ...	7	...	7	5	...	5
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	65	9	74	54	5	59

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1898—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
669	1,600	682	23	...	23	14·53	200·00	17·19	14·53	200·00	17·19
448	1,333	531	34	...	31	34·48	...	31·25	34·48	...	31·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
646	1,500	664	24	...	23	15·96	125·00	18·23	15·96	125·00	18·23
1,101	583	1,082	35	83	37	44·30	...	42·68	44·30	...	42·68
176	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,051	538	1,032	33	77	35	41·92	...	40·35	41·92		40·35
305	333	305	15	...	15	8·80	...	8·72	8·80	...	8·72
625	1,000	643	25	...	24	25·00	...	23·81	25·00	...	23·81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
336	600	339	16	...	15	10·42	...	10·28	10·42	..	10·28
755	333	744	28	...	27	34·06	...	33·13	34·06	...	33·13
333	667	351	19	...	18	18·52	...	17·54	18·52	...	17·54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
693	417	685	26	...	26	31·75	...	30·77	31·75	...	30·77
707	333	699	25	...	24	3·53	...	3·46	3·53	...	3·46
740	...	725	40	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
705	286	697	27	...	26	2·98	...	2·92	2·98	...	2·92
...	2,007	2,007	...	59	59	...	22·06	22·06	...	22·06	22·06
...	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,029	2,029	...	58	58	...	21·90	21·90	...	21·90	21·90
928	500	920	18	...	18	4·52	...	4·44	4·52	...	4·44
650	1,000	667	50	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
897	600	891	21	...	20	4·12	...	4·03	4·12	...	4·03
464	250	460	17	...	17	17·02	...	16·74	17·02	...	16·74
800	...	800	...	...	...	400·00	...	400·00	400·00	...	400·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
471	250	467	17	...	16	25·00	...	24·59	25·00	...	24·59
2,038	1,000	2,021	42	...	41	42·19	250·00	45·64	42·19	250·00	45·64
615	1,000	630	38	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1,876	1,000	1,860	41	...	41	37·59	200·00	40·59	37·59	200·00	40·59
836	1,645	896	25	49	27	21·30	27·32	21·75	21·30	27·32	21·75
535	1,154	567	29	...	28	20·75	...	19·69	20·75	...	19·69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
803	1,612	860	25	46	27	21·12	25·51	21·43	21·12	25·51	21·43

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2		3		
Serial No.	JAILS.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells. M.	F.	Total.
20	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.* JHELUM DISTRICT JAIL ...	Convicts	220	10	230
		Under-trials ...	44	2	46
		Civil prisoners ...	1	...	1
		Total ...	265	12	277
21	SHAHPUR " " ...	Convicts	244	10	254
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
		Total ...	247	10	257
22	GURDASPUR " " ...	Convicts	193	13	206
		Under-trials ...	21	...	21
		Civil prisoners ...	4	3	7
		Total ...	218	16	234
23	AMRITSAR " " ...	Convicts	210	11	221
		Under-trials ...	9	...	9
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	219	11	230
24	HISSAR " " ...	Convicts	177	12	189
		Under-trials ...	24	...	24
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
		Total ...	208	12	220
25	ROHTAK " " ...	Convicts	174	11	185
		Under-trials ...	15	4	19
		Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5
		Total ...	194	15	209
26	KARNAL " " ...	Convicts	104	6	110
		Under-trials ...	27	...	27
		Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5
		Total ...	136	6	142
27	DHARMSALA " " ...	Convicts	101	16	117
		Under-trials ...	16	...	16
		Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
		Total ...	120	16	136
28	KOHAT " " ...	Convicts	71	4	85
		Under-trials ...	25	3	28
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	96	17	113

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1898—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
206	5	211	268	8	276	479	4	483
19	2	21	43	1	44	16	...	16
3	...	3	7	...	7	...	...	...
228	7	235	318	9	327	495	4	499
183	3	186	272	1	273	254	2	256
32	1	33	55	2	57	17	...	17
1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1
216	4	220	330	3	333	272	2	274
155	3	158	206	3	209	38	3	41
39	3	42	76	2	78	5	3	8
2	...	2	2	2	4	...	...	...
196	6	202	284	7	291	43	6	49
155	5	160	210	1	211	205	2	207
10	1	11	23	..	23	13	2	15
6	...	6	11	...	11	...	...	...
171	6	177	244	1	245	218	4	222
204	2	206	260	2	262	149	...	149
27	...	27	42	...	42	2	...	2
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
232	2	234	305	2	307	151	..	151
136	1	137	162	2	164	353	3	356
18	...	18	37	1	38	6	...	6
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
154	1	155	202	3	205	359	3	362
91	2	93	131	1	132	87	1	88
39	1	40	105	1	106	18	...	18
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
130	3	133	240	2	242	105	1	106
69	4	73	88	3	91	131	4	135
4	...	4	17	...	17	3	1	4
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
73	4	77	108	3	111	134	5	139
53	2	55	95	3	98	70	5	75
26	1	27	48	...	48	23	1	24
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
79	3	82	144	4	148	93	6	99

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2			7			8		
Serial No.	Jails.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
20	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	Jhelum District Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	3	...	3
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	8	...	8	3	...	3
21		Shahpur " " ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	7	...	7	1	...	1
22		Gurdaspur " " ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	4	...	4
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	...	2	4	...	4
23		Amritsar " " ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	3	...	3
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	5	...	5	3	...	3
24		Hissar " " ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	4	...	4	1	...	1
25		Rohtak " " ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	7	...	7	...	...	...
26		Karnal " " ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	1	1
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	...	2	1	1	2
27		Dharmsala " " ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	1	2	3
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	4	...	4	1	2	3
28		Kohat " " ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	3	...	3
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	2	...	2
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	3	...	3	5	...	5

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1898—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of death from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,325	800	2,289	39	...	38	14·56	...	14·22	14·56	...	14·22
842	...	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,171	571	2,123	35	...	34	13·16	...	12·77	13·16	...	12·77
1,388	667	1,376	33	...	32	5·46	...	5·38	5·46	...	5·38
531	...	515	31	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,259	500	1,245	32	...	32	4·63	...	4·55	4·63	...	4·55
245	1,000	259	13	...	13	25·81	...	25·32	25·81	...	25·32
128	1,000	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
219	1,000	243	10	...	10	20·41	...	19·80	20·41	...	19·80
1,323	400	1,294	32	...	31	19·35	...	18·75	19·35	...	18·75
1,300	2,000	1,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,275	667	1,254	29	...	28	17·54	...	16·95	17·54	...	16·95
730	...	723	20	...	19	4·90	...	4·85	4·90	...	4·85
74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
651	...	645	17	...	17	4·31	...	4·27	4·31	...	4·27
2,596	3,000	2,599	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,331	3,000	2,335	45	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
956	500	946	22	...	22	...	500·00	10·75	...	500·00	10·75
462	...	450	...	...	...	25·64	...	25·00	25·64	...	25·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
808	333	797	15	...	15	7·69	333·33	15·04	7·69	333·33	15·04
1,899	1,000	1,849	58	...	55	14·49	500·00	41·10	14·49	500·00	41·10
750	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,836	1,250	1,805	55	...	52	13·70	500·00	38·96	13·70	500·00	38·96
1,321	2,500	1,364	38	...	36	56·60	...	54·55	56·60	...	54·55
885	1,000	889	38	...	37	76·92	...	74·07	76·92	...	74·07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,177	2,000	1,207	38	...	37	63·29	...	60·98	63·29	...	60·98

No. 35.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

Serial No.	Jails.			Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells. M.	F.	Total.
1	2			3		
29	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	Gujrat District Jail	Convicts ...	99	2	101
			Under-trials	13	...	13
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...
			Total ...	112	2	114
30		Bannu " "	Convicts ...	66	10	76
			Under-trials	20	...	20
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...
			Total ...	86	10	96
31		Abbott-abad " "	Convicts ...	43	6	49
			Under-trials	47	2	49
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...
			Total ...	90	8	98
32		Hoshiarpur " "	Convicts ...	48	8	56
			Under-trials	27	8	35
			Civil prisoners	8	2	10
			Total ...	83	18	101
		Total	Convicts ...	1,750	129	1,879
			Under-trials	288	19	307
			Civil prisoners	36	5	41
			Total ...	2,074	153	2,227
33	*Jail holding under 100 prisoners.*	Simla District Jail	Convicts ...	27	5	32
			Under-trials	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	4	2	6
			Total ...	31	7	38
		Grand Total	Convicts ...	11,480	732	12,212
			Under-trials	876	46	922
			Civil prisoners	150	21	171
			Total ...	12,506	799	13,305

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1898—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
40	1	41	61	1	62	34	...	34
33	1	34	61	...	61	8	1	9
2	...	2	4	...	4	1	...	1
75	2	77	126	1	127	43	1	44
55	2	58	87	2	89	118	10	128
33	2	35	53	3	56	51	7	58
2	1	3	8	...	8	1	...	1
91	5	96	148	5	153	170	17	187
60	1	61	111	1	112	67	4	71
20	1	21	41	1	42	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	2	82	152	2	154	76	4	80
31	1	32	69	1	70	33	...	33
12	1	13	31	7	38	8	1	9
3	...	3	4	...	4	1	1	2
46	2	48	104	8	112	42	2	44
1,439	32	1,471	2,020	29	2,049	2,018	38	2,056
312	14	326	632	18	650	179	16	195
20	1	21	53	3	56	4	1	5
1,771	47	1,818	2,705	50	2,755	2,201	55	2,256
8	...	8	18	...	18	10	...	10
2	...	2	10	...	10	1	...	1
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
10	...	10	31	...	31	11	...	11
11,276	248	11,524	13,425	288	13,713	16,102	396	16,498
901	36	937	1,720	64	1,784	624	51	675
49	1	50	134	5	139	6	1	7
12,226	285	12,511	15,279	357	15,636	16,732	448	17,180

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1		2		7			8		
Serial No.		Jails.		Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	Gujrat District Jail	Convicts ...	1	...	1	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1	...	1	2	...	2
30		Bannu " "	Convicts ...	3	...	3	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	5	...	5	3	...	3
31		Abbott-abad " "	Convicts ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
32		Hoshiarpur " "	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total	Convicts ...	47	...	47	21	3	24
			Under-trials ...	4	...	4	5	...	5
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	51	...	51	26	3	29
33	*Jails holding under 100 prisoners.*	Simla District Jail	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total	Convicts ...	429	11	440	268	8	276
			Under-trials ...	21	...	21	18	...	18
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	450	11	461	286	8	294

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1898—concluded.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
850	...	829	25	...	24	50·00	...	48·78	50·00	...	48·78
242	1,000	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
573	500	571	13	...	13	26·67	...	25·97	26·67	...	25·97
2,107	5,000	2,207	54	...	52	17·86	...	17·24	17·86	...	17·24
1,545	3,500	1,657	61	...	57	60·61	...	57·14	60·61	...	57·14
500	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,868	3,400	1,948	55	...	52	32·97	...	31·25	32·97	...	31·25
1,117	4,000	1,164	33	...	33	33·33	...	32·79	33·33	...	32·79
450	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
950	2,000	976	25	...	24	25·00	...	24·39	25·00	...	24·39
1,065	...	1,031	32	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
667	1,000	692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
913	1,000	917	22	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,402	1,188	1,398	33	...	32	14·59	93·75	16·32	14·59	93·75	16·32
574	1,143	598	13	...	12	16·03	...	15·34	16·03	...	15·34
200	1,000	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,243	1,170	1,241	29	...	28	14·68	63·83	15·95	14·68	63·83	15·95
1,250	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,100	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,428	1,597	1,432	38	44	38	23·77	32·26	23·95	23·77	32·26	23·95
693	1,417	720	23	...	22	19·98	...	19·21	19·98	...	19·21
122	1,000	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,369	1,572	1,373	37	39	37	23·39	28·07	23·50	23·39	28·07	23·50

No. 37.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING PRISONERS

1	2		3		4		5		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
2		Montgomery " " ...	25	...	497	6	522	6	528
3		Mooltan " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	26	...	497	6	523	6	529
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	69	2	958	34	1,027	36	1,063
6		Umballa " " ...	15	...	359	13	374	13	387
7		Mooltan " " ...	37	3	1,044	28	1,081	31	1,112
8		Lahore " " ...	34	...	168	...	202	...	202
9		Delhi " " ...	19	...	550	19	569	19	588
10		Peshâwar " " ...	41	7	1,673	49	1,714	56	1,770
		Total ...	215	12	4,752	143	4,967	155	5,122
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	46	1	565	38	611	39	650
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	31	3	362	20	393	23	416
13		Ferozepore " " ...	49	1	616	23	665	24	689
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	32	1	1,067	56	1,099	57	1,156
15		Gujránwála " " ...	62	2	790	26	852	28	880
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	18	...	468	21	486	21	507
18		Jullundur " " ...	4	...	92	12	96	12	108
19		Jhang " " ...	26	3	444	11	470	14	484
		Total ...	268	11	4,404	215	4,672	226	4,898
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	21	...	258	21	279	21	300
21		Shahpur " " ...	15	4	527	9	542	13	555
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	9	...	469	40	478	40	518
23		Amritsar " " ...	3	...	106	10	109	10	119
24		Hissar " " ...	28	...	467	5	495	5	500
25		Rohtak " " ...	11	...	336	5	347	5	352
26		Karnál " " ...	104	1	580	17	684	18	702
27		Dharmsála " " ...	4	...	88	7	92	7	99
28		Kohát " " ...	36	...	365	15	401	15	416
29		Gujrát " " ...	17	...	654	46	671	46	717
30		Bannu " " ...	19	...	513	22	532	22	554
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	34	...	330	5	364	5	369
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	14	...	165	21	179	21	200
		Total ...	315	5	4,858	223	5,173	228	5,401
33	Jail holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	1	...	67	...	68	...	68
		GRAND TOTAL ...	825	28	14,578	587	15,403	615	16,018

UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1898.

6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1898.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	25	347	5	352	134	1	135	19	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	25	347	5	352	135	1	136	19	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
79	2	81	719	23	742	261	11	272	...	...	...	...	3	...	44	2	46
21	1	22	242	9	251	115	2	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	19
69	1	70	645	23	668	365	7	372	...	...	...	...	1	...	70	1	71
29	...	29	105	...	105	84	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
20	1	21	276	8	284	245	8	253	8	2	...	...	1	...	39	1	40
103	4	107	1,305	41	1,346	298	11	309	1	...	...	...	3	...	107	4	111
321	9	330	3,292	104	3,396	1,368	39	1,407	9	2	...	...	8	...	290	10	300
29	3	32	283	21	304	231	10	241	58	6	...	...	1	...	38	2	40
17	1	18	195	7	202	115	8	123	67	7	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
40	2	42	346	13	359	259	8	267	17	...	...	...	1	...	42	3	45
54	3	57	434	20	454	257	12	269	347	20	...	...	1	...	60	5	65
50	1	51	562	18	580	241	8	249	...	...	2	...	...	...	47	2	49
...	1	1	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
20	1	21	210	14	224	237	6	243	5	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	35
5	...	5	68	6	74	22	6	28	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	4
26	1	27	251	8	269	202	6	208	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
241	13	254	2,359	111	2,470	1,564	67	1,631	495	33	2	...	5	...	247	15	262
19	2	21	153	12	165	110	7	117	5	1	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
32	1	33	333	6	339	183	5	188	6	1	...	...	...	...	20	1	21
39	3	42	282	25	307	169	13	182	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	28
10	1	11	40	6	46	56	4	60	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
27	...	27	186	3	189	261	2	263	9	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
18	...	18	157	...	157	162	5	167	11	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
39	1	40	356	11	367	293	6	299	1	...	...	...	1	...	33	1	34
4	...	4	20	3	23	40	...	40	26	3	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
26	1	27	215	11	226	132	3	135	37	1	...	...	2	...	15	...	15
33	1	34	368	33	401	251	11	262	20	1	...	...	...	...	32	1	33
33	2	35	322	11	333	178	8	186	5	1	...	...	2	...	25	2	27
20	1	21	242	3	245	102	...	102	3	1	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
12	1	13	99	12	111	68	8	76	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	1	12
312	14	326	2,773	136	2,909	2,005	72	2,077	131	9	1	...	5	...	258	11	269
2	...	2	24	...	24	35	...	35	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
901	36	937	8,795	356	9,151	5,107	179	5,286	657	44	3	...	18	...	823	36	859

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

1		2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8
			Registrations affecting						
			Compul						
Serial No.	District.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift [Section 17, clause (a)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses (b) and (c), or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, II of 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease [Section 17, clause (d)].	All instruments of lease [other than of perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause (d)].
1	Hissar	11	57	805	...	1,240	47	36	49
2	Rohtak	9	33	505	...	1,505	98	1	15
3	Gurgaon	9	18	325	...	840	14	...	15
4	Delhi	7	52	906	...	1,905	93	9	105
5	Karnál	10	35	781	...	1,208	23	8	72
6	Umballa	14	64	1,011	...	1,979	69	4	43
7	Simla	4	3	99	...	60	22	1	12
8	Kángra	14	51	439	...	1,011	20	2	2
9	Hoshiárpur	13	70	1,088	...	5,313	142	51	86
10	Jullundur	13	96	1,492	...	4,811	261	16	75
11	Ludhiána	8	91	895	...	3,221	84	8	25
12	Ferozepore	13	29	956	...	2,894	108	28	26
13	Mooltan	8	15	884	...	1,521	186	7	158
14	Jhang	8	14	559	...	948	50	...	67
15	Montgomery	9	5	204	...	347	16	...	5
16	Lahore	11	58	1,410	...	3,696	136	10	252
17	Amritsar	9	80	1,335	...	4,977	105	...	155
18	Gurdáspur	9	40	558	...	3,722	44	...	52
19	Siálkot	15	34	1,018	...	5,013	86	3	95
20	Gujrát	8	31	941	...	2,108	46	2	8
21	Gujránwála	9	27	792	...	1,178	72	3	55
22	Shahpur	7	38	879	...	1,156	127	1	61
23	Jhelum	9	24	1,683	...	1,546	38	...	1
24	Ráwalpindi	14	29	2,364	...	1,726	122	19	11
25	Hazára	6	7	398	...	611	25	2	...
26	Peshávar	8	36	1,489	...	2,665	198	4	326
27	Kohát	5	1	160	...	251	6	...	14
28	Bannu	8	8	563	...	1,158	60	...	41
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	9	5	990	...	1,747	142	...	11
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	9	5	548	...	1,114	44	5	52
31	Muzaffargarh	7	22	668	...	1,142	48	...	23
32	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	293	1,078	26,745	...	62,1	2,532	220	1,913

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

9	10			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.															
-tory.				Optional.											
Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less [Section 18, clause (c)], and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in Section 17, clause 4.	Awards (Section 17, clause 1).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immoveable property transferred.
	Rs.	A.	P.									Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
2,234	5,450	12	0	281	572	17	11	...	...	...	881	441	8	0	15,57,227
3,157	4,525	4	0	104	440	25	6	1	...	...	576	288	0	0	8,94,125
1,212	2,649	10	0	65	177	4	8	...	...	...	254	127	8	0	6,39,129
3,070	9,609	10	0	110	532	10	23	16	...	...	691	345	8	0	61,89,594
2,127	4,627	1	0	163	316	10	36	3	...	2	530	261	6	0	10,19,611
3,170	7,061	0	0	221	515	29	13	...	...	1	779	389	4	0	16,37,488
197	1,367	0	0	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	2	0	0	9,06,165
1,525	2,859	0	0	180	361	8	1	...	...	...	550	275	0	0	7,87,516
6,750	13,647	12	0	768	3,370	50	30	1	...	...	4,219	2,111	5	0	27,03,760
6,751	14,113	14	0	943	2,725	146	14	2	2	...	3,832	1,916	0	0	27,79,111
4,324	10,109	12	0	542	1,268	19	5	2	...	...	1,836	919	0	0	21,68,052
4,041	10,517	12	0	218	522	15	...	4	...	...	759	380	0	0	22,95,779
2,771	8,695	10	0	43	99	11	19	16	...	...	188	97	2	0	23,70,344
1,638	3,958	8	0	246	297	17	12	...	...	...	572	286	8	0	8,58,889
577	1,523	8	0	25	48	2	...	2	...	...	77	45	0	0	3,38,448
5,562	15,347	10	0	135	372	23	54	9	...	1	594	296	0	0	48,54,040
6,652	16,551	4	0	372	1,202	39	25	...	...	...	1,638	819	2	0	37,64,743
4,416	8,880	4	0	262	2,376	4	14	9	...	...	2,665	1,334	0	0	18,88,002
6,249	12,633	8	0	636	5,634	27	7	1	1	6	6,362	3,185	12	0	28,84,754
3,136	5,952	8	0	518	1,763	27	16	1	...	...	2,325	1,160	4	0	12,26,467
2,128	4,847	8	0	430	886	21	15	...	...	...	1,352	674	10	0	13,28,163
2,262	5,439	8	0	281	462	28	21	...	...	...	792	394	8	0	10,40,738
3,292	6,312	8	0	650	908	14	2	...	...	...	1,574	786	12	0	12,80,139
4,271	9,209	0	0	1,208	1,058	29	10	.	...	...	2,305	1,156	0	0	23,94,755
1,043	2,297	4	0	34	41	5	...	...	...	...	80	43	0	0	4,65,563
4,118	10,079	0	0	220	210	47	41		...	...	518	259	8	0	23,74,567
432	972	0	0	23	19	...	6	...	...	...	48	25	8	0	2,22,481
1,830	4,450	0	0	83	104	12	22	...	...	...	221	110	4	0	9,57,573
2,895	6,503	0	0	435	856	45	2	...	...	1	1,339	671	8	0	14,66,704
1,768	4,285	0	0	32	32	3	4	...	...	...	76	38	0	0	9,67,990
1,903	4,476	8	0	97	210	7	1	...	...	...	315	156	8	0	9,38,647
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94,501	2,19,035	7	0	9,378	27,375	697	423	67	3	11	37,954	18,996	5	0	5,52,00,564

No. 38.—STATEMENT OF DEEDS REGISTERED IN THE REGISTRATION

1		21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.										
		Compulsory.										
Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Instruments of gift of moveable property [Section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act].	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [Section 18, clause (d)].	Obligations for the payment of money [Section 18, clause (f)].	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause (f).	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt, other than those conferred by wills, Book III.
							Rs.	A.	P.			
1	Hissar	...	30	194	405	629	631	0	0	1	19	2
2	Rohtak	...	25	154	176	355	355	0	0	...	9	1
3	Gurgaon...	...	3	180	175	358	363	0	0	...	2	...
4	Delhi	...	75	272	361	708	708	0	0	...	34	...
5	Karnál	...	70	116	188	374	373	0	0	...	17	...
6	Umballa...	...	74	93	310	477	475	0	0	...	39	...
7	Simla	...	26	2	105	133	137	0	0	1	...	...
8	Kángra	...	26	29	53	108	108	0	0	1	7	...
9	Hoshiárpur	...	38	45	167	250	251	0	0	...	41	...
10	Jullundur	...	72	20	139	231	231	0	0	2	49	...
11	Ludhiána	...	18	42	283	343	343	0	0	...	33	...
12	Ferozepore	...	14	109	183	306	306	8	0	...	26	...
13	Mooltan...	...	33	116	253	402	404	0	0	...	28	...
14	Jhang	...	...	57	242	299	300	0	0	1	13	1
15	Montgomery	...	4	17	86	107	108	0	0	...	16	...
16	Lahore	...	28	75	347	450	453	8	0	2	59	...
17	Amritsar	...	95	42	300	437	437	0	0	2	77	...
18	Gurdáspur	...	28	15	100	143	143	0	0	1	23	...
19	Siálkot	...	24	31	180	235	238	0	0	...	39	...
20	Gujrát	...	3	25	62	90	89	8	0	...	15	...
21	Gujránwála	...	7	22	115	144	144	0	0	2	15	...
22	Shahpur...	...	32	14	74	120	120	0	0	...	18	1
23	Jhelum	...	...	42	279	321	321	0	0	...	17	...
24	Ráwalpindi	...	13	46	164	223	225	8	8	5	33	...
25	Hazára	...	...	23	12	35	34	0	0	...	6	2
26	Peshâwar	...	17	105	91	213	213	0	0	1	22	...
27	Kohát	...	...	4	18	22	22	0	0	...	14	...
28	Bannu	...	...	25	90	115	114	0	0	...	5	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	3	60	73	136	137	0	0	...	13	...
30	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	...	17	19	41	77	76	8	0	...	8	...
31	Muzaffargarh	...	32	15	69	116	115	0	0	...	7	...
32	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	807	2,009	5,141	7,957	7,976	8	0	19	704	7

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1898-99—concluded.

30	31	32	33	34	35			36			37		
Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total Expenditure.		
					Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	7	28	305	6,607	4	0	2,798	10	0	3,248	3	8
...	...	11	8	266	5,208	4	0	2,001	4	0	2,531	13	0
...	...	14	2	153	3 148	2	0	1,357	14	0	1,877	9	9
...	2	8	70	500	10,805	2	0	5,473	2	0	6,008	7	9
3	5	4	7	311	5,329	7	0	2,151	14	0	2,855	2	11
...	1	14	10	438	8,081	4	0	3,261	3	6	4,967	6	0
...	...	3	28	32	1,506	0	0	446	6	0	688	0	0
2	5	15	6	212	3,270	0	0	1,668	6	0	1,734	2	6
...	1	142	6	807	16,174	1	0	7,036	12	0	7,904	0	7
4	7	44	7	1,271	16,456	14	0	7,772	6	0	7,369	5	2
...	...	16	6	714	11,588	12	0	4,535	2	0	5,731	6	1
...	...	15	4	520	11,308	4	0	3,718	6	0	4,218	15	1
...	7	15	18	517	9,308	12	0	3,566	8	0	3,405	0	11
1	4	12	5	241	4,601	0	0	1,816	12	0	1,487	12	2
...	1	3	...	92	1,740	8	0	704	13	9	1,312	6	4
...	10	16	46	690	16,337	2	0	7,049	0	0	8,110	14	3
1	3	23	5	389	18,115	6	0	7,002	2	0	7,886	12	1
...	...	11	2	374	10,449	4	0	4,776	8	0	4,646	6	4
5	3	96	...	563	16,213	4	0	7,824	10	9	8,605	12	7
...	1	18	...	157	7,262	4	0	3,293	10	0	3,758	15	2
1	4	29	30	169	5,722	2	0	2,712	8	0	3,373	4	0
2	1	19	5	545	6,030	0	0	2,236	14	0	2,819	9	1
3	6	36	1	431	7,488	4	0	3,470	12	0	3,977	15	7
...	12	69	11	469	10,722	8	0	4,998	12	0	5,400	6	7
...	...	11	12	84	2,406	4	0	741	10	0	1,145	12	8
3	5	29	6	650	10,639	8	0	4,622	12	0	3,751	11	3
1	...	11	2	82	1,071	8	0	429	10	0	326	2	0
1	6	5	1	140	4,694	4	0	1,551	10	0	2,299	2	0
4	38	77	14	180	7,363	8	0	3,250	12	3	3,028	8	1
1	5	2	11	67	4,431	8	0	1,379	6	0	2,412	0	6
1	12	11	1	111	4,776	0	0	1,908	14	0	2,256	11	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,898	0	0
33	139	786	352	11,480	2,48,856	4	0	1,05,558	14	3	1,45,037	11	5

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities, including Notified Areas (Chapter XII of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891), in the Punjab during the year 1898-99.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1898-99.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar.	Hissar	II	16,854	2,287	27,071	29,244	(a) 115	(a) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 14,800.
	Hánsi	II	15,190	7,748	18,924	20,961	(b) 5,711	(b) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 10,000.
	Bhiwáni	II	35,487	4,661	54,247	53,817	5,091	
	Fatahabad ...	II	2,848	461	1,387	1,212	636	
	Sirsa	II	16,415	3,730	23,242	22,684	4,287	
Rohtak.	Rohtak	II	16,191	12,300	31,183	28,177	15,306	(c) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 7,000.
	Jhajjar	II	11,881	5,047	13,443	11,966	(c) 6,524	
	Bahádurgarh ...	II	6,103	1,912	6,485	6,448	1,950	
	Gohána	II	7,690	2,609	8,867	9,741	1,735	
	Beri	II	9,825	6,727	8,755	9,444	6,037	
Gurgaon.	Rewári	II	27,934	28,143	54,546	60,678	22,011	
	Farukhnagar ...	II	5,881	9,523	6,323	6,336	9,510	
	Palwal	II	11,227	11,867	15,125	17,839	9,153	
	Fírozpur	II	6,848	1,493	7,370	7,371	1,492	
	Sohna	II	5,990	5,099	5,599	6,327	4,371	
	Hodal	II	9,601	7,990	4,958	5,331	7,617	
Delhi.	Delhi	I	1,90,065	46,445	4,84,999	4,59,291	(d) 72,150	(d) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 17,509.
	Sonepat	II	12,611	2,252	13,629	13,161	2,720	
	Ballabgarh ...	II	4,474	5,287	6,599	6,288	5,598	
	Farídabad ...	II	5,929	846	6,231	5,948	1,129	
Karnal.	Karnál	II	21,530	6,266	32,770	30,666	8,370	
	Pánipat	II	27,547	3,348	26,851	24,831	5,368	
	Kaithal	II	15,768	2,482	17,384	15,825	4,041	
	Shahabad ...	II	11,473	6,033	11,940	9,242	8,731	
	Thánesar	II	6,111	3,561	6,798	6,902	3,457	
	Ládwa	II	4,011	4,264	4,211	6,345	2,130	
Umballa.	Umballa	II	26,856	7,632	55,905	52,668	10,869	
	Jagádhri	II	13,029	3,412	25,230	21,981	6,661	
	Rúpar	II	8,693	3,480	12,697	11,511	4,666	
	Sádhaura ...	II	10,445	1,304	6,736	6,740	1,300	
	Búriya	II	6,809	1,792	4,622	4,039	2,375	
Simla.	Simla	I	18,606	23,665	5,67,729	5,67,900	(e) 23,494	(e) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 5,900.
	Kasumpti ...	II	365	1,388	6,976	6,117	2,247	
Kangra.	Dharmsála ...	I	2,778	1,096	8,609	8,716	989	
	Kángra	II	5,234	2,598	5,108	5,502	2,204	
	Núrpur	II	4,837	1,349	10,322	9,338	2,333	
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II	17,546	2,628	44,424	39,510	(f) 7,542	(f) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 2,000.
	Urmar Tánda ...	II	11,682	963	5,777	4,947	1,793	
	Hariána	II	7,066	884	3,203	3,108	979	
	Garhdiwála ...	II	4,045	415	2,602	2,125	892	
	Una	II	4,483	615	2,742	2,689	668	
	Anandpur ...	II	5,100	585	2,977	2,754	808	
	Mukerián ...	II	3,977	1,126	3,394	2,873	1,647	
	Dasúya	II	7,047	1,109	3,257	2,684	1,682	
	Miáni	II	6,649	574	1,819	1,506	887	
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	II	50,375	10,931	86,929	67,900	29,960	
	Kartárpur ...	II	10,441	2,367	7,594	6,232	3,729	
	Aláwalpur ...	II	4,380	340	2,457	2,342	455	
	Phillour	II	6,697	4,601	9,531	9,108	5,024	
	Núrmahal ...	II	8,520	2,685	6,185	6,593	2,278	
	Ráhon	II	10,667	848	8,915	8,572	1,191	
	Nawashahr ...	II	5,601	1,549	4,978	4,336	2,191	
	Banga	II	5,010	2,249	5,510	5,293	2,466	
	Nakodar	II	9,740	3,392	9,180	8,999	3,573	

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1898-99—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1898 99.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiána ...	II	46,334	8,599	97,483	85,219	(g) 20,863	(g) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 31,200.
	Jagraon	II	18,116	8,394	20,762	13,916	15,240	
	Khanna	II	3,877	1,952	6,532	5,038	3,446	
	Raekot	II	9,381	2,784	7,536	6,919	3,401	
	Máchiwára ...	II	5,340	1,005	5,339	4,611	1,733	
FEROZEPORE.	Ferozepore ...	II	25,337	125	53,852	51,107	2,870	
	Fázilka	II	7,563	51,340	17,696	46,849	22,187	
	Muktsar	II	5,271	15,012	6,093	5,517	15,588	
	Dharmkot ...	II	6,725	466	3,711	3,724	453	
	Zíra	II	4,356	1,478	4,415	3,994	1,899	
	Makhu	II	1,619	1,521	1,088	1,053	1,556	
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan	I	74,562	61,242	1,73,659	1,81,003	53,899	
	Shujabad ...	II	6,329	1,361	9,886	9,708	1,539	
	Kahror	II	5,498	669	3,920	4,062	527	
	Talamba	II	2,792	2,361	2,358	2,490	2,229	
	Jalálpur	II	3,884	1,473	4,923	5,112	1,284	
JHANG.	Jhang	II	23,290	14,827	48,658	46,472	17,013	
	Chiniot	II	13,476	4,364	17,228	14,824	6,768	
MONTGOMERY.	Montgomery ...	II	5,159	3,383	15,563	15,382	3,564	
	Kamália	II	7,490	1,564	9,563	8,697	2,430	
	Pákpattan ...	II	6,522	1,270	7,101	7,087	1,284	
LAHORE.	Lahore	I	159,597	44,424	4,94,495	4,89,778	49,141	
	Kasúr	II	20,290	14,014	59,203	49,491	23,726	
	Khem Karn ...	II	5,035	2,904	5,356	4,255	4,005	
	Patti	II	7,495	3,746	5,791	4,409	5,128	
	Chunián	II	10,339	15,371	16,370	13,019	18,722	
	Khudián	II	2,921	1,446	2,331	2,314	1,463	
	Sharakpur ...	II	4,924	1,402	4,952	4,272	2,082	
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	I	136,766	23,772	4,81,778	4,52,228	53,322	
	Jandiála	II	7,732	7,112	8,444	13,461	2,095	
	Majítha	II	6,417	2,840	4,393	3,335	3,898	
	Tarn Táran ...	II	3,900	1,113	6,886	7,345	654	
GURDASPUR.	Dalhousie ...	I	3,310	7,406	19,153	21,603	4,956	
	Gurdáspur ...	II	5,189	2,013	19,424	18,032	3,405	
	Batála	II	27,223	9,814	36,267	34,102	11,978	
	Dínanagar ...	II	5,454	3,105	9,064	9,067	3,103	
	Kalánaur ...	II	5,286	998	5,546	4,969	1,575	
	Pathánkot ...	II	4,749	4,756	11,757	9,798	6,715	
	Sujánpur ...	II	5,796	1,099	5,532	5,246	1,385	
	Dera Nának ...	II	5,750	1,196	8,023	7,336	1,883	
	Srígovindpur ...	II	4,359	4,747	6,210	6,370	4,587	
SIALKOT.	Siálkot	II	56,918	13,711	97,739	1,00,870	10,580	
	Daska	II	6,478	320	5,932	5,238	1,014	
	Jámki	II	4,629	1,620	5,835	4,998	2,457	
	Pasrúr	II	9,200	1,074	7,150	6,646	1,578	
	Kila Sobha Singh	II	4,520	1,138	4,101	4,008	1,231	
	Zafarwál	II	5,536	658	6,687	6,742	603	
	Nárowál	II	4,898	1,285	5,106	4,852	1,539	
GUJRAT.	Gujrát	II	17,671	4,964	29,414	30,862	3,516	
	Jalálpur	II	11,065	2,886	8,264	8,314	2,836	
	Kunjáh	II	5,474	629	2,354	2,601	382	
	Dinga	II	5,424	5,028	3,626	4,528	4,126	

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities, including Notified Areas (Chapter XII of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891), in the Punjab during the year 1898-99—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1898-99.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála ...	II	25,892	26,935	76,483	7,0671	32,747	
	Wazírabad ...	II	15,786	8,156	21,052	22,573	6,635	
	Rámnagar ...	II	6,592	1,721	7,449	6,796	2,374	
	Akálgarh ...	II	4,262	3,719	6,010	5,893	3,836	
	Eminabad ...	II	5,841	1,963	3,558	2,974	2,547	
	Kila Dídár Singh	II	2,343	127	2,976	2,637	466	
Shahpur.	Shahpur	II	6,337	466	2,135	1,861	740	
	Miáni	II	7,149	1,190	8,192	7,699	1,683	
	Sáhiwál	II	9,210	965	9,106	8,842	1,229	
	Khusháb	II	9,832	8,521	12,903	10,436	10,988	
	Bhera	II	17,428	3,192	20,658	21,028	2,822	
Jhelum.	Jhelum	II	12,878	2,433	30,305	28,756	3,982	
	Pind Dádan Khan	II	15,055	12,975	28,441	27,745	13,671	
Rawalpindi.	Murree	I	5,284	9,326	46,775	41,765	(h) 14,336	(h) Exclusive of invested balaace Rs. 1800.
	Ráwalpindi ...	II	76,300	72,788	2,01,006	1,90,673	83,121	
	Hazro	II	9,261	7,009	18,946	16,948	(i) 9,007	(i) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 10,000.
	Attock	II	3,073	2,974	3,216	2,966	3,224	
	Pindigheb ...	II	8,464	6,016	4,537	3,975	6,578	
Hazara.	Harípur	II	5,419	3,274	15,667	13,774	5,167	
	Abbott-abad ...	II	9,992	1,724	12,999	12,826	1,897	
	Baffa	II	7,437	1,320	4,458	4,741	1,037	
	Nawashahr ...	II	3,885	1,493	2,690	2,093	2,090	
Peshawar.	Pesháwar ...	II	84,191	34,607	2,50,795	2,21,897	63,504	
Kohat.	Kohát	II	14,347	26,549	40,862	42,485	24,926	
Bannu.	Bannu	II	6,095	25,219	45,858	44,941	26,136	
	Laki	II	4,488	3,105	5,534	5,269	3,370	
	Isa Khel	II	7,600	1,797	4,666	5,476	987	
	Kálabágh ...	II	6,702	5,291	7,609	6,300	6,600	
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	II	21,573	7,745	61,628	45,782	23,591	
	Kuláchi	II	9,447	1,530	7,300	6,807	2,023	
	Bhakkar	II	5,210	220	8,698	7,468	1,450	
	Leiah	II	7,437	768	10,017	9,493	1,292	
	Kahror	II	2,833	425	3,662	3,161	926	
D. G. Khan.	Dera Ghási Khan	II	24,649	22,495	1,43,037	1,29,582	35,950	
	Jámpur	II	5,815	2,871	9,625	9,576	2,920	
	Rájanqur ...	II	4,064	859	5,884	5,570	1,173	
	Dájal	II	6,085	6,105	7,262	6,127	7,240	
	Mithankot ...	II	3,624	269	3,085	3,290	64	
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II	3,058	3,785	11,485	11,807	3,463	
	Khángarh ...	II	3,505	6,236	5,857	7,023	5,070	
	Alípur	II	2,552	5,798	6,158	8,363	3,593	
	Khairpur ...	II	2,424	5,935	3,490	4,626	4,799	
	Total ...		2,124,197	9,89,646	49,00,968	47,07,759	11,82,855*	* Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 1,00,209

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1898-99—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1898-99.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			Notified	*Areas.*				
ROHTAK.	Kharkhauda ...	...	3,579	262	863	662	463	
	Mehm	...	7,600	336	822	885	273	
	Kalánaur ...	...	7,428	315	535	729	121	
	Sanghi	...	5,677	440	469	498	411	
	Mundlána ...	...	5,555	293	859	514	638	
	Butana	...	7,601	562	790	525	827	
	Sámpla Kheri Sámpla.		2,707	197	365	436	126	
	Mándauthi ...	...	4,865	497	530	577	450	
	Bádli	...	3,667	134	665	517	282	
	Guryáni	...	3,891	64	382	381	65	
SIMLA.	Kálka	...	5,679	1,338	5,749	5,917	1,170	
HOSHIARPUR.	Khánpur	...	3,553	571	4,757	4,251	1,077	
MOOLTAN.	Dunyápur ...	...	2,100	1,525	929	786	1,668	
MONTGOMERY.	Okára	...	554	768	648	492	924	
LAHORE.	Padhána	...	6,040	1,451	794	491	1,754	
AMRITSAR.	Rám Dás ...	...	4,958	753	801	820	734	
GURDASPUR.	Fatahgarh ...	...	4,899	715	1,124	1,624	215	
	Bahrámpur ...	...	2,894	...	738	428	310	
SIALKOT.	Sahowála ...	...	3,919	240	356	266	330	
	Bhopálwála ...	...	4,245	756	439	434	761	
	Sambriál	...	4,625	889	790	327	1,352	
	Begowála ...	...	3,859	1,973	1,082	822	2,233	
	Mitránwáli ...	...	3,783	769	699	252	1,216	
	Chawinda ...	...	5,655	1,493	1,375	1,656	1,212	
	Kálaswála ...	...	3,324	146	595	455	286	
	Badomáli ...	...	3,467	487	560	396	651	
	Daud	...	3,813	770	711	1,215	266	
GUJRAT.	Shadiwál ...	...	7,244	1,632	1,435	1,986	1,081	
GUJRANWALA.	Sodhra	...	4,978	1,393	1,284	1,668	1,009	
	Háfizabad ...	...	3,076	942	2,644	2,014	1,572	
D. I. KHAN.	Tánk	...	3,856	4,060	8,344	7,169	5,235	
	Total ...	...	139,091	25,771	42,134	39,193	28,712	* Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 1,00,209.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,263,288	10,15,417	49,43,102	47,46,952	12,11,567*	

No. 40.—Statement showing (in Acres) the Crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Cereals and Pulses.												Oil-seeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Mung and Másh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger; and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	7,760	38,705	23,028	11,285	8,806	1	1,490	34,492	7	1,478	896	127,948	...	507	2,080	238	100	1	...	2,610
	Unirrigated ...	2,138	3,030	13,135	29,003	191,210	...	4	17,512	1	12,552	22,462	291,047	...	1,793	4,987	...	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,898	41,735	36,163	40,288	200,016	1	1,494	52,004	8	14,030	23,358	418,995	...	2,300	7,067	238	103	1	...	2,610
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	1,624	64,268	27,014	3,782	1,301	2	441	6,294	53	295	2,871	107,945	...	112	1,413	107	29	...	1	32,616
	Unirrigated ...	29	3,432	696	93,026	158,009	3	225	2,403	112	8,962	39,061	305,958	...	562	1,047	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	1,653	67,700	27,710	96,808	159,310	5	666	8,697	165	9,257	41,932	413,903	...	674	2,460	107	29	...	1	32,617
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	7	35,800	78,453	1,762	1,541	...	264	17,529	55	154	917	136,482	...	291	3,066	390	834	...	...	6,283
	Unirrigated ...	115	15,482	49,110	88,650	196,818	...	1,922	32,399	677	26,308	144,842	556,323	...	6,194	12,802	6	93	...	...	92
	Total ...	122	51,282	127,563	90,412	198,359	...	2,186	49,928	732	26,462	145,759	692,805	...	6,485	15,868	396	927	...	...	6,375
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	2,869	96,232	19,711	1,407	849	213	8,418	2,359	5,978	43	2,793	140,872	...	134	3,968	2,259	674	...	...	25,889
	Unirrigated ...	305	22,933	16,086	70,227	68,984	18	3,718	9,966	2,208	3,564	39,674	237,683	...	1,102	5,369	8	109	...	...	448
	Total ...	3,174	119,165	35,797	71,634	69,833	231	12,136	12,325	8,186	3,607	42,467	378,555	...	1,236	9,337	2,267	783	...	...	26,337
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	27,926	160,938	13,137	4,590	1,417	1,941	10,891	17,081	1,159	674	3,699	243,453	1	316	3,851	1,350	820	1	21	22,521
	Unirrigated ...	52,624	76,394	9,688	86,480	41,153	1,712	51,099	37,084	4,385	19,534	7,241	387,394	204	3,358	8,187	33	33	...	14	2,844
	Total ...	80,550	237,332	22,825	91,070	42,570	3,653	61,990	54,165	5,544	20,208	10,940	630,847	205	3,674	12,038	1,383	853	1	35	25,365
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	6,119	16,828	1,087	15	1	15	4,000	3,395	31	448	265	32,204	110	25	1,222	431	244	...	...	5,450
	Unirrigated ...	55,930	160,078	9,740	7,431	9,773	1,653	126,026	91,862	16,466	39,158	27,950	546,067	2,392	5,126	14,083	42	63	...	...	11,393
	Total ...	62,049	176,906	10,827	7,446	9,774	1,668	130,026	95,257	16,497	39,606	28,215	578,271	2,502	5,151	15,305	473	307	...	...	16,843

SIMLA ...	Irrigated ...	482	375	40	...	...	27	160	...	5	12	8	1,109	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	472	3,161	1,629	...	...	1,235	1,679	6	2,126	352	650	11,310	...	6	3	1	22	...	...	...
	Total ...	954	3,536	1,669	...	...	1,262	1,839	6	2,131	364	658	12,419	...	6	3	1	52	...	...	...
KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	77,279	49,860	7,861	7	...	273	6,966	490	1,567	2,668	2,679	149,650	13,117	171	792	71	68	384	...	1,963
	Unirrigated ...	40,889	145,853	52,196	48	3	13,196	149,243	26,855	20,649	24,667	33,560	507,159	492	15,213	5,356	118	39	467	3	2,846
	Total ...	118,168	195,713	60,057	55	3	13,469	156,209	27,345	22,216	27,335	36,239	656,809	13,609	15,384	6,148	189	107	851	3	4,809
HOSHIARPUR ...	Irrigated ...	17,475	19,222	1,354	10	2	...	8,339	3,442	45	84	642	50,615	160	10	598	191	54	43	...	6,031
	Unirrigated ...	16,121	265,772	18,331	7,948	4,571	...	155,504	123,611	8,778	17,175	42,884	660,695	2,520	6,049	7,715	12	97	2	...	18,980
	Total ...	33,596	284,994	19,685	7,958	4,573	...	163,843	127,053	8,823	17,259	43,526	711,310	2,680	6,059	8,313	203	151	45	...	25,011
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated ...	1,775	142,784	7,975	2,371	18	18	87,302	13,452	6,968	718	1,542	264,923	268	248	1,484	2,213	133	...	...	31,500
	Unirrigated ...	2,094	82,796	3,497	7,207	194	5	18,023	45,113	57,898	15,627	70,517	302,971	186	2,481	1,046	...	11	...	...	1,836
	Total ...	3,869	225,580	11,472	9,578	212	23	105,325	58,565	64,866	16,345	72,059	567,894	454	2,729	2,530	2,213	144	...	...	33,336
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	208	102,500	9,181	949	119	5	64,751	21,715	174	1,502	1,186	202,290	40	359	4,277	272	46	...	...	10,365
	Unirrigated ...	3,461	134,271	9,402	26,970	2,165	7	16,896	116,718	935	35,951	59,921	406,697	150	830	9,372	...	1	...	...	3,278
	Total ...	3,669	236,771	18,583	27,919	2,284	12	81,647	138,433	1,109	37,453	61,107	608,987	190	1,189	13,649	272	47	...	...	13,643
FEROZEPORE ...	Irrigated ...	5,543	258,099	47,229	40,438	31,869	...	68,241	105,521	593	5,121	14,873	577,527	20	1,238	60,284	1,587	775	1	...	1,914
	Unirrigated ...	836	148,478	34,147	55,828	20,398	...	3,033	86,110	94	9,825	47,955	406,704	1	2,545	16,981	1	70	...	...	3
	Total ...	6,379	406,577	81,376	96,266	52,267	...	71,274	191,631	687	14,916	62,828	984,231	21	3,783	77,265	1,588	845	1	...	1,917
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	20,342	241,869	8,851	51,799	21,348	136	3,118	10,347	11,816	820	8,871	379,317	1	28,358	9,362	88	344	...	...	903
	Unirrigated ...	86	43,163	951	991	1,169	1	29	4,627	125	2,723	29,537	83,402	...	2,492	1,726	...	27	...	...	...
	Total ...	20,428	285,032	9,802	52,790	22,517	137	3,147	14,974	11,941	3,543	38,408	462,719	1	30,850	11,088	88	371	...	...	903
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	5,111	457,931	15,783	80,266	13,767	858	30,313	6,366	20,385	2,748	4,749	638,287	369	7,825	50,772	143	212	...	...	16,391
	Unirrigated ...	350	24,887	1,038	5,982	2,313	1	1,098	3,686	474	15,762	7,989	63,580	49	1,991	128	...	21	...	...	1
	Total ...	5,461	482,818	16,821	86,248	16,080	859	31,411	10,052	20,850	18,510	12,738	701,867	418	9,816	50,900	143	233	...	...	16,392
MONTGOMERY ...	Irrigated ...	13,755	132,312	9,873	18,737	5,074	36	11,326	14,471	13,198	1,155	1,473	221,410	6	12,085	1,099	257	1,137	...	...	631
	Unirrigated ...	503	11,259	521	599	324	...	83	2,685	132	707	5,608	22,421	...	1,686	599	3	22	...	...	...
	Total ...	14,258	143,571	10,394	19,336	5,398	36	11,409	17,156	13,330	1,862	7,081	243,831	6	13,771	1,498	260	1,159	...	...	631
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	51,252	326,831	18,934	7,701	1,632	343	63,295	26,501	4,874	896	3,687	506,146	25	2,175	9,683	2,104	182	1	...	8,538
	Unirrigated ...	649	36,106	2,143	12,839	1,167	...	3,155	15,919	239	2,076	6,954	81,247	4	3,397	3,154	...	35	...	...	57
	Total ...	51,901	362,937	21,077	20,540	2,799	343	66,450	42,420	5,113	2,972	10,841	587,393	29	5,572	12,837	2,104	217	1	...	8,595

No. 40.—Statement showing (in Acres) the Crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1899—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Cereals and Pulses.												Oil-seeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Mung and Másh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	45,897	237,015	16,955	1,232	26	952	54,558	33,565	695	1,880	1,271	394,046	256	1,296	11,748	713	236	...	...	19,268
	Unirrigated ...	967	87,617	3,466	11,522	230	76	4,293	66,833	2,208	10,199	14,332	201,743	123	7,058	7,012	...	3	...	...	1,480
	Total ...	46,864	324,632	20,421	12,754	256	1,028	58,851	100,398	2,903	12,079	15,603	595,789	379	8,354	18,760	713	239	...	...	20,748
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	38,652	64,401	7,465	97	6	...	9,101	3,162	1,054	2,680	2,949	129,567	408	465	3,187	400	151	239	49	28,839
	Unirrigated ...	25,244	230,690	41,990	12,562	6,162	...	62,113	63,500	22,485	56,875	49,507	571,128	5,201	24,385	8,586	24	265	127	551	27,354
	Total ...	63,896	295,091	49,455	12,659	6,168	...	71,214	66,662	23,539	59,555	52,456	700,695	5,609	24,850	11,773	424	416	366	600	56,193
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	69,451	214,220	43,118	1,484	475	4,372	25,173	4,414	2,172	503	2,447	367,829	933	396	11,937	774	173	180	2	32,364
	Unirrigated ...	19,157	130,951	23,569	21,175	9,660	1,776	37,615	28,421	25,260	15,184	37,450	350,258	3,550	7,621	13,048	9	27	7	14	10,402
	Total ...	88,608	345,171	66,687	22,659	10,135	6,148	62,788	32,835	27,432	15,687	39,937	718,087	4,483	8,017	24,985	783	200	187	16	42,766
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	5,850	82,656	16,850	4,783	5,323	774	10,692	2,130	3,871	148	2,205	135,282	160	492	3,736	252	...	...	...	7,282
	Unirrigated ...	2,783	173,014	13,917	52,283	114,066	129	8,030	27,013	18,998	3,572	38,801	452,606	1,181	8,201	14,166	14	...	...	...	750
	Total ...	8,633	255,670	30,767	57,066	119,389	903	18,722	29,143	22,869	3,720	41,006	587,888	1,341	8,693	17,902	266	...	...	...	8,032
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated ...	38,731	298,941	32,123	15,109	8,729	...	23,350	9,518	21,819	2,173	2,587	453,080	195	1,278	27,163	210	41	3	...	25,110
	Unirrigated ...	645	21,724	3,471	42,475	6,167	...	3,338	40,342	32,746	4,805	17,001	172,714	347	5,361	6,884	...	5	...	...	404
	Total ...	39,376	320,665	35,594	57,584	14,896	...	26,688	49,860	54,565	6,978	19,588	625,794	542	6,639	34,047	210	46	3	...	25,514
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	2,679	119,226	6,066	8,579	11,796	...	3,090	6,274	9,860	121	1,225	169,816	29	1,732	129	75	171	...	...	2,029
	Unirrigated ...	1,425	55,520	2,017	9,033	54,490	...	3,631	8,203	447	4,202	19,589	158,557	103	2,102	1,792	...	4	...	...	7
	Total ...	4,104	174,746	8,083	17,612	66,286	...	6,721	14,477	10,307	4,323	20,814	328,373	132	3,834	1,921	75	175	...	...	2,036

JHELUM	Irrigated ...	33	17,262	3,251	143	4,265	...	3,267	100	543	9	193	20,075	64	18	66	378	156	...	4	334
	Unirrigated ...	1,417	288,766	8,806	10,805	123,603	...	3,631	38,879	890	13,302	36,801	526,900	655	709	20,728	4	13	...	8	35
	Total ...	1,450	306,028	12,057	10,948	127,868	...	6,898	38,983	1,433	13,311	36,994	555,975	719	727	20,794	382	169	...	12	369
RAWALPINDI	Irrigated ...	997	10,704	9,378	602	2,162	...	21,488	13	122	227	826	46,489	35	20	301	372	189	...	...	1,705
	Unirrigated ...	232	410,314	23,380	52,070	228,383	...	35,147	42,540	2,336	41,474	41,277	877,153	68	2,849	72,752	2	3	...	...	22
	Total ...	1,199	421,018	32,758	52,672	230,545	...	56,635	42,553	2,458	41,701	42,103	923,642	103	2,869	73,053	374	192	...	...	1,727
HAZARA	Irrigated ...	13,079	13,115	5,773	220	91	...	17,048	61	29	586	1,108	51,110	...	24	832	80	...	574	...	856
	Unirrigated ...	...	90,848	50,306	3,105	15,381	...	169,390	1,173	5,134	8,302	32,229	375,868	...	578	17,924	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,079	103,963	56,079	3,325	15,472	...	186,438	1,234	5,163	8,888	33,337	426,978	...	602	18,756	82	...	574	...	856
PESHAWAR	Irrigated ...	14,712	106,069	66,331	5,966	30	...	127,028	2	127	2,764	6,359	329,388	27	253	7,056	1,383	23	...	...	10,844
	Unirrigated ...	7	150,522	71,638	27,705	2,277	...	8,274	3,396	590	2,379	20,145	286,933	10	9,502	23,227	...	...	...	...	12
	Total ...	14,719	256,591	137,969	33,671	2,307	...	135,302	3,398	717	5,143	26,504	616,321	37	9,755	30,283	1,383	23	...	...	10,856
KOHAT	Irrigated ...	2,241	16,878	3,903	46	947	...	11,594	2	28	1,119	39	36,797	2	152	62	38	15	...	...	21
	Unirrigated ...	...	67,530	2,020	3,505	40,195	...	8,204	15,576	1,868	4,671	5,294	148,863	...	1,328	655	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,241	84,408	5,923	3,551	41,142	...	19,798	15,578	1,896	5,790	5,333	185,660	2	1,480	717	38	16	...	...	21
BANNU	Irrigated ...	1,988	82,813	15,679	2,139	2,899	...	30,020	147	6	1	333	136,025	8	10	1,554	37	...	66	...	5,827
	Unirrigated ...	...	157,072	8,240	7,447	43,865	...	16	102,164	1	3,473	20,983	343,261	61	1,748	1,086	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,988	239,885	23,919	9,586	46,764	...	30,036	102,311	7	3,474	21,316	479,286	69	1,758	2,640	37	...	66	...	5,827
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Irrigated ...	1,828	97,440	8,065	6,792	8,370	2	67	1,136	1,327	18	631	126,576	2	211	2,220	27	284	...	...	110
	Unirrigated ...	...	153,857	13,634	18,332	36,193	...	1	56,374	2,417	6,385	33,621	320,814	36	26,245	15,500	7	145	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,828	251,297	22,599	25,124	44,563	2	68	57,510	3,744	6,403	34,252	447,390	38	26,456	17,720	34	429	...	...	110
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Irrigated ...	34,655	89,466	3,398	25,057	14,075	...	35	4,632	1,403	22	6,267	179,010	...	1,088	2,758	99	...	...	...	56
	Unirrigated ...	...	42,354	1,530	84,073	17,178	...	...	7,317	1,133	3,124	14,018	170,727	...	985	9,464	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	34,655	131,820	4,928	109,130	31,253	...	35	11,949	2,536	3,146	20,285	349,737	...	2,073	12,222	99	...	...	...	56
MUZAFFARGARH	Irrigated ...	39,943	172,112	7,541	10,467	12,516	192	16	5,917	2,355	53	9,135	260,277	2	1,449	3,037	125	20	...	...	4,299
	Unirrigated ...	...	50,752	1,914	971	1,403	1	1	6,131	541	1,161	6,921	69,796	9	3,731	1,956	...	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	39,943	222,864	9,455	11,438	13,919	193	17	12,048	2,896	1,214	16,056	330,073	11	5,180	4,993	125	23	...	...	4,299
GRAND TOTAL ...	Irrigated ...	550,233	3,766,872	537,207	307,835	159,454	10,160	705,842	354,537	112,319	31,130	88,926	6,624,515	16,238	62,738	229,737	16,664	7,141	1,493	77	312,549
	Unirrigated ...	228,479	3,288,626	492,208	850,292	1,397,504	19,813	875,421	1,124,418	232,353	414,051	974,814	9,897,979	17,342	157,228	307,135	286	1,115	603	590	82,245
	Total ...	778,712	7,055,498	1,029,415	1,158,127	1,556,958	29,973	1,581,263	1,478,955	344,672	445,181	1,063,740	16,522,494	33,580	219,966	536,872	16,950	8,256	2,096	667	394,794

No. 40.—Statement showing (in Acres) the Crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1899—continued.

District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Fibres. Cotton.	Fibres. Hemp.	Fibres. Others.	Dyes. Indigo.	Dyes. Safflower.	Drugs and Narcotics. Opium.	Drugs and Narcotics. Tea.	Drugs and Narcotics. Tobacco.	Drugs and Narcotics. Indian Hemp (Bhang).	Drugs and Narcotics. Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Orchards and garden produce. Fruits.	Orchards and garden produce. Vegetables.	Miscellaneous Crops. Food. Carrots and Turnips.	Miscellaneous Crops. Food. Others.	Miscellaneous Crops. Non-food. Others.	Total. Kharif 1898.	Total. Rabi 1899.	Total. Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1898-99.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	31,541	420	...	759	...	...	...	641	...	...	7,403	537	633	741	164	25	73,158	103,100	176,348	23,482	199,830	127,778
	Unirrigated ...	495	415	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,369	96	29	2	1	90	308,466	38,863	347,329	1,490,368	1,837,697	381,678
	Total ...	32,036	835	...	761	...	...	...	641	...	...	55,772	633	662	743	165	115	381,624	142,053	523,677	1,513,850	2,037,527	509,456
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	12,094	878	2	2,990	...	...	...	238	...	1	2,283	318	404	747	284	44	58,860	103,646	162,506	23,235	175,741	246,007
	Unirrigated ...	21,232	841	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	10	54,3 o	408	121	...	...	...	376,528	8,047	384,575	317,869	712,444	283,062
	Total ...	33,326	1,719	2	3,085	...	...	...	238	...	11	56,583	726	525	747	284	44	435,388	111,693	547,081	341,104	888,185	529,069
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	17,814	706	...	2,009	4	...	...	1,062	...	11	1,303	373	1,062	2,828	196	13	33,009	141,718	174,727	9,373	184,100	218,738
	Unirrigated ...	24,358	1,203	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	120	24,823	506	427	...	24	80	516,457	110,603	627,060	187,011	814,071	539,897
	Total ...	42,172	1,909	...	2,014	5	...	...	1,065	...	131	26,126	879	1,489	2,828	220	93	549,466	252,321	801,787	196,384	998,171	758,635
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	5,709	901	...	608	7	...	...	1,611	...	...	6,941	2,956	1,464	658	505	213	52,700	142,669	195,369	9,163	204,532	191,556
	Unirrigated ...	8,851	675	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	12,048	639	336	...	499	564	210,376	57,976	268,352	86,242	354,594	232,129
	Total ...	14,560	1,576	...	627	9	...	...	1,611	...	...	18,989	3,595	1,800	658	1,004	777	263,076	200,645	463,721	95,405	559,126	423,685
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	23,091	770	32	1,266	...	1,008	...	2,027	...	...	12,009	413	767	1,410	468	140	100,067	215,668	315,735	18,090	333,825	302,173
	Unirrigated ...	14,752	1,430	174	98	2	4	...	...	...	...	68,738	2,785	70	9	98	3,514	359,629	134,112	493,741	240,179	733,920	417,898
	Total ...	37,843	2,200	206	1,364	2	1,012	...	2,027	...	...	80,747	3,198	837	1,419	566	3,654	459,696	349,780	809,476	258,269	1,067,745	720,071
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	552	22	...	44	2	1,219	...	1,073	...	...	431	547	1,032	132	46	38	18,007	26,817	41,824	2,217	47,011	41,266
	Unirrigated ...	37,984	2,159	74	870	65	168	...	8	...	...	90,944	12,162	1,154	47	254	1,619	430,298	296,376	736,674	149,795	876,469	611,892
	Total ...	38,536	2,181	74	914	67	1,387	...	1,081	...	...	91,375	12,709	2,186	179	300	1,657	448,305	323,193	771,498	152,012	923,510	653,158

Simla	Irrigated	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	4	7	...	2	...	726	432	1,158	86	1,214	740
	Unirrigated	10	...	3	...	...	124	52	1	...	...	...	59	4	...	183	63	6,818	5,023	11,841	1,750	13,591	8,854
	Total	11	...	3	...	...	128	52	2	...	...	...	63	11	...	185	63	7,544	5,455	12,999	1,836	14,835	9,594
Kangra	Irrigated	644	95	20	...	21	41	3,612	465	3	4	81	396	622	8	356	12	97,085	75,511	172,597	3,464	176,051	112,994
	Unirrigated	5,165	2,508	467	...	401	1,569	6,367	295	1	11	491	777	1,133	5	898	500	316,510	235,741	552,281	59,094	611,375	388,417
	Total	5,809	2,603	487	...	422	1,610	9,979	761	4	15	572	1,173	1,755	13	1,254	512	413,626	311,252	724,878	62,558	787,436	501,411
Hoshiarpur	Irrigated	578	8	2	15	1	33	...	2,583	...	...	8,423	222	1,277	514	173	303	33,376	38,458	71,834	889	72,723	54,233
	Unirrigated	19,408	3,978	125	486	750	...	...	100	...	...	59,039	11,323	2,415	7	3,546	328	361,598	435,977	797,575	69,500	867,075	622,445
	Total	19,986	3,986	127	501	751	33	...	2,683	...	...	67,462	11,545	3,692	521	3,719	631	394,974	474,435	869,109	70,389	939,798	676,698
Jullundur	Irrigated	19,700	524	28	78	...	200	...	3,914	...	...	56,809	832	2,646	524	4,145	79	152,832	237,366	390,248	10,186	400,435	288,735
	Unirrigated	1,642	3,628	2	76	...	...	...	2	...	...	71,209	128	245	5	851	251	191,804	194,766	386,570	60,093	446,663	334, 77
	Total	21,342	4,152	30	154	...	200	...	3,916	...	...	128,018	960	2,891	529	4,995	330	341,686	432,132	776,818	70,279	847,097	623,412
Ludhiana	Irrigated	6,947	743	158	260	...	...	...	2,272	...	213	18,816	213	1,253	1,783	1,291	66	92,718	158,946	251,664	6,524	258,188	172,198
	Unirriga ed	1,613	3,332	67	367	...	...	...	8	...	15	73,103	111	272	3	609	265	225,874	274,219	500,093	102,171	602,264	482,634
	Total	8,560	4,075	225	627	...	...	...	2,280	...	228	91,919	324	1,525	1,786	1,900	331	318,592	433,165	751,757	108,695	860,452	655,132
Ferozep re	Irrigated	9,931	1,630	6	7	...	...	...	2,875	...	1	53,501	336	1,282	3,541	10,449	4	221,827	505,082	726,909	90,113	817,022	670,073
	Unirrigated	329	807	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	50,075	43	277	24	632	1	185,906	292,593	478,499	604,777	1,083,276	417,667
	Total	10,260	2,437	10	7	...	...	...	2,877	...	1	103,576	379	1,559	3,565	11,081	5	407,733	797,675	1,205,408	694,890	1,900,298	1,087,740
Mooltan	Irrigated	22,258	16	1	10,960	...	...	...	1,509	...	102	29,781	1,625	3,122	42,374	12	81	192,419	337,795	530,214	87,442	617,656	494,808
	Unirrigated	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	3,435	4	420	1,647	6	398	9,849	83,728	93,577	7,878	101,455	79,711
	Total	22,267	16	1	10,960	...	...	...	1,514	...	108	33,216	1,629	3,542	44,021	18	479	202,268	421,523	623,791	95,320	719,111	574,519
Jhang	Irrigated	81,132	404	32	17	2	2	...	2,496	2	5	48,592	278	903	36,841	10,694	605	262,656	633,138	896,004	60,001	956,005	775,615
	Unirrigated	143	4	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	319	...	157	915	330	3	29,425	38,226	67,651	8,714	76,365	61,136
	Total	[illegible],275	408	39	17	2	2	...	2,499	2	5	48,911	278	1,060	37,756	11,024	608	292,091	671,564	963,655	68,715	1,032,370	836,751
Montgomery	Ir igated	18,399	120	2	51	...	15	...	1,659	...	...	54,318	196	733	31,079	3,071	70	122,325	224,013	346,338	46,763	393,101	...
	Unir igated	85	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,153	...	58	1,041	175	8	5,513	25,542	31,055	13,406	44,461	...
	Total	18,484	124	2	51	...	15	...	1,659	...	...	59,471	195	791	32,120	3,246	78	127,838	249,555	377,393	60,169	437,562	...
Lahore	Ir igate l	56,759	1,233	10	1	52	160	...	3,234	...	6	102,677	2,256	12,889	10,406	1,818	277	254,560	466,072	720,632	115,598	836,230	584,685
	Unirrigated	1,683	324	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	22,963	32	518	13	133	58	49,151	64,474	113,625	172,169	285,794	121,312
	Total	58,412	1,557	12	2	52	160	...	3,237	...	7	125,640	2,288	13,407	10,419	1,951	335	303,711	530,546	834,257	287,757	1,122,024	705,997

No. 40.—Statement showing (in Acres) the Crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1899—concluded.

District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Narcotics.					Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Orchards and garden produce.		Miscellaneous Crops.			Total.			Total area of crops failed in 1898-99.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
															Food.		Non-food.						
		Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Bhang).	Others.		Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif 1898.	Rabi 1899.	Total.			
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	17,805	933	32	...	...	110	...	1,865	...	...	90,284	8,764	3,193	558	1,982	157	175,937	377,329	553,266	20,387	573,653	407,193
	Unirrigated ...	1,720	989	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	79,853	256	39	7	678	92	134,624	166,444	301,068	54,919	355,987	299,913
	Total ...	19,525	1,942	39	...	...	110	...	1,873	...	...	170,137	9,020	3,232	565	2,660	249	310,561	543,773	854,334	75,306	929,640	707,106
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	5,341	184	...	...	...	...	...	1,340	...	122	18,922	1,227	1,773	74	1,473	1	92,544	101,218	193,762	2,792	196,554	200,137
	Unirrigated ...	13,169	4,524	...	...	38	...	...	184	...	144	57,570	2,459	319	15	3,590	33	344,912	374,754	719,666	42,001	761,667	584,921
	Total ...	18,510	4,708	...	...	38	...	...	1,524	...	266	76,492	3,686	2,092	89	5,063	34	437,456	475,972	913,428	44,793	958,221	785,058
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	19,537	547	82	...	...	...	...	3,484	...	10	60,435	1,798	2,954	3,129	3,091	12	173,904	335,753	509,667	26,473	536,140	483,230
	Unirrigated ...	11,355	2,935	41	...	2	...	...	32	...	...	61,543	371	119	22	2,150	12	241,360	222,158	463,518	77,585	541,103	346,360
	Total ...	30,892	3,482	123	...	2	...	...	3,516	...	10	121,978	2,169	3,073	3,151	5,241	24	415,264	557,921	973,185	104,053	1,077,243	829,590
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	7,856	89	6	60	241	33	...	2,314	...	...	16,889	1,989	2,643	9,813	195	137	52,278	137,191	189,469	25,011	214,480	172,478
	Unirrigated ...	13,315	1,211	14	3	2,819	...	...	48	...	...	17,968	1,309	206	175	13	452	255,830	258,621	514,451	114,358	628,809	482,069
	Total ...	21,171	1,300	20	63	3,060	33	...	2,362	...	...	34,857	3,298	2,849	9,988	208	589	308,108	395,812	703,920	139,369	843,289	654,547
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated ...	51,942	946	28	137	1	...	...	2,133	...	...	52,974	609	1,972	13,879	6,227	637	201,304	437,261	638,565	40,167	678,732	...
	Unirrigated ...	2,249	179	230	17	...	...	...	13	...	...	31,334	41	205	108	2,335	391	119,509	103,308	222,817	97,695	320,512	...
	Total ...	54,191	1,125	258	154	1	...	...	2,146	...	...	84,308	650	2,177	13,987	8,562	1,028	320,813	540,569	861,382	137,862	999,244	...
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	9,653	28	6	1	...	1,047	...	1,063	...	...	11,446	8	533	21,554	1,819	1,133	54,700	167,572	222,272	32,894	255,166	211,220
	Unirrigated ...	2,132	87	5	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	2,518	...	25	83	3,797	86	99,658	71,655	171,313	115,351	286,664	167,024
	Total ...	11,785	115	11	1	...	1,047	...	1,078	...	...	13,964	8	558	21,637	5,616	1,219	154,358	239,227	393,585	148,245	541,830	378,244

Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	2,580	16	6	...	1	...	...	692	...	...	1,796	249	601	1,973	572	285	12,224	26,642	38,866	2,473	41,339	26,401
	Unirrigated ...	9,865	977	64	...	36	...	...	17	...	...	18,065	3	97	64	2,742	681	217,459	364,204	581,663	331,781	913,444	561,963
	Total ...	12,445	993	70	...	37	...	...	7-9	...	...	19,861	252	698	2,037	3,314	966	229,683	390,846	620,529	334,254	954,783	588,364
Rawalpindi ...	Irrigated ...	2,072	16	3	...	1	...	...	3,487	...	...	1,354	140	815	417	1,083	32	31,555	128,786	60,341	2,727	63,068	36,785
	Unirrigated ...	12,849	1,520	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	11,134	16	36	14	4,877	3	428,344	554,983	983,327	232,382	1,215,709	928,091
	Total ...	15,821	1,536	7	...	1	...	...	3,492	...	...	12,498	156	851	431	6,880	35	459,899	583,769	1,043,668	235,109	1,278,777	964,876
Hazara ...	Irrigated ...	973	10	3	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	3,444	207	503	25	172	73	35,028	24,198	59,225	1,615	60,841	41,103
	Unirrigated ...	6,543	104	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	11	176	15	295	2	237,874	164,163	402,037	39,677	441,747	332,809
	Total ...	7,516	114	7	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	3,959	218	679	40	467	75	272,902	188,361	461,263	41,292	502,555	373,912
Peshawar ...	Irrigated ...	15,727	67	...	...	...	...	...	5,800	...	...	27,157	2,210	3,308	409	4,883	318	192,200	216,644	408,853	13,206	422,059	272,333
	Unirrigated ...	776	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,983	...	...	...	4,033	13	83,160	254,330	337,490	80,610	418,100	322,873
	Total ...	16,503	68	...	...	...	...	...	5,800	...	...	40,140	2,210	3,308	40	8,916	331	275,365	470,974	746,343	93,816	840,159	595,206
Kohat ...	Irrigated ...	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	879	241	230	64	438	204	17,494	22,625	40,119	3,165	43,284	28,311
	Unirrigated ...	1,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,362	...	...	...	1,365	...	68,754	87,158	155,912	60,242	216,154	151,946
	Total ...	2,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	3,241	241	230	64	1,803	204	86,248	109,783	196,031	63,407	259,438	180,257
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	1,967	30	...	1	...	...	...	555	...	...	10,177	255	693	376	3,008	26	45,588	115,027	160,615	6,822	167,437	132,768
	Unirrigated ...	849	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	...	49	143	12,757	3	79,422	281,353	360,775	139,007	499,782	351,380
	Total ...	2,816	46	...	1	...	...	...	555	...	...	10,979	255	742	519	15,765	29	125,010	396,380	521,390	145,829	667,219	484,148
Dera Ismail Khan.	Irrigated ...	3,305	1	...	1	1	...	...	708	10	...	640	239	574	11,286	2,956	53	21,773	127,431	149,204	10,694	159,898	142,307
	Unirrigated ...	1,760	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1,553	...	21	4,099	13,806	38	103,251	280,792	384,043	69,464	453,507	364,833
	Total ...	5,071	4	...	1	1	...	...	708	11	9	2,193	239	595	15,385	16,762	91	125,024	408,223	533,247	80,158	613,405	507,140
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Irrigated ...	21,033	1	...	7,710	1	483	...	1,131	38	...	3,682	558	1,234	6,983	106	14	108,427	117,558	225,985	31,203	257,183	214,677
	Unirrigated ...	599	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	12,518	67	557	287	52	1	119,697	75,576	195,273	59,508	254,781	193,330
	Total ...	21,632	1	...	7,715	1	483	...	1,131	49	...	16,200	625	1,791	7,270	158	15	228,124	193,134	421,258	90,711	511,969	408,007
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated ...	15,790	8	...	13,234	1	...	...	1,052	1	...	35,852	777	1,327	356	631	1,866	114,573	225,501	340,074	23,572	363,646	297,050
	Unirrigated ...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	19,004	8	27	47	286	2,496	8,214	89,231	97,445	7,774	105,219	92,309
	Total ...	15,869	8	...	13,234	1	...	...	1,055	1	...	54,856	785	1,354	403	917	4,362	122,787	314,732	437,519	31,346	468,865	389,359
Grand Total ...	Irrigated ...	484,464	11,366	459	40,209	336	4,355	3,612	53,768	54	475	730,309	30,773	52,449	204,482	63,210	6,018	3,095,924	5,871,467	8,967,391	739,827	9,707,218	...
	Unirrigated ...	216,363	33,854	1,294	2,044	4,116	1,865	6,419	755	13	316	914,731	33,614	9,512	8,797	61,035	12,045	6,126,300	5,644,996	11,771,296	5,103,370	16,874,666	...
	Total ...	700,827	45,220	1,753	42,253	4,452	6,220	10,031	54,523	67	791	1,654,040	64,387	61,961	213,279	124,245	18,963	9,222,224	11,516,463	20,738,687	5,843,197	26,581,884	...

No. 41.—Statement showing the Area irrigated during the year ending 30th September 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial No.	District.	Total area of crops irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated by — Canals. Government.	Area irrigated by — Canals. Private.	Area irrigated by — Tanks.	Area irrigated by — Wells.	Area irrigated by — Other sources.	Area irrigated by — Total area of crops irrigated.	Details of irrigated crops. — Wheat.	Details of irrigated crops. — Other cereals and pulses.	Details of irrigated crops. — Miscellaneous food crops.	Details of irrigated crops. — Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
1	Hissar	1,926,208	177,192	15,301	511	3,402	...	196,406	40,656	78,869	3,953	72,928
2	Rohtak	910,200	161,868	...	...	24,713	24	186,605	61,939	48,536	25,222	50,908
3	Gurgaon	977,616	69,918	...	...	83,103	2,923	155,944	27,739	86,109	6,644	35,452
4	Delhi	533,022	74,967	...	272	80,425	...	155,664	73,485	33,087	28,423	20,659
5	Karnál	1,024,115	168,320	6,540	6,253	104,458	96	285,666	128,019	81,250	26,085	50,312
6	Umballa	832,315	2,892	...	4,965	25,626	8,853	42,336	15,880	13,951	7,642	4,863
7	Simla	13,574	...	...	...	...	1,323	1,323	488	766	35	34
8	Kángra	681,965	...	175,478	...	...	...	175,478	50,903	102,447	3,180	18,948
9	Hoshiárpur	885,306	10,587	9,407	253	41,860	5,885	67,992	18,545	30,240	7,693	11,514
10	Jullundur	801,662	...	...	90	392,387	1,941	394,418	132,055	137,892	38,113	86,358
11	Ludhiána	805,281	72,355	...	453	174,415	...	247,223	9[illegible],611	113,386	15,535	26,691
12	Ferozepore	1,838,503	542,188	129,426	...	146,906	...	818,520	222,799	409,195	10,177	170,349
13	Mooltan	830,003	568,352	9,570	...	107,920	6,895	693,138	287,926	167,378	50,744	187,090
14	Jhang	901,689	500,460	2,122	...	269,846	10,734	783,162	383,272	193,319	55,991	150,580
15	Montgomery	491,903	223,465	10,808	...	164,079	10,280	408,632	157,633	100,494	36,[illegible]98	113,707
16	Lahore	1,170,605	478,643	...	12,398	308,638	20,464	820,143	346,843	267,410	35,377	170,513
17	Amritsar	886,256	285,817	...	849	276,173	2,430	565,269	218,519	196,744	35,452	114,554
18	Gurdáspur	931,410	44,707	30,655	4,370	136,703	...	216,435	70,885	80,284	30,858	34,408
19	Siálkot	932,016	...	10,912	...	518,895	16,377	546,184	230,019	175,700	40,304	100,161
20	Gujrát	721,427	...	...	...	208,342	...	208,342	86,000	67,062	14,568	40,712
21	Gujránwála	850,019	285,322	...	584	359,206	...	645,1[illegible]2	290,493	186,457	43,868	124,294
22	Shahpur	585,085	62,635	29,802	...	177,720	...	270,157	133,022	81,063	25,150	30,922
23	Jhelum	877,356	...	308	...	36,457	1,933	38,698	13,883	14,473	4,252	6,090
24	Ráwalpindi	1,086,324	...	17,144	...	46,094	...	63,238	10,847	40,260	4,728	7,403
25	Hazára	460,781	...	59,091	...	1,599	...	60,690	13,095	40,451	1,451	5,590
26	Peshávar	934,056	171,485	174,827	...	77,050	6,014	429,376	102,932	267,087	19,3[illegible]3	39,964
27	Kohát	252,141	...	...	1,350	1,888	39,327	42,565	17,249	22,515	935	1,866
28	Bannu	742,353	...	165,029	...	3,806	...	168,835	80,376	64,091	10,160	14,208
29	Dera Ismail Khan	776,578	...	52,942	...	108,926	...	171,868	107,778	36,202	15,[illegible]81	12,807
30	Dera Gházi Khan	658,130	183,089	533	...	41,472	14,321	239,415	85,528	111,992	7,576	34,319
31	Muzaffargarh	492,241	311,191	...	668	48,409	12,991	373,259	175,315	117,934	7,484	72,526
	Total ...	25,810,142	4,395,453	910,295	33,015	3,970,518	162,812	9,472,093	3,673,734	3,366,644	618,875	1,810,840

No. 42.—Statement showing the Agricultural Stock for the year ending 30th September 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial No.	District.	Bulls and Bullocks.	Cows.	Male Buffaloes.	Cow Buffaloes.	Young Stock, Cows or Buffalo Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules and Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.
1	Hissar	116,038	129,972	3,793	57,800	151,321	87,721	109,083	8,058	13,881	37,441	82,977	9,853	15
2	Rohtak	114,747	107,212	2,120	57,828	135,596	18,589	47,552	6,879	15,035	2,313	49,055	16,985	...
3	Gurgaon	141,689	171,073	7,543	75,394	135,656	31,849	115,596	13,123	16,657	1,915	61,700	13,273	9
4	Delhi	95,346	89,190	3,441	54,370	88,150	23,152	50,477	6,749	11,244	585	40,780	13,888	45
5	Karnál	176,452	141,824	6,943	152,086	181,387	50,814	68,543	13,715	16,334	1,145	75,081	15,665	39
6	Umballa	169,641	101,707	9,449	77,500	127,873	37,[illegible]68	82,741	9,338	9,307	730	72,247	21,027	78
7	Simla	5,922	7,335	136	1,[illegible]40	3,452	2,533	4,027	733	421	1	2,642	15	...
8	Kángra	242,197	190,790	16,602	70,173	198,613	241,716	342,798	6,592	1,105	90	106,815	112	18
9	Hoshiárpur	200,288	126,617	32,649	81,493	120,513	16,806	154,113	7,866	7,787	1,187	92,636	10,230	67
10	Jullundur	175,082	76,279	32,207	47,011	108,884	19,307	51,540	6,798	11,916	821	97,6[illegible]3	23,007	86
11	Ludhiána	129,814	81,490	3,935	52,690	95,528	22,531	52,150	5,520	10,557	2,114	61,289	21,546	25
12	Ferozepore	219,764	106,131	13,237	83,435	125,76[illegible]	150,063	119,997	16,811	19,334	15,231	102,495	25,381	148
13	Mooltan	192,865	152,342	8,291	39,591	136,739	295,929	371,599	11,917	39,827	26,316	78,849	1,170	94
14	Jhang	149,052	188,622	23,775	45,749	72,246	208,[illegible]25	150,330	7,373	18,243	16,071	80,508	4,698	86
15	Montgomery	102,194	153,354	24,509	62,080	58,363	279,661	104,414	8,732	25,932	14,049	52,107	407	87
16	Lahore	183,796	136,[illegible]99	58,601	89,[illegible]89	139,227	156,120	120,740	21,729	26,922	2,[illegible]86	103,6[illegible]2	10,482	165
17	Amritsar	127,130	107,947	55,509	81,977	10[illegible],773	36,787	69,578	13,916	20,260	698	77,007	6,783	100
18	Gurdáspur	176,172	172,082	68,491	62,030	130,094	21,129	61,740	11,492	12,868	322	88,872	7,186	213
19	Siálkot	153,918	137,320	84,033	100,609	116,334	47,861	50,191	11,735	14,062	233	115,796	2,706	127
20	Gujrát	135,055	93,315	37,801	67,416	80,334	41,741	43,798	8,880	19,863	2,472	78,023	503	71
21	Gujránwála	124,374	131,486	68,252	80,990	127,978	113,205	76,519	11,447	17,511	2,472	83,537	3,015	53
22	Shahpur	97,749	143,575	17,059	43,827	61,319	221,498	123,492	8,[illegible]20	20,346	12,200	59,617	1,152	258
23	Jhelum	124,795	112,967	5,586	26,320	79,066	181,305	176,758	8,676	36,418	8,441	80,630	227	212
24	Ráwalpindi	175,809	177,325	9,173	46,846	90,687	213,605	211,300	11,687	44,858	8,851	115,811	2,286	55
25	Hazára	97,768	95,853	5,517	91,128	51,750	108,329	177,732	4,300	13,[illegible]41	570	47,583	3[illegible]7	6
26	Peshávar	127,138	86,272	6,329	26,142	97,690	148,031	68,909	9,345	29,319	5,278	57,055	1,779	182
27	Kohát	54,339	42,014	879	4,473	20,125	88,299	111,765	2,507	15,826	3,131	26,807	189	4
28	Bannu	91,376	76,700	1,514	12,698	44,527	145,766	78,998	4,556	32,226	8,139	46,315	23	147
29	Dera Ismail Khan	127,758	83,[illegible]82	973	19,822	48,7[illegible]2	401,839	224,405	6,413	18,633	18,033	57,560	148	140
30	Dera Gházi Khan	102,116	103,560	1,389	20,280	60,818	138,453	130,550	12,418	17,298	10,8[illegible]6	45,479	126	136
31	Muzaffargarh	124,538	113,202	5,632	36,367	60,897	126,196	1[illegible]9,565	8,657	15,500	[illegible],189	56,272	58	174
	Grand Total ...	4,254,922	3,637,637	615,368	1,768,850	3,064,462	3,676,858	3,761,000	286,282	572,741	211,480	2,197,383	214,257	2,840

No. 43.—Statement showing the prevailing Rents during the year ending 30th September 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rents commonly paid by Tenants-at-will.									
		For land irrigated by wells only.		*For land irrigated by wells and canals.*		*For land irrigated by canals only.*		*For alluvial land.*		*For land dependent on rain.*	
Serial No.	Districts.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.
		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.	
1	Hissar	4-12-9 to 1-12-0	33⅓ to 25	...	...	4-8-0 to 1-9-7	50 to 25	2-5-5 to 1-9-7	50 to 25	1-8-0 to 0-9-1	50 to 25
2	Rohtak	9-9-7 to 4-6-3	50 to 33	5-10-9 to 4-12-10	50	7-10-0 to 4-12 10	50 to 33	...	...	3-1c-6 to 2-3-3	50 to 33
3	Gurgaon	9-9-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	...	...	5-0-0 to 4-4-0	50	6-0-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	3-4-0 to 1-12 0	50 to 33
4	Delhi	9-9-6 to 7-0-0	50 to 33⅓	9-9-6	50 to 33⅓	9-9-6 to 5-8-0	50 to 33⅓	4-12-9 to 3-0-0	50 to 33⅓	4-12-9 to 3-8-4	50 to 33⅓
5	Karnál	14-6-5 to 0-7-2	33⅓ to 25	...	...	9-0-0 to 0-9-7	33⅓ to 25	10-12-10 to 0-13-0	50 to 25	6-6-5 to 0-6-0	33⅓ to 25
6	Umballa	12-0-0 to 10-0-0	50 to 40	...	...	12-0-0	50	9-9-0 to 6-0 0	50 to 40	9-9-0 to 4-0-0	50 to 40
7	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50
8	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 40	...	...	...	50 to 40
9	Hoshiárpur	23-13-6 to 16-0-4	50	15-12-6	50	9-5-0	...	...	...	10-2-1 to 5-12 2	50
10	Jullundur	21-0 0 to 15-0-0	50	...	...	...	...	16-0-0 to 7-0-0	50	11-0-0 to 5-4-0	59
11	Ludhiána	24-0-0 to 10-0-0	50 to 33	20-0-0	50 to 33	15-0-0 to 14-0 0	50 to 33	10-0-0 to 3-0-0	50	10-0-0 to 3-12-0	50 to 40

12	Ferozepore	7-3-0 to 1-4-0	50 to 25	3 9-0 to 1 6 0	50 to 25	7 0-0 to 0 8-0	50 to 25	2-0 0 to 1-8-0	33 to 25	6 3-0 to 0-7 0	50 to 25
13	Mooltan	...	45 to 18	...	48 to 30	...	49 to 30	...	49 to 33	...	49 to 31
14	Jhang	...	50 to 36	1-4 0	50	8-14-1 to 7-0 0	50 to 40	...	50 to 44	...	50 to 29
15	Montgomery	12-0-0 to 8-0-0	33 to 20	...	50 to 20	...	50 to 20	12-0-0	33 to 17	...	33 to 17
16	Lahore	14 8-0 to 0-14-4	33 to 20	24-2-0 to 1-4-9	33 to 20	24-2-0 to 1-3-2	50 to 25	7-4-0 to 1-1 7	50 to 25	6-0-6 to 0-12-0	50 to 20
17	Amritsar	7-6 0 to 6-4-0	48 to 35	9-12-0	45	9-12-0 to 3-12-0	46 to 37	7-10-0 to 4-4-0	49 to 47	5 0-0 to 3-12-0	49 to 43
18	Gurdáspur	10-0-0 to 7 0-0	50 to 25	8-0-0 to 6.6-0	50 to 33	8-0-0 to 7 0-0	50	7-3-0 to 4-0-0	50 to 25	6-12-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 25
19	Siálkot	9 0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	6 0-0	50	10-0-0 to 2-0-0	50	8 0 0 to 1 2-0	50 to 33⅓
20	Gujrát	4 0-4 to 1-12-0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	...	...	3-0-4 to 2-0-0	50 to 33⅓	2-10-4 to 1 8-0	50 to 33⅓
21	Gujránwála	4-0 0 to 2-0-0	50 to 25	...	33 to 25	4-0-0	33 to 20	2-0 0 to 1-4-0	40 to 25	2-0-0 to 1 0 0	33 to 25
22	Shahpur	...	41 to 25	...	...	...	40 to 22	...	44 to 36	...	40 to 30
23	Jhelum	19-0-0 to 3-5-4	50 to 40	8-0-0	50	...	50	2-9-7 to 1-11-0	50	1-11-0 to 0-15-0	50 to 33⅓
24	Ráwalpindi	20-0-0 to 4-0-0	50 to 40	...	...	12 0-0 to 2-4-9	50	2 8-0	50	4-8-0 to 0-14 0	50 to 33
25	Hazára	20-0-0 to 12-0-0	50 to 40	...	...	40-0-0 to 8 0-0	50 to 25	...	...	10 0-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 25
26	Peshάwar	18-0-5 to 8-7-6	50 to 33	18-0-0	48	36-12-0 to 2-8-10	50 to 44	4-1-3 to 2-9-6	50 to 23	3-7-3 to 0-3 7	43 to 18
27	Kohát	...	50 to 33	...	...	6-0-0 to 3-0-0	50	...	...	1-4-0 to 0-8-0	25 to 20
28	Bannu	...	50 to 33	0 5-7	50 to 12	21-11-0	75 to 33	...	50	...	50 to 20
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	4-0-8 to 0-12-0	33 to 16¼	2-8-8	...	6-0-0 to 1-6-0	50 to 44	4-8-0 to 2-12-0	50 to 25	1-10-0 to 0-12 0	50 to 25
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	5-0-0 to 1-1-10	29 to 25	6-11-2 to 4-11-1	38 to 25	5-0-0 to 0 13-6	38 to 25	6-5-0 to 0-13-8	34 to 25	1-9-11	33 to 25
31	Muzaffargarh ...	...	29·6 9 to 25·0	...	37·5 to 25·0	...	37·5 to 33·3	...	50·0 to 33·3	...	...

No. 44.—Statement showing the Wholesale Prices of
Punjab for the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Produce										
Districts.	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or Jowár.	Cumbu or Bájra.	Maize (seed).	Gram	Moth.	Mung.	Másh.	Linseed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	4 0 0	2 3 7	1 10 3	2 2 2	2 4 7	...	1 14 10	2 4 7	2 8 0	2 9 3	8 0 0
Rohtak	4 8 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	2 3 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	...
Gurgáon ...	4 10 0	2 5 6	1 13 0	1 14 6	2 1 3	1 9 7	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 13 9	4 13 6
Delhi	3 1 3	2 1 8	1 9 7	1 10 1	1 13 9	1 7 3	2 0 0	1 11 6	2 5 8	2 1 8	3 11 11
Karnál	4 1 2	2 2 9	1 6 5	1 10 11	2 1 0	1 9 4	2 0 1	2 2 9	2 8 3	2 5 4	3 14 9
Umballa ...	3 6 6	2 2 11	1 9 11	1 8 0	1 15 3	1 6 0	1 15 2	2 5 5	1 13 9	2 3 9	3 6 1
Simla	4 2 1	2 9 1	1 11 3	...	...	1 12 5	2 6 11	...	...	3 14 1	...
Kángra	2 7 11	1 13 1	1 1 9	...	...	1 12 10	2 0 0	...	2 10 8	2 13 9	2 13 9
Hoshiárpur ...	5 0 0	1 13 0	1 8 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	1 5 0	1 11 0	1 8 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0
Jullundur ...	5 11 5	1 13 5	1 4 8	2 3 6	2 5 9	1 1 9	1 12 6	1 11 2	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 10 2
Ludhiána ...	5 7 4	1 13 9	1 4 8	1 14 1	1 12 9	1 3 0	1 13 9	1 7 8	1 13 11	2 0 0	3 11 11
Ferozepore ...	5 0 0	2 2 7	1 5 4	1 11 10	2 1 8	1 6 10	1 13 1	2 0 0	2 5 8	2 13 8	4 7 1
Mooltan	4 9 0	2 1 1	1 11 0	1 9 4	1 15 3	1 7 11	2 0 10	1 13 5	2 11 5	2 5 2	4 1 8
Jhang	5 2 0	2 0 9	2 0 9	1 10 3	2 9 0	1 10 3	2 7 9	2 0 9	4 0 0	2 11 0	3 14 0
Montgomery ...	2 8 0	1 14 0	1 7 0	1 10 8	1 10 8	1 6 6	1 10 0	1 14 6	2 3 6	2 13 9	5 13 6
Lahore	2 9 9	1 14 8	1 7 9	1 8 0	1 14 3	1 6 3	1 14 9	1 13 3	2 1 6	2 6 0	3 5 9
Amritsar ...	3 7 4	2 1 8	1 3 4	1 11 9	1 15 8	1 5 10	1 11 1	...	...	...	3 2 8
Gurdáspur ...	4 14 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 2 0
Siálkot	3 1 3	2 4 7	1 8 7	1 9 5	1 12 8	1 10 8	1 14 6	1 14 0	2 5 5	2 7 3	3 1 3
Gujrát	3 12 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 1 6
Gujránwála ...	4 10 11	2 2 7	1 3 3	1 9 7	1 14 3	1 12 2	1 12 7	1 14 6	2 10 0	2 11 3	3 15 7
Shahpur ...	4 3 0	2 3 0	1 8 0	1 13 1	1 11 5	1 13 0	1 14 0	1 10 0	2 6 10	2 13 7	3 8 0
Jhelum	5 10 8	2 4 6	1 9 6	1 8 6	1 13 6	1 8 6	1 14 6	2 4 6	1 10 9	2 10 6	3 10 3
Ráwalpindi ...	4 0 10	2 5 0	1 6 6	1 5 4	1 13 2	1 8 5	1 15 5	1 9 4	2 5 3	2 10 10	3 4 3
Hazára	3 3 2	2 4 0	1 8 7	1 9 9	2 2 2	1 10 1	2 8 0	1 13 3	3 3 2	3 3 2	5 0 0
Peshâwar ...	4 1 7	2 3 6	1 5 8	1 1 9	1 14 6	1 6 10	2 1 8	1 12 8	2 10 8	2 13 8	3 10 2
Kohát	3 2 3	2 6 9	1 10 2	...	1 14 6	1 12 0	1 15 6	1 15 3	2 9 9	3 2 3	...
Bannu	2 12 7	1 11 3	1 0 8	1 5 4	1 6 2	1 2 2	1 6 2	1 6 3	3 0 1	3 10 7	4 0 0
Dera Ismail Khan.	3 12 11	2 1 5	1 10 3	1 9 8	1 12 0	1 5 9	1 10 3	1 11 4	3 0 5	3 2 1	4 7 7
Dera Gházi Khan	5 15 1	2 6 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	...	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 5 3	2 14 9	...
Muzaffargarh ...	2 8 0	2 5 9	1 13 8	2 0 0	1 12 0	...	2 5 6	2 8 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	...
Average ...	4 0 9	2 2 1	1 8 1	1 11 5	1 15 10	1 7 10	1 13 3	1 14 7	2 9 4	2 11 5	4 1 0

PRODUCE, &C., AT HEAD-QUARTERS OF DISTRICTS OF THE YEAR 1898-99.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
PER MAUND OF 82 2/7 lbs.							RETAIL PRICES.					
				Fodder.								
Til or Gingelly.	Sugar (Gur or Jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.	Ghi (clarified butter).	Grass.	Straw.	Jowár and Bájra.	Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 13 7	3 5 4	11 6 10	29 1 5	0 10 8	0 12 10	0 12 10	0 6 5	3 5 6	6 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0
5 0 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 5 3	3 8 0	5 8 6	40 0 0	2 8 0	...
4 3 6	2 13 9	10 0 0	30 8 0	0 10 8	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 4 0	3 3 3	5 0 0	55 0 0	3 8 0	...
4 7 1	3 7 8	10 0 0	32 13 2	0 11 8	0 10 8	0 13 1	0 7 7	3 5 4	4 4 0	62 8 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
3 15 2	3 4 9	10 7 10	30 7 7	0 11 6	0 8 10	0 12 6	0 4 0	3 10 2	5 8 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6
4 3 4	3 8 8	9 13 6	31 3 0	0 9 10	0 8 10	0 8 10	0 4 1	3 2 2	6 2 0	35 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6
5 0 0	5 11 5	13 5 4	32 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	0 5 4	4 0 0	5 11 5	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 6 0
4 0 0	4 15 10	13 5 4	32 14 7	0 6 5	1 0 0	...	0 5 4	3 9 3	6 10 8	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0
4 8 0	4 8 0	12 8 0	31 0 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	3 2 0	6 4 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 6
4 0 0	4 0 0	11 7 0	33 10 11	1 0 0	0 10 8	...	0 7 0	3 1 3	6 7 0	55 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6
4 3 4	3 4 3	10 10 8	32 4 3	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 5	0 5 11	3 5 1	2 4 0	52 8 0	3 4 0	0 2 6
4 7 1	4 0 0	11 6 10	32 0 0	0 5 4	0 8 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	3 2 2	4 7 0	45 0 0	2 4 0	0 2 0
3 15 6	3 6 4	9 12 7	32 13 5	0 5 4	0 7 6	0 3 4	0 5 7	3 1 3	5 11 7	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 6
4 1 6	3 14 0	11 9 0	31 0 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 6	3 5 0	5 3 6	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0
4 0 0	3 10 6	11 0 0	29 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 5 4	5 12 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
3 14 6	4 0 0	11 5 3	32 15 3	0 12 3	0 6 7	...	0 7 6	3 1 9	5 8 0	56 4 0	5 0 0	0 3 0
4 4 9	3 12 11	11 11 8	35 8 11	0 6 7	0 6 3	0 4 2	0 6 5	3 0 4	5 0 0	43 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 3
4 8 0	3 0 0	13 0 0	34 0 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
3 14 5	3 4 0	13 5 4	34 1 10	0 10 0	0 7 4	0 5 3	0 5 7	2 14 6	5 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0
3 12 0	3 4 0	12 4 0	30 8 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	2 13 9	5 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 0
3 11 2	4 5 2	14 8 9	33 11 0	1 0 0	0 8 6	1 1 0	0 7 0	2 15 0	5 15 0	40 0 0	5 8 0	0 1 6
4 12 0	3 14 6	12 0 0	30 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	2 12 0	4 12 0	20 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 0
3 10 3	3 10 3	13 5 4	32 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	...	0 6 3	2 13 9	5 0 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0
3 10 0	4 0 5	13 4 2	28 13 2	0 11 7	0 8 3	0 8 5	0 9 1	2 14 1	6 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0
4 15 0	5 0 0	13 5 0	29 12 3	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 5	3 7 8	7 0 0	25 8 0	3 12 0	0 3 3
4 0 0	4 9 0	14 8 9	30 7 6	0 6 5	0 7 0	0 10 8	0 9 3	2 5 1	5 7 6	32 8 0	4 0 0	0 3 0
4 3 0	...	15 8 0	32 3 0	1 0 9	0 15 9	...	0 5 7	2 1 4	7 0 0	25 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 4
4 5 3	3 3 5	15 9 6	34 9 6	0 14 0	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 7 2	1 15 9	7 8 0	35 0 0	7 13 9	...
3 9 0	4 0 0	12 10 1	36 9 6	1 0 0	0 12 10	...	0 4 6	2 5 7	6 4 0	55 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0
4 0 0	4 14 9	14 8 0	35 8 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	9 0 0	42 8 0	2 4 0	0 1 6
4 0 0	4 0 0	11 8 0	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	0 4 0	3 5 6	7 0 0	40 0 0	2 12 0	0 1 6
4 3 1	3 13 6	12 3 8	32 0 10	0 11 1	0 9 1	0 8 6	0 5 10	3 1 4	5 12 0	38 3 0	3 10 11	0 2 4

No. 45.—Statement of Labour in each District of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10
Division.	District.	Description.	Wages per diem.						Carts per day per bullock.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.			Remarks.
			Skilled.			Unskilled.															
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi.	Hissar	Highest...	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	
	Gurgáon	Highest...	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	2	4	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	6	0	
	Delhi	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	1	8	0	
		Lowest	0	6	4	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	
	Karnál	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
	Umballa	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	8	0	2	6	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Simla	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	3	12	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
	Average	Highest...	0	7	5	0	3	6	0	10	7	0	8	7	3	11	5	1	4	0	
		Lowest	0	5	5	0	2	6	0	8	6	0	5	10	3	6	0	0	10	0	
Jullundur.	Kángra	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	6	4	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	12	0	
	Jullundur	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	7	8	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	
	Ludhiána	Highest...	0	12	0	0	3	6	0	7	0	0	5	0	4	6	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	
	Ferozepore	Highest...	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	5	4	0	14	0	
	Average	Highest...	0	9	2	0	3	11	0	8	7	0	7	5	5	6	0	1	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	8	0	3	0	0	7	10	0	5	5	4	3	6	0	15	9	
[illegible]	Mooltan	Highest...	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	6	4	0	10	0	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	
	Jhang	Highest...	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	10	3	0	6	0	3	12	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	
	Montgomery	Highest...	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	

LA	Lahore	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Amritsar	Highest	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gurdáspur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	14	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	1	0	0
	Average	Highest	0	11	0	0	4	11	0	10	4	0	8	4	4	4	0	3	12	0
		Lowest	0	7	3	0	3	5	0	9	2	0	4	8	3	4	6	1	12	0
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	4	0
	Gujrát	Highest	0	12	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	8	0
	Gujránwála	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	12	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	7	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
	Shahpur	Highest	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	1	3	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	9	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	4	0
		Lowest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	Highest	0	13	6	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	2	9	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	...	...	...
	Average	Highest	0	10	11	0	4	4	0	14	4	0	8	4	4	4	0	1	3	10
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	11	0	12	0	0	6	9	3	14	6	0	12	0
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	Highest	0	12	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
	Pesháwar	Highest	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	7	8	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	2	12	0
	Kohát	Highest	1	2	0	0	5	6	0	12	0	0	10	0	6	4	0	1	3	9
		Lowest	0	8	0	6	4	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	13	4
	Average	Highest	1	0	8	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	15	4	6	4	0	2	11	11
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	8	0	11	0	0	7	4	4	2	8	1	13	9
DERAJAT.	Bannu	Highest	1	0	0	0	5	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	10	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Gházi Khan	Highest	0	11	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	0	0
	Muzaffargarh	Highest	1	0	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	0	12	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	...	...	...	2	0	0
	Average	Highest	0	12	9	0	5	6	0	11	0	0	9	0	3	8	0	3	12	0
		Lowest	0	8	6	0	3	11	0	11	0	0	7	4	2	0	0	3	8	0
	GRAND AVERAGE	Highest	0	10	8	0	4	7	0	11	6	0	9	4	4	6	6	2	6	8
		Lowest	0	6	11	0	3	3	0	9	3	0	6	5	3	9	11	1	3	2

Note.—This is a Quinquennial Statement. It has been revised for the present Report.

No. 46—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the year 1898-99.

1	2		3		4	
Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
Sewestán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirah	97,874	1,62,771	36,548	2,02,970	134,422	3,65,743
Kabul	Logs 913 237,539	21,46,836	116,874	30,93,889	Logs 913 354,413	52,40,725
Bajaur	Logs 7,720 453,854	31,00,717	304,760	42,63,750	Logs 7,720 758,614	73,64,467
Kashmír	Logs 11,512 2,435,500	88,14,531	766,086	90,39,772	Logs 11,512 3,201,586	1,78,54,303
Ladákh	9,853	7,60,161	10,284	4,56,860	20,137	12,17,021
Chinese Tibet	5,112	1,00,789	4,943	54,720	10,055	1,55,509
Total ...	Logs 20,145 3,239,732	1,50,85,805	1,239,495	1,71,11,961	Logs 20,145 4,479,227	3,21,97,766

No. 47.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department during the year 1898-99.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	Establishment.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works ...	...	...	5,13,778	4,12,078	9,25,856	1,66,065
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	2,56,607	1,57,999	4,14,606	72,895
Communications	...	...	20,908	24,769	45,677	8,204
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	..	...	...	1,406	1,406	253
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	2,77,515	1,84,174	4,61,689	81,352
Total Imperial ...	...	...	7,91,293	5,96,252	13,87,545	2,47,417
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	6,53,643	3,33,865	9,87,508	2,30,568
Communications	...	...	5,04,318	10,53,869	15,58,187	3,63,814
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	1,47,919	67,665	2,15,584	50,336
Total Provincial ...	...	...	13,05,880	14,55,399	27,61,279	6,44,718
LOCAL.						
Incorporated Local Ordinary.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	77,420	94,437	1,71,857	20,296
Communications	...	...	1,06,977	3,79,985	4,86,962	57,509
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	70,103	68,812	1,38,915	16,406
Total ...	...	...	2,54,500	5,43,234	7,97,734	94,211
Excluded Local Funds Ordinary.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	47,010	40,933	87,943	4,078
Communications	...	...	...	10,006	10,006	464
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	2,86,064	3,74,015	6,60,079	30,612
Total ...	...	...	3,33,074	4,24,954	7,58,028	35,154

No. 48.—Statement showing the Progress made in the Construction of Railways in the Punjab and the state of their working from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Names of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage.	Passengers carried dnring the year.					Receipts from passengers, and other coaching receipts.	Receipts from goods and miscellaneous, includings steam boat.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement to 31st March 1899.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.								
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
North-Western Railway System	...	(2) 2,811						1,13,91,583	2,46,04,524	3,59,96,107	A 1,92,46,220	1,67,49,887			47,92,20,966
Jummoo-Kashmír Railway, Kashmír Section.	...	16	52,231	188,500	721,323	15,311,832	16,273,886	42,343	5,820	48,163	(1) 26,731	21,432	993	15,984	9,62,335
Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway ...	...	108						3,61,358	306,910	6,68,268	(1) 3,67,547	3,00,721			67,05,785
Southern-Punjab Railway ...	23	423						4,59,843	9,99,343	14,59,186	(1) 7,58,776	7,00,410			2,24,80,949
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway...	...	16,224	8,638	21,661	46,620	881,853	958,772	8,92,933	(a) 5,59,726	14,52,659	(b) 6,97,276	(c) 7,55,383	57	1,580	(d) 1,53,67,679

(Figures in columns 4–8, 14 and 15 are bracketed together for the first four railways.)

(a) Includes Rs. 5,47,653 on account of goods receipts.
(b) 48 per cent. on gross receipts due to the undertaking for working.
(c) Balance 52 per cent. at disposal of the Secretary of State.
(d) Approximate.

Note—(1) The Rájpura-Bhatinda, Jummoo-Kashmír Railway (Kashmír Section) and Southern-Punjab-Bhatinda Railway are worked by the North-Western Railway at 55, 55·5 and 52 per cent., respectively, on gross receipts.

(2) The total mileage at end of 1897-98 as shown in that year's statement was 2,810. The difference of 1 mile is due to correction of mileage.

A Includes Rebate paid to Southern Punjab Railway Rs. 66,922.

No. 49.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1898-99.

Description.	Famine Relief and Insurance—35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	42. Major Works, Working Expenses.			43. Minor Works and Navigation.			49. Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.			Total.		
		Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.													
Swat River Canal	24,537	3,552	35,225	38,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,089	35,225	63,314
Western Jumna Canal	...	20,831	3,34,902	3,55,733	...	...	...	3,11,742	...	3,11,742	3,32,573	3,34,902	6,67,475
Ditto (Sirsa Branch)	...	5,375	81,807	87,182	...	...	...	9,659	...	9,659	15,034	81,807	96,841
Bári Doáb Canal	...	71,689	3,50,858	4,22,547	...	...	...	51,673	...	51,673	1,23,362	3,50,858	4,74,220
Sirhind Canal	...	38,764	2,95,601	3,34,365	...	...	...	1,23,474	...	1,23,474	1,62,238	2,95,601	4,57,839
Chenab Canal	...	17,647	2,81,108	2,98,755	...	...	...	12,42,497	...	12,42,497	12,60,144	2,81,108	15,41,252
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	...	1,549	23,255	24,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,549	23,255	24,804
Sidhnái Canal	...	11,290	79,274	90,564	...	...	...	34,432	...	34,432	45,722	79,274	1,24,996
Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,042	...	2,50,042	2,50,042	...	2,50,042
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal	...	...	...	...	9,301	81,941	91,242	...	...	...	9,301	81,941	91,242
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	15,387	34,757	50,144	...	...	...	15,387	34,757	50,144
Indus Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	29,690	1,40,774	1,70,464	...	...	...	29,690	1,40,774	1,70,464
Ghaggar Canals	...	...	...	...	28,182	8,298	36,480	...	...	...	28,182	8,298	36,480
Shahpur Canal	...	...	...	...	5,693	20,408	26,101	...	...	...	5,693	20,408	26,101
Bára River Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	29,881	617	30,498	...	...	...	29,881	617	30,498
Muzaffargarh Canal	...	...	...	...	...	16,472	16,472	...	...	...	...	16,472	16,472
Ditto Embankment	...	...	...	...	17,425	1,230	18,655	...	...	...	17,425	1,230	18,655
Hydraulic Tables by Mr. Higham	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Establishment	5,641	...	...	16,33,317	...	...	3,97,296	...	...	4,15,506	...	...	24,51,760
Tools and Plant	504	...	...	34,747	...	...	2,600	...	...	58,966	...	...	96,817
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	13,314	...	...	2,704	...	...	...	...	...	16,018
Suspense	396	...	...	...	...	...	−6,977	...	...	30,785	...	...	24,204
Provincial.													
Kabul River Canal	...	...	...	...	2,686	13,604	16,290	...	...	...	2,686	13,604	16,290
Shahpur Canal	...	...	...	...	5,375	9,323	14,698	...	...	...	5,375	9,323	14,698
Chak Andar Survey	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	1,380	...	...	...	1,380	...	1,380
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,004	...	...	...	...	...	30,004
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	...	...	...	...	...	570
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,318	...	...	...	...	...	16,318
Total	31,078	1,70,697	14,82,030	33,34,105	1,46,000	3,27,424	9,15,942	20,23,519	...	25,28,776	23,64,753	18,09,454	68,09,901
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,791	-	...	18,791
Remainder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,09,985	...	...	67,91,110
Deduct Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,986	...	...	22,986
Net outlay	31,073	1,70,697	14,82,030	33,34,105	1,46,000	3,27,424	9,15,942	20,23,519	...	24,86,999	23,64,753	18,09,454	67,68,124

No. 50.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Major Heads.	1897-98.				1898-99.				Difference.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land Revenue	1,46,73,971	1,03,91,595	43,356	2,51,08,922	1,48,58,233	1,14,13,694	48,530	2,63,20,457	+ 12,11,535
II—Opium	67,379	...	...	67,379	65,926	...	...	65,926	− 1,453
IV—Stamps	11,00,866	33,02,599	...	44,03,465	10,68,378	32,05,133	...	42,73,511	− 1,29,954
V—Excise	17,60,053	5,86,684	...	23,46,737	19,48,648	6,49,550	...	25,98,198	+ 2,51,461
VI—Provincial Rates	...	6,29,269	38,13,598	44,42,867	...	6,32,190	38,67,979	45,00,169	+ 57,302
VII—Customs	14,463	...	...	14,463	12,732	...	...	12,732	− 1,731
VIII—Assessed Taxes	6,97,453	6,97,453	...	13,94,906	6,86,073	6,86,074	...	13,72,147	− 22,759
IX—Forest	5,34,235	5,34,235	...	10,68,470	7,37,213	7,37,214	...	14,74,427	+ 4,05,957
X—Registration	2,10,178	2,10,177	...	4,20,355	1,79,279	1,79,278	...	3,58,557	− 61,798
XI—Tributes from Native States	2,78,994	...	...	2,78,994	2,83,884	...	...	2,83,884	+ 4,890
XII—Interest	1,120	2,56,629	1,015	2,58,764	1,339	2,63,186	1,115	2,65,640	+ 6,876
XIII—Post Office	...	8,179	55,554	63,733	...	7,546	62,207	69,753	+ 6,020
XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	3,94,010	17,836	4,11,846	...	3,75,797	22,746	3,98,543	− 13.303
XVI B— Ditto —Jails	...	1,79,621	...	1,79,621	...	1,74,719	...	1,74,719	− 4,902
XVII—Police	...	6,93,252	65,558	7,58,810	...	6,66,418	60,529	7,26,947	− 31,863
XIX—Education	...	32,336	98,200	1,30,536	...	34,346	1,06,724	1,41,070	+ 10,534
XX—Medical	...	31,360	25,109	56,469	...	32,950	25,482	58,432	+ 1,963
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	41,348	99,984	1,41,332	...	39,974	98,631	1,38,605	− 2,727
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	82,753	51,067	...	1,33,820	71,469	41,648	...	1,13,117	− 20,703
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	25,239	33,599	1,170	60,008	25,119	41,229	1,053	67,401	+ 7,393
XXV—Miscellaneous	2,75,859	1,27,066	77,482	4,80,407	1,39,743	1,41,412	1,17,829	3,98,984	− 81,423
XXIX—Major Works	7,65,426	...	...	7,65,426	8,37,532	...	...	8,37,532	+ 72,106
XXX—Minor Works and Navigation	...	1,61,428	45,372	2,06,800	...	1,70,107	41,665	2,11,862	+ 5,062
XXXII—Civil Works	...	4,82,094	2,98,795	7,80,889	...	5,00,729	2,76,865	7,77,594	− 3,295
Total	2,04,87,989	1,88,44,001	46,43,029	4,39,75,019	2,09,15,568	1,99,93,284	47,31,355	4,56,40,207	+ 16,65,188
Contributions	...	7,21,264	7,038	7,28,302	...	7,03,305	2,911	7,06,216	− 22,086
Debt and Remittances	...	...	...	25,53,14,054	...	...	...	22,34,56,217	− 3,18,57,837
Total	2,04,87,989	1,95,65,265	46,50,067	30,00,17,375	2,09,15,568	2,06,96,589	47,34,266	26,98,02,640	− 3,02,14,735
Opening Balance	...	...	...	94,89,280	...	...	...	77,65,291	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	30,95,06,655	...	...	...	27,75,67,931	...
Provincial and Local Deficit	...	22,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 50.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99—concluded.

Major Heads.	1897-98.				1898-99.				Difference.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	42,755	55,681	3,317	1,01,753	54,760	59,131	3,677	1,17,568	− 15,815
2—Assignments and Compensation	1,67,869	...	...	1,67,869	1,47,413	...	...	1,47,413	+ 20,456
3—Land Revenue	...	26,56,505	13,58,415	40,14,920	...	26,96,707	13,35,398	40,32,105	− 17,185
6—Stamps	51,961	1,55,882	...	2,07,843	47,473	1,42,419	...	1,89,892	+ 17,951
7—Excise	40,346	13,449	...	53,795	40,868	13,623	...	54,491	− 696
8—Provincial Rates	...	10,613	...	10,613	...	...	...	...	+ 10,613
10—Assessed Taxes	5,814	5,813	...	11,627	5,807	5,807	...	11,614	+ 13
11—Forest	3,85,970	3,85,971	...	7,71,941	4,27,670	4,27,671	...	8,55,341	− 83,400
12—Registration	64,389	64,389	...	1,28,773	59,970	59,970	...	1,19,940	+ 8,838
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	14	2,03,380	...	2,03,394	...	2,05,417	...	2,05,417	− 2,023
14—Interest on other obligations	1,21,363	43	6,998	1,28,404	1,29,139	2,391	4,325	1,35,855	− 7,451
15—Post Office	...	1,60,848	60,031	2,20,879	...	1,57,996	61,687	2,19,683	+ 1,196
18—General Administration	1,86,313	9,88,985	1,42,207	13,17,505	1,70,766	10,47,288	1,44,002	13,71,056	− 53,551
19 A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	33,40,871	17,380	33,58,251	...	33,08,698	18,475	33,27,173	+ 31,078
19 B— Ditto— Jails	...	11,62,322	...	11,62,322	...	10,43,622	...	10,43,622	+ 1,18,700
20—Police	...	39,75,875	29,814	40,05,689	...	39,92,540	29,631	40,22,171	− 15,482
22—Education	...	7,49,215	6,54,651	14,03,866	...	7,62,505	6,65,213	14,27,718	− 23,852
23—Ecclesiastical	2,55,985	...	...	2,55,985	2,49,043	...	...	2,49,043	+ 6,942
24—Medical	...	6,75,912	4,03,418	10,79,330	...	8,23,093	3,93,288	12,16,381	− 1,37,051
25—Political	21,65,674	...	...	21,65,674	20,26,701	...	...	20,26,701	+ 1,38,973
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments	39,833	1,01,775	1,70,062	3,11,675	36,896	1,11,389	1,62,601	3,10,886	+ 789
27—Territorial and Political Pensions	3,14,692	...	...	3,14,692	2,86,529	...	...	2,86,529	+ 28,163
28—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance	750	...	...	750	831	...	...	831	− 81
29—Superannuation Allowances	19,805	10,93,072	11,590	11,24,467	17,151	11,43,663	3,307	11,64,121	− 39,654
30—Stationery and Printing	...	4,46,773	33,531	4,80,304	...	4,28,498	25,889	4,54,387	+ 25,917
32—Miscellaneous	43,904	47,012	69,303	1,60,219	38,255	69,490	1,00,009	2,07,754	− 47,535
33—Famine Relief	32,017	8,39,175	71,538	9,92,730	...	742	28	770	+ 9,91,960
42—Major Works	4,487	...	...	4,487	2,102	...	...	2,102	+ 2,385
43—Minor Works and Navigation	...	68,419	5,729	74,148	...	98,584	9,848	1,08,432	− 34,284
45—Civil Works	...	23,38,027	8,79,148	32,17,175	...	29,37,143	9,43,093	38,80,236	− 6,63,061
Total	39,43,946	1,95,81,007	39,27,132	2,74,52,085	37,50,374	1,95,38,387	39,00,471	2,71,89,232	+ 2,62,853
Contributions	...	7,038	7,21,264	7,28,302	...	2,911	7,03,305	7,06,216	+ 22,086
Debt and Remittances	...	...	...	27,35,60,977	...	...	...	23,89,34,835	+ 3,46,26,142
Total	39,43,946	1,95,88,045	46,48,396	30,17,41,364	37,50,374	1,95,41,298	46,03,776	26,68,30,283	+ 3,49,11,081
Closing Balance	...	...	...	77,65,291	...	...	...	1,07,37,648	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	30,95,06,655	...	...	...	27,75,67,931	...
Provincial and Local Surplus	...	...	1,671	...	...	11,55,291	130,490	...	...

No. 51.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue Interest on the Debt incurred in

Irrigation and

Name of Project.	Cost of Construction as now Estimated. — Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROTECTIVE WORKS.			
I.—Swat River Canal	39,91,923	1,45,648	41,37,571
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.			
II & II A.—Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branches	1,62,65,057	7,95,939	1,70,60,996
III.—Bári Doáb Canal	1,74,95,585	6,43,899	1,81,39,484
IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial)	2,31,07,642	12,09,142	2,43,16,784
V.—Chenáb Canal	2,56,84,175	8,31,791	2,65,15,966
VI.—Lower Soház and Pára Canal	6,81,985	27,479	7,09,464
VII.—Sidhnái Canal	11,86,126	36,086	12,22,212
Total Productive Works (Imperial)	8,44,20,570	35,44,366	8,79,64,906
CONTRIBUTIONS.			
IIA.—Sirsa Branch	11,41,467	...	11,41,467
IV.—Sirhind Canal	1,41,20,363	...	1,41,20,363
Total Contributions	1,52,61,830	...	1,52,61,830
Total Canals in Operation { Imperial	8,84,12,493	36,89,984	9,21,02,477
Total Canals in Operation { Contribution	1,52,61,830	...	1,52,61,830
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.			
IMPERIAL.			
XIII.—Jhelum Canal	1,20,24,068	5,02,608	1,25,26,676
GRAND TOTAL CANALS IN OPERATION AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION. { IMPERIAL ...	10,04,36,561	41,92,592	10,46,29,153
{ CONTRIBUTION	1,52,61,830	...	1,52,61,830
CANALS IN OPERATION.			
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.			
VIII.—Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	7,79,305	60,193	8,39,498
IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Canals	1,25,409	2,994	1,28,403
X.—Indus Inundation Canals	6,87,906	19,729	7,07,635
XI.—Shahpur Canals	2,02,397	12,867	2,15,261
XIV.—Ghaggar Canals	3,04,317	12,138	3,16,455
Total	20,99,334	1,07,921	22,07,255
CONTRIBUTIONS BY BIKANER STATE.			
XIV.—Ghaggar Canals	3,00,675	...	3,00,675
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.			
IMPERIAL.			
XII.—Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...
XVI.—Bára River Irrigation Works	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL.			
CAPITAL.			
XV.—Kabul River Canal	4,50,085	1,761	4,51,846
REVENUE.			
XIA.—Shahpur Canals	...	...	...

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION
DERIVED THEREFROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE
RESPECT OF THOSE WORKS FOR AND TO END OF 1898-99.

Navigation Works.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.					
During 1898-99.			*To end of* 1898-99.		
Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31,078	815	31,893	38,85,046	1,44,251	40,29,297
4,06,231	13,679	4,19,910	1,58,52,655	7,66,746	1,66,19,401
61,603	1,565	63,168	1,75,04,111	6,47,959	1,81,52,070
91,925	3,980	95,905	2,30,70,402	11,85,439	2,42,55,841
15,08,596	39,064	15,47,660	2,36,64,143	5,76,990	2,42,41,133
3,662	...	3,662	6,92,437	27,475	7,19,912
33,862	706	34,568	11,61,620	37,357	11,98,977
21,05,879	58,994	21,64,873	8,19,45,368	32,41,966	8,51,87,334
3,604	...	3,604	11,29,810	...	11,29,810
1,05,335	...	1,05,335	1,40,48,573	...	1,40,48,573
1,08,939	...	1,08,939	1,51,78,383	...	1,51,78,383
21,36,957	59,809	21,96,766	8,58,30,414	33,86,217	8,92,16,631
1,08,939	...	1,08,939	1,51,78,383	...	1,51,78,383
4,04,106	30,752	4,34,858	6,01,957	37,171	6,39,128
25,41,063	90,561	26,31,624	8,64,32,371	34,23,388	8,98,55,759
1,08,939	...	1,08,939	1,51,78,383	...	1,51,78,383
7,765	679	8,444	7,71,847	64,615	8,36,462
4,129	107	4,236	1,22,862	3,101	1,25,963
...	...	...	6,87,906	19,729	77,635
4,158	353	3,805	1,98,291	9,784	2,08,075
28,667	2,065	30,732	2,82,496	8,189	2,90,685
36,403	3,204	39,607	20,63,402	1,05,418	21,68,820
37,549	...	37,549	1,94,461	...	1,94,461
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
405	...	405	4,66,403	1,761	4,68,164
...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 51.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue Interest on the Debt incurred in

Irrigation and Navigation

Name of Project.	Receipts during 1898-99.			Working Expenses during 1898-99.		
	Water rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CANALS IN OPERATION.						
PROTECTIVE WORKS.						
I.—Swat River Canal	4,13,960	40,823	4,54,783	99,596	8,461	1,08,057
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.						
II & II A.—Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branches	28,00,084	...	28,00,084	8,63,021	57,546	9,20,567
III.—Bári Doáb Canal	30,06,435	2,21,189	32,27,624	7,86,572	49,701	8,36,273
IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial) ...	27,53,361	...	27,53,361	6,73,078	46,573	7,19,651
V.—Chenáb Canal	24,06,523	3,31,965	27,38,488	7,08,766	56,234	7,65,000
VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	1,05,077	42,014	1,47,091	59,149	4,802	63,951
VII.—Sidhnái Canal	2,58,093	42,984	3,01,077	1,46,024	7,397	1,53,421
Total Productive Works (Imperial)	1,13,29,573	6,38,152	1,19,67,725	32,36,610	2,22,253	34,58,863
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
II A.—Sirsa Branch	3,195	...	3,195	65,040	...	65,040
IV.—Sirhind Canal	43,446	...	43,446	3,20,347	...	3,20,347
Total Contributions ...	46,641	...	46,641	3,85,387	...	3,85,387
Total Canals in Operation. { Imperial	1,17,43,533	6,78,975	1,24,22,508	33,36,206	2,30,714	35,66,920
{ Contributions ...	46,641	...	46,641	3,85,387	...	3,85,387
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.						
IMPERIAL.						
XIII.—Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	..	...
GRAND TOTAL CANALS IN OPERATION AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION. { Imperial ...	1,17,43,533	6,78,975	1,24,22,508	33,36,206	2,30,714	35,66,920
{ Contribution	46,641	...	46,641	3,85,387	...	3,85,387
CANALS IN OPERATION.						
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
VIII.—Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal						
IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Inundation Canal ...	1,84,537	1,01,228	2,85,765	1,68,869	11,688	1,80,557
X.—Indus Inundation Canal ..	3,58,671	3,24,109	6,82,783	4,78,101	13,609	4,91,710
XI.—Shahpur Canals	1,54,255	3,50,063	5,04,318	2,56,948	12,020	2,68,968
XIV.—Ghaggar Canals	78,443	15,915	94,358	52,365	4,014	56,379
	405	...	405	33,864	3,484	37,348
Total	7,76,314	7,91,315	15,67,629	9,90,147	44,815	10,34,962
CONTRIBUTION BY BIKANER STATE.						
XIV.—Ghaggar Canals	...	...	...	10,607	...	10,607
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
IMPERIAL.						
XII.—Muzaffargarh Canals ..	1,50,191	2,56,482	4,06,673	2,29,967	8,947	2,38,914
XVI.—Bára River Irrigation Works	...	...	...	70,711	1,828	72,539
Total	1,50,191	2,56,482	4,06,673	3,00,678	10,775	3,11,453
PROVINCIAL.						
CAPITAL.						
XV.—Kabul River Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
REVENUE.						
XI A.—Shahpur Canals	38,960	7,421	46,381	33,701	2,642	36,343

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION
DERIVED THEREFROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE
RESPECT OF THOSE WORKS FOR AND TO END OF 1898-99.

Works—concluded.

NET RESULTS, EXCLUDING INTEREST, DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES.				Simple interest during 1898-99.	NET RESULTS INCLUDING INTEREST.			
		Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,46,726	...	8·6	...	1,54,780	1,91,946	...	4·76	...
18,79,517	...	11·31	...	6,25,982	12,53,535	...	7·54	...
23,91,351	...	13·17	...	6,98,932	16,92,419	...	9·32	...
20,33,710	...	8·38	...	9,20,978	11,12,732	...	4·59	...
19,73,488	...	8·14	...	9,16,394	10,57,094	...	4·36	...
83,140	...	11·55	...	27,624	55,516	...	7·71	...
1,47,656	...	12·32	...	45,788	1,01,868	...	8·5	...
85,08,862	...	9·99	...	32,35,6[illegible]8	52,73,164	...	6·19	...
...	61,845	...	5·47	...	...	61,845	...	5·47
...	2,76,901	...	1·97	...	...	2,76,901	...	1·97
...	3,38,746	...	2·23	...	...	3,38,746	-	2·23
88,55,588	...	9·93	...	33,90,478	54,65,110	...	6·13	...
...	3,38,746	...	2·23	...	...	3,38,746	...	2·23
...	...	...	...	15,996	...	15,996	...	2·23
85,55,588	...	9·86	...	34,06,474	54,65,110	15,996	6·06	...
					54,49,114			
...	3,38,746	...	2·23	...	...	3,38,746	...	2·23
1,05,208	...	12·58	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,91,073	...	151·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,35,350	...	33·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,979	...	18·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36,943	...	12·70	...	...	...	...	...
5,69,610	36,943	24·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,32,667								
...	10,607	...	5·45	...	...	...	...	...
1,67,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	72,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,67,759	72,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Births and

of the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.		
No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	Hissar	8,863	7,991	16,854	284	267	551
2		Hánsi	8,067	7,123	15,190	313	347	660
3		Bhiwáni	18,202	17,285	35,487	631	519	1,150
4		Sirsa	9,031	7,384	16,415	302	260	562
5		Fatehabad	1,542	1,306	2,848	46	37	83
6	Rohtak	Rohtak	8,196	7,995	16,191	405	375	780
7		Jhajjar	5,875	6,006	11,881	230	230	460
8		Beri	4,992	4,833	9,825	233	183	416
9		Gohána	4,026	3,664	7,690	137	107	244
10		Bahádurgarh ...	3,162	2,941	6,103	127	98	225
11	Gurgaon	Rewári	14,432	13,502	27,934	422	401	823
12		Palwal	5,626	5,601	11,227	270	255	525
13		Farukhnagar ...	2,812	3,069	5,881	144	150	294
14		Firozpur	3,449	3,399	6,848	174	139	313
15		Sohna	3,092	2,898	5,990	173	134	307
16		Hodal	5,033	4,568	9,601	211	186	397
17	Delhi	Delhi	103,223	86,425	189,648	3,690	3,569	7,259
18		Sonepat	6,341	6,270	12,611	283	277	560
19		Balabgarh	2,510	1,964	4,474	88	87	175
20		Farídabad	3,057	2,872	5,929	105	70	175
21	Karnál	Karnál	11,892	9,638	21,530	488	429	917
22		Kaithal	7,928	7,840	15,768	394	362	756
23		Pánipat	14,312	13,235	27,547	598	581	1,179
24		Ládwa	2,174	1,836	4,011	72	46	118
25		Shahabad	6,104	5,369	11,473	177	169	346
26		Thánesar	3,611	2,500	6,111	56	48	104
27	Umballa	Umballa	14,494	12,362	26,856	495	475	970
28		Jagádhri	6,917	6,112	13,029	208	152	360
29		Búria	3,459	3,350	6,809	97	81	178
30		Sadhaura	5,308	5,137	10,445	158	113	271
31		Rúpar	4,663	4,030	8,693	124	100	224
32	Simla	Simla	9,766	3,513	13,279	160	134	294
33	Kángra	Kángra	2,871	2,363	5,234	89	67	156
34		Dharmsála	1,833	945	2,778	61	57	118
35		Núrpur	2,665	2,172	4,837	79	63	142
36	Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	9,375	8,171	17,546	335	267	602
37		Khánpur	1,788	1,765	3,553	60	75	135
38		Hariána	3,707	3,359	7,066	97	115	212
39		Ghardhíwála ...	2,204	1,841	4,047	50	53	103
40		Dasúya	3,686	3,361	7,047	156	123	279
41		Tánda and Urmar ...	6,112	5,520	11,632	223	199	422
42		Miáni	3,530	3,119	6,649	108	90	198
43		Mukerián	2,115	1,862	3,977	68	62	130
44		Una	2,406	2,077	4,483	80	84	164
45		Anandpur	2,705	2,395	5,100	67	70	137

DEATHS REGISTERED AT THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS

THE YEAR 1898.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
17	16	33	298	322	620	34	40	37	...	4
21	23	43	209	215	424	26	30	28	15	...
18	15	32	596	532	1,128	33	31	32	...	...
18	16	34	306	268	574	34	36	35	...	1
16	13	29	37	26	63	24	20	22	7	...
25	23	48	224	200	424	24	25	26	22	...
19	19	39	144	158	302	25	26	25	14	...
24	19	42	128	141	269	26	29	27	15	...
18	14	32	104	89	193	26	24	27	7	...
21	16	37	78	72	150	25	24	25	12	...
15	14	29	315	305	620	22	23	22	7	...
24	23	47	269	234	503	48	42	45	2	...
24	26	50	107	105	212	38	34	36	14	...
25	20	46	130	103	233	38	30	34	12	...
29	22	51	125	103	228	40	36	38	13	...
22	19	41	145	134	279	29	29	29	12	...
19	19	38	3,314	3,074	6,388	32	36	34	4	...
22	22	44	201	170	371	32	27	29	15	...
20	19	39	75	70	145	30	36	32	7	...
18	12	30	118	111	229	39	39	39	...	9
23	20	43	450	461	911	38	48	42	1	...
25	23	48	334	307	641	42	39	41	7	...
22	21	43	508	510	1,018	35	39	37	6	...
18	11	29	71	49	120	33	27	30	...	1
15	15	30	122	137	259	20	26	23	7	...
9	8	17	81	59	140	22	24	23	...	6
18	18	36	360	369	729	25	30	27	9	...
16	12	28	175	195	370	25	32	28	...	...
14	12	26	97	85	182	28	25	27	...	1
15	11	26	123	127	250	23	25	24	2	...
14	12	26	101	83	184	22	21	21	5	...
12	10	22	224	130	354	23	37	27	...	5
17	13	30	83	86	169	29	36	32	...	2
22	21	42	45	58	103	25	61	37	5	...
16	13	29	100	87	187	38	40	39	...	10
19	15	34	311	298	609	33	36	35	...	1
17	21	38	64	79	143	36	45	40	...	2
14	16	30	80	96	176	22	29	25	5	...
12	13	25	65	64	129	29	35	32	...	7
22	17	40	118	98	216	32	29	31	9	...
19	17	36	212	185	397	35	34	34	2	...
16	14	30	79	87	166	22	28	25	5	...
17	16	33	81	78	159	38	42	40	...	7
18	19	37	64	77	141	27	37	31	6	...
13	14	27	68	74	142	25	31	28	...	1

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Births and
of the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.		
No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
46	Jullundur	Jullundur	26,476	23,899	50,375	1,087	957	2,044
47		Aláwalpur	2.272	2,108	4,380	76	95	171
48		Kartárpur	5 577	4.864	10,441	188	165	353
49		Bunga	2.750	2,260	5,010	81	96	177
50		Ráhon	5,656	5,011	10,667	169	164	333
51		Nawashahr	2,970	2,631	5,601	122	113	235
52		Phillour	3,620	3,077	6,697	104	108	212
53		Núrmahal	4,466	4,055	8,520	179	167	346
54		Nakodar	5,174	4,566	9,740	164	138	302
55	Ludhiána	Ludhiána	25,255	20,759	46,024	766	672	1,438
56		Jagraon	9,418	8,698	18,116	439	343	782
57		Ráekot	4,762	4,619	9,381	198	228	426
58		Khanna	2,083	1,794	3,877	71	47	118
59		Machíwára	2,910	2,430	5,340	99	78	177
60	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	14,417	10,920	25,337	363	288	651
61		Zíra	2,400	1,956	4,356	87	83	170
62		Makhu	874	745	1,619	18	36	54
63		Dharmkot	3,592	3.133	6,725	140	132	272
64		Muktsar	3,031	2,240	5,271	102	96	198
65		Fázilka	4,323	3,240	7,563	124	105	229
66	Mooltan	Mooltan	34.595	29.670	64.265	1,376	1,321	2,697
67		Kahror	2,861	2.637	5,498	71	43	114
68		Shujabad	3.439	2,890	6,329	76	77	153
69		Jalálpur	1 966	1,918	3.884	80	59	139
70		Talamba	1,532	1,260	2,792	62	55	117
71		Dunyapur	901	1,200	2,101	44	37	81
72	Jhang	Jhang	4.316	4,160	8.476	187	158	345
73		Maghiána	7,141	6,725	13,866	349	280	629
74		Chiniot	6,702	6,774	13,476	364	365	729
75	Montgomery ...	Montgomery ...	3,505	1,654	5,159	49	42	91
76		Kamália	3.910	3,580	7,490	130	120	250
77		Pákpattan	3,378	3,144	6,522	105	88	193
78	Lahore	Lahore	92,835	66,762	159,597	2,973	2,405	5,178
79		Sharakpur	2.541	2,383	4,924	95	66	161
80		Chúnián	5.532	4,807	10,339	304	258	562
81		Khudián	1,526	1,395	2,921	56	59	115
82		Kasúr	10,596	9.694	20,290	390	421	811
83		Khem Karn ...	3,215	2,720	5,935	134	103	237
84		Patti	3,816	3,679	7,495	160	166	326
85	Amritsar	Amritsar	77,754	57,647	135,401	2,882	2,685	5,567
86		Majítha	3.375	3,042	6,417	125	123	248
87		Jandiála	4,073	3.659	7.732	123	110	233
88		Tarn Táran ...	2,173	1,727	3 900	67	81	148
89	Gurdáspur	Gurdáspur	3,073	2,116	5.189	100	79	179
90		Dínanagar	2,879	2,775	5.454	121	76	197
91		Kalánaur	2,673	2,613	5,286	131	104	235
92		Pathánkot	2,737	2,012	4,749	90	93	183
93		Sujánpur	3,043	2,753	5,796	71	80	151
94		Dalhousie	545	262	807	6	11	17
95		Batála	14 065	13,158	27,223	599	531	1,130
96		Srigobindpur ...	2,320	2,039	4.359	76	67	143
97		Dera Nának ...	3,010	2,740	5,750	103	97	200

DEATHS REGISTERED AT THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS THE YEAR 1898—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths Registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
22	19	41	831	778	1,609	31	33	32	9	...
17	22	39	45	38	83	20	18	19	20	...
18	16	34	172	121	293	31	25	28	6	...
16	19	35	111	122	233	40	54	47	...	12
16	15	31	156	169	325	28	34	30	1	...
22	20	42	79	101	180	27	38	32	10	...
16	16	32	102	111	213	28	36	32	...	...
21	20	41	138	149	287	31	37	34	7	...
17	14	31	115	108	223	22	24	23	8	...
17	15	31	804	748	1,552	32	36	34	...	3
24	19	43	260	271	531	28	31	29	14	...
21	24	45	136	155	291	29	34	31	14	...
18	12	30	63	62	125	30	35	32	...	2
19	15	33	107	71	178	37	29	33	...	...
14	11	26	391	322	713	27	29	28	...	2
20	19	39	74	48	122	31	25	28	11	...
11	22	33	17	20	37	19	27	23	10	...
21	20	40	95	104	199	26	33	30	10	...
19	18	38	67	42	109	22	19	21	17	...
16	14	30	100	63	163	23	19	22	8	...
21	21	42	972	920	1,892	28	31	29	13	...
13	8	21	65	44	109	23	17	20	1	...
12	12	24	105	91	196	31	31	31	...	7
21	15	36	75	84	159	38	44	41	...	5
22	20	42	28	20	48	18	16	17	25	...
21	18	39	41	31	72	46	26	34	5	...
22	19	41	165	159	324	38	38	38	3	...
25	20	45	318	269	587	45	40	42	3	...
27	27	54	283	285	568	42	42	42	12	...
9	8	18	65	24	89	19	15	17	1	...
19	16	33	98	89	187	25	25	25	8	...
16	13	30	120	87	207	36	28	32	...	2
17	15	32	2,893	2,561	5 454	31	38	34	...	2
19	13	33	80	62	142	31	26	29	4	...
29	25	54	252	219	471	46	46	46	8	...
19	20	39	52	43	95	34	31	33	6	...
19	21	40	335	292	627	32	30	31	9	...
23	17	40	92	94	186	29	35	31	9	...
21	22	43	133	109	242	35	30	32	11	...
21	20	41	2,772	2,696	5,468	36	47	40	1	...
19	19	39	98	90	188	29	30	29	10	...
16	14	30	137	118	255	34	32	33	...	3
17	21	38	64	57	121	29	33	31	7	...
19	15	34	100	73	173	33	34	33	1	...
22	14	36	114	106	220	40	41	40	...	4
25	20	44	88	82	170	33	31	32	12	...
19	20	39	122	102	224	45	51	47	...	8
12	14	26	96	74	170	32	27	29	...	3
7	14	21	23	19	42	42	73	52	...	31
22	20	42	398	418	816	28	32	30	12	...
17	15	33	86	68	154	37	33	35	...	2
18	17	35	77	93	170	26	34	30	5	...

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Births and
of the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.		
No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
98	Siálkot	Siálkot	17,689	16,276	33,965	945	855	1,800
99		Daska	3,390	3,103	6,493	145	119	264
100		Jámki	2,477	2,152	4,629	116	88	204
101		Kila Sobha Singh	2,355	2,165	4,520	77	82	159
102		Pasrúr	4,703	4,497	9,200	160	154	314
103		Zafarwál	2,771	2,765	5,536	85	86	171
104		Nárowál	2,601	2,297	4,898	96	101	197
105	Gujrát	Gujrát	9,052	8,619	17,671	430	374	804
106		Jalálpur	5,665	5,400	11,065	243	202	445
107		Kunjah	2,733	2,741	5,474	119	112	231
108		Dinga	2,864	2,560	5,424	110	79	189
109	Gujránwála	Gujránwála	13,699	12,193	25,892	499	457	956
110		Wazírabad	8,282	7,504	15,786	318	292	610
111		Eminabad	2,883	2,958	5,841	139	122	261
112		Kila Didár Singh	1,498	1,345	2,843	68	56	124
113		Akálgarh	2,151	2,111	4,262	8[illegible]	79	168
114		Rámnagar	3,347	3,245	6,592	146	133	279
115	Shahpur	Bhera	8,987	8,449	17,428	354	292	646
116		Shahpur	3,200	3,137	6,337	97	72	169
117		Sahiwál	4,550	4,660	9,210	225	188	413
118		Miáni	3,590	3,559	7,149	136	13[illegible]	268
119		Khusháb	5,032	4,800	9,832	132	105	237
120	Jhelum	Jhelum	5,698	4,013	9,711	168	140	308
121		Pind Dádan Khan	8,027	7,028	15,055	217	184	401
122	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	24,438	13,896	38,334	528	483	1,011
123		Murree	958	501	1,459	24	17	41
124		Pindigheb	4,183	4,279	8,462	132	116	248
125		Hazro	4,865	4,396	9,261	193	165	358
126		Attock	1,444	1,210	2,654	50	45	95
127	Hazára	Abbott-abad	1,586	656	2,242	21	12	33
128		Nawashahr	2,044	1,841	3,885	92	91	183
129		Baffa	3,936	3,501	7,437	144	126	270
130		Haripur	3,091	2,328	5,419	110	88	198
131	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	34,599	28,480	13,079	1,027	776	1,803
132	Kohát	Kohát	7,999	6,348	14,347	196	175	371
133	Bannu	Edwardes-abad	3,712	2,383	6,095	114	106	220
134		Isa Khel	3,823	3,777	7,600	109	95	204
135		Kálabágh	3,483	3,219	6,702	132	100	232
136		Lakki	2,384	2,104	4,488	73	48	121
137	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	11,701	9,872	21,573	368	315	713
138		Kuláchi	4,790	4,657	9,447	59	32	91
139		Bhakkar	2,867	2,343	5,210	67	63	130
140		Leiah	3,863	3,574	7,437	64	50	114
141		Karor	1,464	1,369	2,833	34	38	72
142	Dera Gházi Khan	Dera Gházi Khan	13,119	10,780	23,899	262	239	501
143		Jámpur	3,124	2,691	5,815	111	127	238
144		Dajal	3,245	2,840	6,085	93	72	165
145		Rájanpur	2,190	1,874	4,064	37	32	69
146		Kot Mithan	1,935	1,689	3,624	48	21	69
147	Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	1,739	1,319	3,058	53	48	101
148		Khángarh	1,881	1,624	3,505	48	46	94
149		Alipur	1,388	1,164	2,552	63	43	106
150		Khairpur	1,250	1,174	2,424	52	56	108

DEATHS REGISTERED AT THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS
THE YEAR 1898—concluded.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
28	25	53	755	744	1,499	43	46	44	9	...
22	18	41	100	101	210	29	35	32	9	...
25	19	44	77	63	140	31	29	30	14	...
17	18	35	54	56	110	23	26	24	11	...
17	17	34	127	130	257	27	29	28	6	...
15	16	31	68	75	143	25	27	26	5	...
20	21	40	83	63	146	32	27	30	10	...
24	21	45	338	308	646	37	36	37	8	...
22	18	40	234	234	468	41	43	42	...	2
22	20	42	98	73	171	36	27	31	11	...
20	15	35	88	84	172	31	33	32	3	...
19	18	37	303	344	647	22	28	25	12	...
20	18	39	414	357	771	50	48	49	...	10
24	21	45	115	118	233	40	40	40	5	...
24	20	44	48	36	84	32	27	30	14	...
21	19	39	59	42	101	27	20	24	15	...
22	20	42	143	132	275	43	41	42	...	...
20	17	37	259	260	519	29	31	30	7	...
15	11	27	88	74	162	28	24	26	1	...
24	20	45	148	142	290	33	30	31	14	...
19	18	37	120	99	210	33	28	31	6	...
13	11	24	115	93	208	23	19	21	3	...
17	14	32	171	145	316	30	36	33	...	1
14	12	27	276	250	526	34	36	35	...	8
14	13	26	818	635	1,453	33	46	38	...	12
16	12	28	28	20	48	29	40	33	...	5
16	14	29	102	104	206	24	24	24	5	...
21	18	39	120	134	254	25	30	27	12	...
19	17	36	55	63	118	38	52	44	...	8
9	5	15	16	14	30	10	21	13	2	...
24	23	47	53	62	115	26	34	30	17	...
19	17	36	112	135	247	28	39	33	3	...
20	16	37	71	60	131	23	26	24	13	...
16	12	29	1,015	848	1,863	29	30	30	...	1
14	12	26	217	194	411	27	31	29	...	3
19	17	36	201	123	324	54	52	53	...	17
14	13	27	119	77	196	31	20	26	1	...
20	15	35	138	122	260	40	38	39	...	4
16	11	27	127	85	212	53	40	47	...	20
18	15	33	610	552	1,162	52	56	54	...	21
6	3	10	84	84	168	18	18	18	...	8
13	12	25	130	96	226	45	41	43	...	18
9	7	15	88	86	174	23	24	23	...	8
12	13	25	80	53	133	55	39	47	...	22
11	10	21	405	313	718	31	29	30	...	9
19	22	41	73	112	185	23	42	32	9	...
15	12	27	170	144	314	52	51	52	...	25
9	8	17	70	47	117	32	25	29	...	12
13	6	19	47	39	86	24	23	24	...	5
17	16	33	48	57	105	28	43	34	...	1
14	13	27	71	49	120	38	30	34	...	7
25	17	42	48	37	85	35	32	33	9	...
21	23	45	53	70	123	42	60	51	...	6

No. 53.—Deaths registered from different Caussе

1	2	3			4		
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.*			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	414,801	361,007	775,808	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	313,426	277,020	590,446	...	...	...
3	Gurgaon	350,194	318,669	668,863	1	1	2
4	Delhi	342,077	293,147	635,224	...	...	...
5	Karnál	467,665	393,429	861,094	...	...	...
6	Umballa	438,713	366,136	804,849	1	...	1
7	Simla	22,165	13,081	35,246	...	...	...
8	Kángra	394,402	365,056	759,458	...	...	...
9	Hoshiárpur	540,038	471,606	1,011,644	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	481,630	409,717	891,347	...	...	...
11	Ludhiána	354,372	294,283	648,655	...	...	...
12	Ferozepore	469,346	392,153	861,499	...	...	...
13	Mooltan	339,668	281,191	620,859	...	...	...
14	Jhang	233,579	203,242	436,821	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	269,569	229,880	499,449	...	...	...
16	Lahore	579,116	476,503	1,055,619	...	...	...
17	Amritsar	541,932	449,058	990,990	...	...	...
18	Gurdáspur	511,129	429,656	940,785	...	...	...
19	Siálkot	584,638	514,074	1,098,712	...	...	...
20	Gujrát	400,485	360,338	760,823	...	...	...
21	Gujránwála	378,972	311,089	690,061	..	...	...
22	Shahpur	258,118	235,417	493,535	...	...	...
23	Jhelum	315,011	290,763	605,774	...	...	...
24	Ráwalpindi	447,549	397,710	845,259	...	...	...
25	Hazára	253,105	223,020	†476,125	...	...	...
26	Peshâwar	361,439	317,744	679,183	...	...	...
27	Kohát	96,577	85,910	182,487	...	...	...
28	Bannu	195,514	174,458	369,972	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan	257,411	225,052	482,463	...	...	...
30	Dera Ghâzi Khan	218,359	181,501	399,860	...	...	...
31	Muzaffargarh	206,908	174,164	381,072	...	...	...
	Total	11,037,908	9,516,074	20,553,982	2	1	3

*Excluding population of Europeans and Eurasians and Military Cantonments.
†Excluding population of Tanáwal tract not under registration.

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1898.

5			6			7		
SMALL POX.			FEVERS.			DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
42	31	73	7,914	7,624	15,538	295	228	523
4	5	9	6,331	5,897	12,228	171	155	326
97	89	186	9,052	8,360	17,412	498	420	918
55	50	105	5,965	6,196	12,161	424	310	734
183	155	338	11,012	10,568	21,580	350	250	600
451	412	863	8,058	7,707	15,765	353	259	612
...	...	...	190	154	344	35	33	68
2	1	3	7,839	7,757	15,596	358	312	670
117	145	262	7,651	7,830	15,481	580	528	1,108
58	56	114	6,037	6,335	12,372	367	353	720
86	65	151	6,088	6,363	12,451	226	191	417
190	139	329	7,878	7,863	15,741	356	284	640
13	20	33	6,518	5,748	12,266	237	195	432
15	12	27	4,876	4,256	9,132	198	131	329
133	140	273	2,730	2,517	5,247	118	79	197
171	153	324	10,583	9,896	20,479	410	256	666
186	146	332	9,459	9,535	18,994	576	392	968
80	111	191	9,760	9,381	19,141	863	744	1,607
328	287	615	11,498	11,467	22,965	692	498	1,190
13	5	18	7,109	6,965	14,074	289	220	509
6	3	9	9,639	8,973	18,612	115	74	189
5	4	9	4,159	4,119	8,278	246	209	455
28	16	44	6,241	6,186	12,427	214	194	408
45	41	86	9,863	9,423	19,286	114	53	167
55	66	121	3,508	3,579	7,087	16	15	31
75	50	125	7,472	5,900	13,372	113	46	159
44	52	96	2,312	2,224	4,536	20	15	35
2	2	4	5,463	4,894	10,357	96	75	171
63	44	107	8,054	7,509	15,563	285	240	525
47	54	101	5,393	4,309	9,702	94	78	172
22	28	50	5,265	4,754	10,019	118	83	201
2,616	2,382	4,998	213,917	204,289	418,206	8,827	6,920	15,747

No. 53.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	8											
		Injuries.											
		Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accidents.*			*Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts*		
No.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
1	Hissar	3	4	7	5	3	8	83	60	143	26	6	32
2	Rohtak	5	4	9	7	1	8	35	58	93	17	12	29
3	Gurgaon	13	49	62	9	3	12	79	101	180	9	11	20
4	Delhi	4	17	21	...	...	...	75	80	155	22	18	40
5	Karnál	8	11	19	13	2	15	122	96	218	34	14	48
6	Umballa	6	8	14	5	2	7	101	50	151	11	9	20
7	Simla	...	2	2	4	1	5	3	2	5	...	1	1
8	Kángra	8	10	18	2	1	3	144	75	219	28	19	47
9	Hoshiárpur	11	18	29	22	3	25	138	103	241	30	14	44
10	Jullundur	7	7	14	7	6	13	129	72	201	6	7	13
11	Ludhiána	6	6	12	11	5	16	110	62	172	7	2	9
12	Ferozepore	15	8	23	20	6	26	117	65	182	16	12	28
13	Mooltan	2	2	4	5	5	10	112	84	196	59	27	86
14	Jhang	1	1	2	4	2	6	94	64	158	54	35	89
15	Montgomery	2	1	3	16	4	20	68	49	117	52	22	74
16	Lahore	6	12	18	32	8	40	150	95	245	81	19	100
17	Amritsar	13	13	26	19	9	28	154	65	219	33	14	47
18	Gurdáspur	3	8	11	5	5	10	114	56	170	18	11	29
19	Siálkot	11	4	15	5	5	10	154	122	276	45	6	51
20	Gujrát	3	...	3	11	4	15	77	54	131	27	1	28
21	Gujránwála	10	2	12	12	8	20	136	97	233	123	33	156
22	Shahpur	3	...	3	29	7	36	80	59	139	59	13	72
23	Jhelum	1	2	3	21	8	29	88	61	149	34	16	50
24	Ráwalpindi	2	2	4	49	15	64	161	92	253	43	23	66
25	Hazára	...	1	1	17	5	22	76	44	120	6	1	7
26	Pesháwar	...	...	...	67	28	95	100	79	179	2	...	2
27	Kohát	...	...	...	42	10	52	20	7	27	6	1	7
28	Bannu	1	2	3	49	11	60	25	24	49	10	9	19
29	Dera Ismail Khan	3	1	4	16	1	17	72	38	110	24	12	36
30	Dera Gházi Khan	...	6	6	21	13	34	44	38	82	19	12	31
31	Muzaffargarh	1	2	3	7	2	9	59	41	100	38	25	63
	Total	148	203	351	532	183	715	2,920	1,993	4,913	939	405	1,344

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1898—concluded.

9			10			11							
ALL OTHER CAUSES.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2,874	2,303	5,177	11,242	10,259	21,501	...	0·c9	20·03	0·67	0·24	27·10	28·42	27·71
2,433	2,086	4,519	9,003	8,218	17,221	...	0·02	20·71	0·55	0·24	28·72	29·67	29·17
3,1c9	2,532	5,641	12,867	11,566	24,433	0·002	0·28	26·03	1·37	0·41	36·74	36·29	36·53
4,275	3,635	7,910	10,820	10,306	21,126	...	0·17	19·14	1·16	0·34	31·63	35·16	33·26
5,203	4,632	9,835	16,925	15,728	32,653	...	0·39	25·06	0·70	0·35	36·19	39·98	37·92
3,573	3,639	7,212	12,559	12,086	24,645	0·001	1·07	19·59	0·76	0·24	28·63	33·01	30·62
216	119	335	448	312	760	...	...	9·76	1·93	0·37	20·21	23·85	21·56
3,097	3,163	6,260	11,478	11,338	22,816	...	0·003	20·54	0·88	0·38	29·10	31·c6	30·04
5,864	5,320	11,184	14,413	13,961	28,374	...	0·26	15·30	1·10	0·34	26·69	29·60	28·05
6,858	6,980	13,838	13,469	13,816	27,285	...	0·13	13·88	0·81	0·27	27·97	33·72	30·61
3,825	3,903	7,728	10,359	10,597	20,956	...	0·23	19·20	0·64	0·32	29·23	36·01	32·31
4,467	4,387	8,854	13,059	12,764	25,823	...	0·38	18·27	0·74	0·30	27·82	32·55	29·97
2,476	2,229	4,705	9,422	8,310	17,732	...	0·05	19·76	0·70	0·48	27·74	29·55	28·56
3,952	3,512	7,464	9,194	8,013	17,207	...	0·06	20·91	0·75	0·58	39·36	39·43	39·39
2,452	2,241	4,693	5,571	5,053	10,624	...	0·55	10·51	0·39	0·43	20·67	21·98	21·27
6,282	5,801	12,083	17,715	16,240	33,955	...	0·31	19·40	0·63	0·38	30·59	34·08	32·17
6,410	6,579	12,989	16,850	16,753	33,603	...	0·34	19·17	0·98	0·32	31·09	37·31	33·91
5,115	4,519	9,634	15,958	14,835	30,793	...	0·20	20·35	1·71	0·23	31·22	34·53	32·73
5,908	5,417	11,325	18,641	17,8c6	36,447	...	0·56	20·90	1·08	c·32	31·88	34·64	33·17
3,303	2,974	6,277	10,832	10,223	21,055	...	0·02	18·50	0·67	0·23	27·05	28·37	27·67
3,194	3,001	6,195	13,235	12,191	25,426	...	0·01	26·97	0·27	0·61	34·92	39·19	36·85
2,352	1,944	4,296	6,933	6,355	13,288	...	0·02	16·77	0·92	0·51	26·86	26·99	26·92
2,664	2,357	5,021	9,291	8,840	18,131	...	0·07	20·51	0·67	0·38	29·49	30·40	29·93
3,231	2,927	6,158	13,508	12,576	26,084	...	0·10	22·82	0·20	0·46	30·18	31·62	30·86
1,522	1,292	2,814	5,200	5,003	10,203	...	0·25	14·88	0·07	0·32	20·54	22·43	21·43
1,106	836	1,942	8,935	6,939	15,874	...	0·18	19·69	0·23	0·41	24·72	21·84	23·37
544	399	943	2,988	2,708	5,696	...	0·53	24·86	0·19	0·47	30·94	31·52	31·21
885	644	1,529	6,531	5,661	12,192	...	0·01	27·99	0·46	0·35	33·40	32·45	32·95
1,659	1,330	2,989	10,176	9,175	19,351	...	0·22	32·26	1·09	0·35	39·53	40·77	40·11
571	463	1,034	6,189	4,973	11,162	...	0·25	24·26	0·43	0·38	28·34	27·40	27·91
697	566	1,263	6,207	5,501	11,708	...	0·13	26·29	0·53	0·46	30·00	31·59	30·72
100,117	91,730	191,847	330,018	308,106	638,124	...	0·24	20·35	0·77	0·36	29·90	32·38	31·05

No. 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1898.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income.														
		In hand on 1st January 1898.			Received during the year.									Total.		
					From Government.			From Local Funds.			From private subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts.					
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	9	322	3	0	...	...	...	16,408	14	5	1,263	1	7	17,994	3	0
Rohtak	6	668	1	4	...	...	...	10,201	6	5	84	13	9	10,954	5	6
Gurgaon	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,773	9	5	270	3	9	18,043	13	0
Delhi	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,760	4	9	547	15	0	21,308	3	9
Karnál	11	326	12	11	...	...	...	14,222	0	10	139	13	0	14,688	10	9
Umballa	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,225	1	10	279	8	0	15,504	9	10
Simla	4	3,022	12	7	1,851	12	2	12,000	5	6	13,012	8	6	29,887	6	9
Kángra	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,275	10	4	817	0	2	12,092	10	6
Hoshiárpur	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,836	5	1	559	14	10	19,396	3	11
Jullundur	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,571	8	0	903	9	7	17,475	1	7
Ludhiána	8	5,884	6	8	...	...	...	24,661	8	11	1,124	9	5	31,670	9	0
Ferorepore	9	221	11	1	...	...	...	18,224	11	11	634	8	6	19,080	15	6
Mooltan	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,418	14	2	193	2	6	21,612	0	8
Jhang	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,251	9	4	519	0	6	22,770	9	10
Montgomery ...	8	...	...	...	1,819	0	0	10,058	14	5	1,077	14	3	13,026	12	8
Lahore	7	1,386	8	8	3,192	0	0	19,577	13	1	8,027	10	2	32,183	15	11
Amritsar	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,513	3	5	919	8	11	28,432	12	4
Gurdáspur	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,675	6	9	1,389	1	11	18,064	8	8
Siálkot	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,491	1	10	318	2	8	15,809	4	6
Gujrát	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,426	0	8	240	0	5	13,666	1	1
Gujránwála	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,797	7	1	2,204	4	7	20,001	11	8
Shahpur	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,546	11	8	366	13	8	15,913	9	4
Jhelum	8	278	13	10	792	0	0	14,829	11	8	433	6	4	16,333	15	10
Ráwalpindi	10	...	...	...	1,045	7	7	28,758	5	7	1,133	2	3	30,936	15	5
Abbott-abad ...	3	54	14	11	125	6	0	7,423	3	2	655	14	6	8,259	6	7
Pesháwar	11	167	8	6	1,200	0	0	23,916	10	4	48	0	0	25,332	2	10
Kohát	3	...	...	...	2,851	0	0	3,720	0	0	700	0	0	7,271	0	0
Bannu	5	...	...	...	2,205	7	0	6,580	1	3	9	[illegible]	0	8,794	8	3
Dera Ismail Khan	9	228	8	6	2,049	3	2	13,355	7	0	359	6	9	15,992	9	5
Dera Gházi Khan	5	...	...	...	1,560	0	0	8,751	3	9	121	8	0	10,432	11	9
Muzaffargarh ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,238	0	5	162	9	0	10,400	9	5
Trans-Border Hospitals.	3	842	5	1	6,794	2	7	...	...	...	113	0	0	7,749	7	8
Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	1	16,793	15	0	26,589	1	7	1,000	0	0	7,651	2	6	58,034	3	1
Total ...	267	30,198	10	1	52,145	8	1	5,00,491	4	10	46,280	7	0	6,29,115	14	0

No. 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1898—continued.

Districts.	Number of patients treated during the year.			Sexes of the in and out door patients treated during the year.			
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hissar	1,970	71,266	73,236	40,665	13,584	18,987	73,236
Rohtak	899	54,701	55,600	33,499	9,846	12,255	55,600
Gurgaon	962	60,545	61,507	36,385	10,371	14,751	61,507
Delhi	1,947	107,906	109,853	64,288	18,745	26,820	109,853
Karnál	1,480	98,865	100,345	53,817	20,501	26,027	100,345
Umballa	1,323	68,672	69,995	43,993	13,269	12,733	69,995
Simla	1,392	36,512	37,904	31,036	3,649	3,219	37,904
Kángra	507	99,424	99,931	72,218	17,592	10,121	99,931
Hoshiárpur	850	109,193	110,043	64,047	24,074	21,922	110,043
Jullundur	2,056	89,078	91,134	48,824	19,320	22,990	91,134
Ludhiána	970	94,299	95,269	54,589	19,471	21,209	95,269
Ferozepore	2,480	77,726	80,206	51,046	15,026	14,134	80,206
Mooltan	2,461	109,904	112,365	64,679	21,897	25,789	112,365
Jhang	2,498	97,691	100,189	58,862	18,890	22,437	100,189
Montgomery ...	1,127	58,158	59,285	33,377	10,542	15,366	59,285
Lahore, including Mayo Hospital.	5,265	119,144	124,409	61,972	27,243	35,194	124,409
Amritsar	2,446	141,327	143,773	71,273	39,250	33,250	143,773
Gurdáspur	1,410	150,604	152,014	88,111	30,006	33,897	152,014
Siálkot	826	122,446	123,272	63,774	26,269	33,229	123,272
Gujrát	752	112,676	113,428	55,771	24,573	33,084	113,428
Gujránwála	784	135,997	136,781	69,510	27,149	40,122	136,781
Shahpur	1,284	114,032	115,316	60,577	24,338	30,401	115,316
Jhelum	833	85,070	85,903	44,650	15,603	25,650	85,903
Ráwalpindi	2,946	145,353	148,299	82,007	29,252	37,040	148,299
Abbott-abad	1,217	56,619	57,836	37,116	7,247	13,473	57,836
Peshawar	1,937	195,408	197,345	121,963	31,212	44,170	197,345
Kohát	1,264	36,067	37,331	20,846	7,248	9,237	37,331
Bannu	1,356	74,621	75,977	37,416	15,311	23,250	75,977
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,325	102,375	103,700	63,398	18,383	21,919	103,700
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,100	69,967	71,067	37,826	12,844	20,397	71,067
Muzaffargarh ...	774	58,457	59,231	31,971	11,232	16,028	59,231
Trans-Border Hospitals.	627	22,218	22,845	18,935	1,749	2,161	22,845
Total ...	49,068	2,976,321	3,025,389	1,718,441	585,686	721,262	3,025,389

No 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1898—concluded.

Districts.	Expenditure. Expended during the year. On establishment. Rs.	A.	P.	On medicines, diet and contingencies. Rs.	A.	P.	On building or repairs. Rs.	A.	P.	Investments. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Remaining in hand on 31st December 1898. Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	9,894	10	9	6,587	4	2	1,295	4	9	...	...	...	17,777	3	8	216	15	4
Rohtak	6,050	9	2	3,746	11	3	488	15	9	...	...	...	10,286	4	2	668	1	4
Gurgaon	7,378	15	0	7,236	13	1	3,428	0	11	...	...	...	18,043	13	0	...	...	...
Delhi	11,215	2	3	9,794	0	9	299	0	9	...	...	...	21,308	3	9	...	...	...
Karnál	8,676	5	8	5,276	9	10	735	11	3	...	...	...	14,688	10	9	...	...	...
Umballa	9,377	6	10	5,603	9	2	523	9	10	...	...	...	15,504	9	10	...	...	...
Simla	12,523	11	9	12,490	0	8	2,522	8	0	...	...	...	27,536	4	5	2,351	2	4
Kángra	6,873	6	8	4,772	9	8	446	10	2	...	...	...	12,092	10	6	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur	12,757	11	3	4,693	10	6	1,944	14	2	...	...	...	19,396	3	11	...	...	...
Jullundur	9,824	13	4	6,202	12	6	1,447	7	9	...	...	...	17,475	1	7	...	...	...
Ludhiána	7,131	11	7	5,974	10	1	10,255	0	6	...	...	...	23,361	6	2	8,309	2	10
Ferozepore	10,472	3	2	2,916	1	9	5,554	8	9	...	...	...	18,942	13	8	138	1	10
Mooltan	12,728	1	6	8,883	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,612	0	8	...	...	...
Jhang	8,960	4	6	7,757	9	11	5,907	11	5	...	...	...	22,625	9	10	145	0	0
Montgomery ...	7,833	9	1	4,060	10	10	1,132	8	9	...	...	...	13,026	12	8	...	...	...
Lahore	21,404	2	9	8,598	10	6	1,216	4	5	...	...	...	31,219	1	8	964	14	3
Amritsar	15,750	6	8	11,225	13	2	1,456	8	6	...	...	...	28,432	12	4	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	11,315	0	7	5,795	9	3	953	14	10	...	...	...	18,064	8	8	...	...	...
Siálkot	8,855	0	9	6,622	13	2	331	6	7	...	...	...	15,809	4	6	...	...	...
Gujrát	8,910	13	5	4,221	6	0	533	13	8	...	...	...	13,666	1	1	...	...	...
Gujránwála ...	10,421	1	6	5,244	8	2	3,336	2	0	...	...	...	19,001	11	8	1,000	0	0
Shahpur	8,241	12	7	5,696	3	3	1,975	9	6	...	...	...	15,913	9	4	...	...	...
Jhelum	10,402	13	3	4,461	8	2	1,076	9	11	...	...	...	15,940	15	4	393	0	6
Ráwalpindi	14,737	5	7	13,741	2	8	2,458	7	2	...	...	...	30,936	15	5	...	...	...
Abbott-abad ...	4,609	3	0	2,510	14	7	1,027	0	0	...	...	...	8,147	1	7	112	5	0
Peshâwar	12,215	13	2	9,728	2	5	3,388	3	3	...	...	...	25,232	2	10	...	...	...
Kohát	3,926	0	0	2,730	0	0	615	0	0	...	...	...	7,271	0	0	...	...	...
Bannu	5,526	13	5	2,649	10	10	618	0	0	...	...	...	8,794	8	3	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	9,102	10	3	5,408	10	3	1,385	12	6	...	...	...	15,897	1	0	95	8	5
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	6,935	0	9	3,325	7	0	172	4	0	...	...	...	10,432	11	9	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	5,122	13	4	2,596	8	6	2,662	6	11	...	...	...	10,381	12	9	18	12	8
Trans-Border Hospitals.	3,220	7	0	3,573	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,794	2	9	955	4	11
Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	14,141	0	1	22,022	2	7	6,041	0	0	...	...	...	42,204	2	8	15,830	0	5
Total ...	3,16,537	0	7	2,16,149	15	7	65,230	8	6	...	...	...	5,97,917	8	2	31,198	5	10

No. 55.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1898-99.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Population and area of the Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Super-intendents.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator, including Native Super-intendents.	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.			
									Rs. A. P.	
District Establishment	*20,724,940	Square miles. 110,463	308	594,434	162,481	98·58	73·40	2,458	0 1 11	4,650
Dispensary Establishment			...	888	335	92·23	82·10	...	...	
Cantonment Establishment			6	4,419	1,373	95·43	78·50	† 860	0 4 8	
Special Staff of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab			23	62,196	14,742	96·79	74·01	3,345	0 4 7	
			337	661,937	178,931	98·40	73·51	2,495	0 2 2	

* *Vide* column 3 of Statement No. 1 of Annual Vaccination Report, Punjab, for the year 1898-99.

† The average number of persons vaccinated by the Cantonment Establishment is calculated on the work done by six Vaccinators, as the work in the Cantonment of Peshâwar was performed by the District Vaccinator who is allowed Rs. 5 per mensem.

No. 56.—Statement showing Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Punjab at the end of the year 1898-99.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Area and Population.					Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	
					University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
110,667	Towns 178	Males 11,255,986	Institutions	For Males ...	10	1	339	2,350	6	10	2,716	449	4,111	7,276	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	20·88
	Villages 34,664	Females 9,610,861		For Females ...	...	...	33	321	...	3	357	...	515	872		2·50
				Total	10	1	372	2,671	6	13	3,073	449	4,626	8,148		23·38
	Total ... 34,842	Total ... 20,866,847	Scholars ...	Males	1,250	200	61,697	102,458	322	1,718	167,645	6,687	64,335	238,667	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	14·14
				Females ...	...	8	2,550	11,070	...	173	13,801	...	8,629	22,430	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	1·56
				Total	1,250	208	64,247	113,528	322	1,891	181,446	6,687	72,964	261,097		8·34

No. 57.—STATEMENT SHOWING COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*																
English	1	238	232	194	1	30	27	24	3	368	368	320	4	529	49[illegible]	39[illegible]
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	85	89	71	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Medicine		208	212	205	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	[illegible]	446	444	399	1	30	27	24	4	453	457	391	4	529	490	397
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*																
For Boys. High Schools ...	4	1,309	1,330	1,198	28	8,309	8,162	7,069	33	8,904	8,825	7,463	38	7,623	7,177	5,78[illegible]
For Boys. Middle Schools—English ...	...	...	...	...	57	10,297	10,055	8,386	26	3,013	2,890	2,458	32	3,180	3,096	2,537
For Boys. Middle Schools—Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	121	19,000	18,412	15,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. High Schools ...	2	295	289	277	...	...	...	...	6	473	433	399	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools—English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	896	811	7[illegible]	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools—Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	5	296	341	389	4	530	554	400	1	120	12[illegible]	8[illegible]
Total ...	6	1,604	1,619	1,475	211	37,902	36,970	31,263	84	13,818	13,513	11,429	71	10,923	10,395	8,3[illegible]
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	5	507	485	413	1,703	77,544	74,497	63,156	549	21,065	20,054	17,540	93	3,344	2,884	2,49[illegible]
For Girls	...	...	...	...	188	6,289	6,190	4,714	119	4,292	4,228	3,248	14	487	463	37[illegible]
Total ...	5	507	485	413	1,891	83,833	80,687	67,870	668	25,357	24,282	20,788	107	3,831	3,347	2,8[illegible]
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*																
Training Schools for Masters.	6	322	343	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	1	239	232	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	411	360	327
Medical Schools ...	1	226	231	222	...	...	...	...	1	(b)135	70	70	(c)1	38	38	3[illegible]
Industrial Schools ...	1	279	257	207	(d)5	378	507	427	...	...	...	...	1	86	82	5[illegible]
Other Schools	1	99	102	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,165	1,165	1,016	5	378	507	427	1	135	...	70	3	535	486	43[illegible]
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	23	3,722	3,713	3,303	2,108	122,143	118,191	99,584	757	39,763	38,332	32,678	185	15,818	14,718	12,08[illegible]

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. Advanced Teaching—
   - (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   - (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... ... For Boys ... ... / For Girls ... ...
3. Do. do. the Qurán* ... ... For Boys ... ... / For Girls ... ...
4. Other Schoools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... ... For Boys ... ... / For Girls ... ...

Total ... ...

GRAND TOTAL ... ...

SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING.			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.						
Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
9	1,165	1,163	979	...	2	33	895	231	4	...	...
1	85	60	85	22	...	...	37	48	...	...	...
1	208	208	...	...	2	11	156	39	...	8	...
11	1,458	1,431	1,064	22	4	44	1,088	318	4	8	...
103	26,145	19,423	18,741	25,320	588	359	16,397	8,736	55	6	...
115	16,490	8,992	8,538	16,490	456	110	10,626	5,248	50	75	...
131	19,000	...	9,080	19,000	...	10	12,540	6,442	8	...	...
8	768	768	249	188	627	140	...	1	...	...	35
15	896	781	88	251	67[illegible]	206	...	...	20	...	108
10	946	...	141	946	...	149	557	232	8	...	...
372	64,[illegible]47	29,96[illegible]	36,837	62,195	2,343	984	40,120	20,659	141	81	143
2,350	102,460	1,265	15,846	102,460	69	481	57,426	44,042	442	45	...
321	11,068	18	234	11,068	16	199	7,136	3,609	108	...	43
2,671	113,528	1,28[illegible]	16,080	113,52[illegible]	85	680	64,562	47,651	550	45	43
6	32	37	245	299	...	2	181	139	...	...	...
1	(a) 239	...	...	...	...	7	111	121	...	...	...
1	411	386	...	25	...	2	339	70	...	...	...
3	399	...	135	226	...	30	151	218	...	3	...
7	(e) 743	145	[illegible]9	705	...	1	301	441	...	16	...
1	(f) 99	...	...	...	...	...	25	74	...	...	...
19	2,213	56[illegible]	419	1,255	...	42	1,108	1,063	...	19	...
3,073	181,446	33,246	54,400	177,000	2,432	1,750	106,878	69,691	695	153	186
345	4,925	...	4,843	131	...	...	156	4,762	7	...	...
104	1,762	...	1,720	42	...	...	1,760	2	...	...	...
1,115	24,382	7	684	23,792	...	6	20,883	3,356	137	15	...
56	1,490	...	...	1,496	...	...	998	498	...	...	11
2,962	39,896	...	38,891	491	...	...	1,057	38,799	40	671	...
433	5,658	...	5,635	4[illegible]	...	...	143	5,51[illegible]	2	...	286
34	419	106	80	352	83	52	69	82	133	5	...
20	1,113	148	36	981	121	15	515	371	91	...	32
5,075	79,651	261	51,889	27,333	204	73	25,581	53,38[illegible]	410	691	329
8,148	262,097	33,507	106,289	204,333	2,630	1,823	132,459	123,074	1,105	844	515

30 — REMARKS.

(a). Classification—

I Division.—Ninety-seven boys:

Section A.—Sixty-nine learn elementary free-hand drawing from flat copies, geometrical definitions and chip-carving. They also receive instruction in 3 Rs. for two hours a day.

Section B.—Twenty-eight boys learn elementary free hand drawing, plan and elevation, practical plane geometry, carving and joinery, and elementary modelling.

II Division.—Thirty-nine boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, model drawing, solid geometry and modelling in clay; 27 learn drawing in colours; and 12 learn carving and joinery.

III Division.—Eighteen boys: all learn architectural drawing, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster, light and shade, and perspective; 11 learn ornamental drawing and design; and 7 learn carving and joinery.

IV Division.—Forty-four boys: all learn architectural designs, building construction and modelling in clay and terracotta; 17 practice applied designs for building decoration; and 24 carving aud joinery.

Engineering Class.—Forty-one boys; all learn elementary building drawing, estimating building materials, construction, surveying, levelling, and revision of mathematics.

(b). Learn Yunáni system of medicine through the medium of Arabic and Persian.

(c). Medical School for Women: 26 study medicine, compounding, and nursing; and 12 learn *dais'* work.

(d). Includes two schools for girls.

(e). One hundred and eighty-nine learn carpentry and drawing, 251 carpentry only, 100 drawing only, 66 smiths' work, 83 wood-work, 26 metal engraving, 38 weaving, 9 photography, 1 tailoring, and 116 girls learn needle-work.

(f). All learn Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, and Materia Medica and Chemistry.

* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.

No. 58.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
Arts Colleges.							
English ...	37,833	...	...	19,948	...	...	57,781
Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Medicine ...	67,661	2,524	3,195	7,965	...	...	81,345
Total ...	1,05,494	2,524	3,195	27,913	...	...	1,39,126
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys: High Schools ...	15,800	...	1,200	18,793	625	(a)19,469	55,887
For Boys: Middle Schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys: Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls: High Schools ...	6,428	...	...	5,244	641	(b)9,770	22,083
For Girls: Middle Schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls: Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,228	...	1,200	24,037	1,266	29,239	77,970
Primary Schools.							
For Boys ...	4,042	...	...	1,155	...	944	6,141
For Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,042	...	...	1,155	..	944	6,141
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for Masters ...	61,476	417	7	...	...	20	61,920
Schools of Art ...	10,168	2	...	372	8	121	10,671
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	15,686	...	...	...	...	...	15,686
Industrial Schools ...	6,848	...	...	171	...	...	7,019
Other Schools ...	16,946	...	...	...	...	(c)18,448	35,394
Total ...	1,11,124	419	7	543	8	18,589	1,30,690
BUILDINGS ...	54,687	...	...	...	...	(d)1,750	56,437
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	9,701	...	...	...	...	(e)5,052	14,753
Total ...	64,388	...	...	...	...	6,802	71,190
UNIVERSITY ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: ARTS COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	3,07,276	2,943	4,402	53,648	1,274	55,574	4,25,117

(a) Includes Rs. 13,169 from Imperial Revenues.
(b) Includes Rs. 6,716 from Imperial Revenues.
(c) From Imperial Revenues.
(d) Includes Rs. 1,000 from Imperial Revenues.
(e) Includes Rs. 1,214 from Imperial Revenues.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
INSTITUTIONS.													
MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2,346	1,912	...	...	4,258	9,000	300	1,500	22,724	11,314	9,521	54,359
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,601	146	27	350	575	8,49[illegible]	21,18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,346	1,912	...	...	4,258	20,601	446	1,527	23,074	11,889	18,011	75,548
1,624	13,24[illegible]	1,09,013	1,18,313	2,000	340	2,44,533	71,829	741	16,538	1,18,513	16,485	43,507	2,67,613
...	24,178	47,104	78,43[illegible]	1,005	963	1,51,002	17,24[illegible]	1,099	2,329	28,41[illegible]	3,712	16,66[illegible]	69,460
...	70,839	17,518	39,502	62[illegible]	16	1,28,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,287	...	...	21,188	188	12,008	47,671
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,697	19[illegible]	...	9,380	2,375	11,728	43,376
1,025	32	8,947	...	...	...	10,295	8,735	75	462	12	273	3,131	12,688
2,649	1,08,583	1,82,582	2,36,307	3,626	1,319	5,35,066	1,31,789	2,105	19,329	1,77,517	23,033	87,035	4,40,808
101	3,00,446	37,329	49,617	107	500	3,88,100	4,876	32,763	6,292	11,572	6,635	13,999	76,137
3,569	16,900	22,891	...	...	6	43,366	6,524	1,308	2,526	15[illegible]	7,212	16,811	34,531
3,670	317,346	60,220	49,617	107	506	4,31,466	11,400	34,071	8,8[illegible]8	11,72[illegible]	13,847	30,810	1,10,668
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	1,920	...	2,760
...	1,043	4,913	164	125	...	6,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,043	4,913	164	125	...	6,245	...	...	840	...	1,920	...	2,760
412	56,063	40,484	...	390	...	97,349	9,450	...	39	...	...	10,387	19,876
...	7,248	5,293	...	...	...	12,541	1,185	...	...	...	2,853	4,460	8,504
412	63,311	45,777	...	390	...	1,09,890	10,635	...	39	...	2,853	14,853	28,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,731	4,90,283	2,95,838	2,88,000	4,248	1,825	10,86,925	1,74,425	36,622	30,553	2,12,313	53,542	1,50,709	6,58,164

No. 58.—Statement of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1	23	24	25	26
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—concluded.			
	Under Private Management—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.				
Arts Colleges.				
English	16,836	989	11,456	29,281
Oriental	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training				
Medicine	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,836	989	11,456	29,281
School Education, General.				
Secondary Schools.				
For Boys — High Schools ...	55,029	19,687	24,040	98,756
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	18,691	6,109	7,646	32,446
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools ...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	820	180	1,000
Total ...	73,720	26,616	31,866	1,32,202
Primary Schools.				
For Boys	3,159	2,628	4,622	10,409
For Girls	142	1,025	1,474	2,641
Total ...	3,301	3,653	6,096	13,050
School Education, Special.				
Schools for Special Instruction.				
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	10,940	...	...	10,940
Medical Schools	...	9,128	(c) 100	9,228
Industrial Schools ...	249	...	1,903	2,152
Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,189	9,128	2,003	22,320
Buildings	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	...	...	2,487	2,487
Total ...	...	...	2,487	2,487
University	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,05,046	40,386	53,908	1,99,340

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1898-99—concluded.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
46,833	300	3,846	61,420	33,280	1,45,679	
11,601	146	27	350	9,065	21,189	
67,661	2,524	3,195	7,965	...	81,345	
1,26,095	2,970	7,068	69,735	42,345	2,48,213	
89,253	13,984	1,26,751	3,10,648	(a) 1,26,153	6,66,789	(a) Includes Rs. 13,169 from Imperial Revenues.
17,241	25,277	49,433	1,25,541	36,096	2,53,588	
...	70,839	17,518	39,562	637	1,28,556	
20,715	...	...	26,432	(b) 22,607	69,754	(b) Includes Rs. 6,716 from Imperial Revenues.
19,697	190	...	9,386	14,103	43,376	
9,700	398	9,409	12	4,404	23,583	
1,56,666	1,10,688	2,03,111	5,11,581	2,04,000	11,86,046	
9,019	3,33,209	43,621	65,503	29,435	4,80,787	
10,093	18,208	25,417	292	26,528	80,538	
19,112	3,51,417	69,038	65,795	55,963	5,61,325	
61,476	417	7	...	20	61,920	
10,168	2	...	372	129	10,671	
...	...	...	10,940	...	10,940	
15,686	...	840	...	(c) 11,148	27,674	(c) Includes Rs. 100 from District Funds.
6,848	1,043	4,913	584	2,028	15,416	
16,946	...	...	...	(d) 18,448	35,394	(d) From Imperial Revenues.
1,11,124	1,462	5,760	11,896	31,773	1,62,015	
64,549	56,063	40,523	...	(e) 12,527	1,73,662	(e) Includes Rs. 1,000 from Imperial Revenues.
10,886	7,248	5,293	...	(f) 14,858	38,285	(f) Includes Rs. 1,214 from Imperial Revenues.
75,435	63,311	45,816	...	27,385	2,11,947	
11,177	255	42	81,022	14,543	1,07,039	
51,639	...	...	...	...	51,639	
1,49,621	16,066	1,306	...	...	1,66,993	
14,872	1,101	2,189	...	7,913	26,075	
5,159	971	821	...	3,269	10,220	
12,724	47,336	11,308	...	5,641	77,009	
6,927	285	...	...	79	7,291	
14,899	4,684	4,757	...	6,360	30,700	
24,384	27,916	17,809	1,00,472	(g) 2,03,573	3,74,154	(g) Includes Rs. 85,998 from Imperial Revenues.
2,91,402	98,614	38,232	1,81,494	2,41,378	8,51,120	
7,79,834	6,28,462	3,69,025	8,40,501	6,02,844	32,20,666	

No. 59.—Statement showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Punjab during the year 1898-99.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.				
Nature of Examination.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Arts Colleges.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	2	...	3	8	4	...	7	19	5	3	...	2	10	...	2	6	2	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	3	1	5	59	79	52	122	312	19	41	17	25	102	...	1	76	25	...
3. First Arts	2	7	4	(a) 13	74	118	217	82	(b) 491	36	61	115	21	(c) 233	3	4	175	51	...
Oriental Colleges.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	1	2	3	...	7	2	5	14	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	...
3. Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
3. Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	8	...	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	6	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	2	3	...	7	2	3	12	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
4. Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
4. Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	8	...	4	...	3	7	...	...	...	7	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	1	1	7	9	1	8	28	7	44	...	5	11	1	17	...	...	17	...	...
5. Do. Arabic	...	2	1	3	...	9	1	2	12	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	...
5. Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	6	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	1	3	...
5. Do. Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Colleges for Professional Training.																			
Law.																			
1. Bachelor of Law	...	...	1	1	...	...	37	...	37	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	12	5	...
Medicine.																			
1. M. B.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
2. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	(d) 48	...	...	...	(d) 48	19	...	...	..	19	...	...	14	5	...
3. First M. B.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	...
3. " L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	(b) 62	...	...	...	(b) 62	(c) 28	...	...	...	(c) 28	...	4	19	5	...
4. Preliminary Scientific	1	...	...	1	(c) 20	...	...	...	(c) 20	18	...	...	...	18	...	1	15	2	...
Schools for General Education.																			
Matriculation ... ... Boys	33	38	34	105	546	541	500	310	1,897	290	311	228	71	900	32	15	623	228	2
Matriculation ... Girls	1	13	...	14	9	27	...	...	36	4	12	..	...	16	11	5	...	...	...
Middle School Examination ... Boys	208	52	66	326	3,405	1,001	1,174	825	6,405	2,452	655	603	245	3,955	28	26	2,864	1,035	2
Middle School Examination ... Girls	6	19	1	26	45	71	3	1	120	18	37	1	1	57	20	16	10	11	...
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	1,451	85	37	1,573	11,180	1,791	558	17	13,546	7,977	1,095	284	14	9,370	84	46	6,133	3,101	6
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls	90	68	2	160	266	269	4	...	539	173	166	1	...	340	82	48	130	79	1
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls	154	89	...	243	723	415	...	...	1,138	450	221	...	...	671	...	36	391	244	...
Schools for Special Instruction.																			
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	1	...	...	1	57	...	...	9	66	48	...	...	3	51	...	1	31	19	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...	6	...	...	6	267	...	...	80	347	205	...	...	44	249	...	4	128	117	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper ...	1	2	...	3	4	2	...	...	6	3	2	...	...	5	...	2	1	2	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower ...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Medical Examination...	1	...	...	1	122	...	...	...	(d) 122	92	...	...	...	(d) 92	...	2	63	27	...
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying ...	1	...	1	2	22	...	13	3	38	18	...	11	1	30	...	...	24	6	...
5. Industrial School Examination	3	...	...	3	148	...	...	...	148	148	...	...	...	148	...	...	61	87	...
6. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	44	...	...	...	44	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	6	30	...

(a) Includes one girls' school.
(b) Includes three girls.
(c) Includes one girl.
(d) Includes two girls.

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1898-99.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.
Delhi	Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Mirza Khán ...	1	...
	Muir Press	Buláki Dás	1	...
	Delhi Press	Rám Richpál	...	...
	Nusrat-ul-Matába Press ...	Nusrat Ali	1	...
	Fárúqi Press	Muhammad Muazzam	...	...
	Husaini Press	Ghulám Husain	...	...
	Yúsafi Press	Ali Husain	...	...
	Mujtabái Press...	Maulvi Abdul Ahad	...	...
	Hindu Press	Kishan Lál	...	...
	Zeb Káshi Press...	Shádi Lál	...	...
	Jauhar-i-Hind Press	Jai Naráyan	...	...
	Ansári Press	Abdul Majíd	...	...
	Imperial Medical Hall Press ...	Sen and Co.	...	...
	Qaisar-i Hind Press	Ramzán Khán	1	...
	Chaman Parkásh Press ...	Girdhar Lál	...	...
	Rái Bhawáni Parshád Press ...	Ditto	...	...
	Iftikhár Press	Ahmad Husain	1	...
	Murtazwi Press	Háfiz Azíz-ud-dín	...	...
	Maha Káshi Press	Maha Naráyan	1	...
	Gyán Press	Jai Naráin	...	...
	Faizi Press	Muhammad Ali	...	...
	Khádam-ul-Islám Press... ...	Ahmad Mirza Khán	1	...
	Gulzár-i-Ibráhím Press	Muhammad Ibráhím	...	...
	Razwi Press	Mír Hasan	1	...
	Siddíqi Press	Nazír Husain	...	...
	Bismilla Press	Abdulla	...	...
	Afzal-ul-Matába Press ...	Abdul Ghaffár Beg	1	...
	Sarafráz Press	Mumtáz Husain	...	...
	Gulshan i-Hind Press	Piyár-i-Lál	...	...
	Azíz-ul-Islám Press	Munawar Ali	...	...
	Talwin Press	Munshi Lál	...	...
	Imperial Book Depôt Press ...	Amír Chand	2	...
	Akhbár Mufid-i-'Am Press ...	Badri Naráyan	...	...
	Mazhar-ul Ajáib Press ...	Mazhar Ali	...	...
	Liverpool Press	Wazír Mirza and Amír Mirza...	...	...
	Nizámi Press	Muhammad Mizán	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1898-99—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
Delhi—concld.	Maslah-ul-Matába Press ...	Khwája Maslah-ud-dín	...	...
	Victoria Press	Shi Gopál	...	...
	Muslim Press	Ghulám Ahmad Khán	1	...
	Sulemáni Press	Haqdád Khán	...	...
	Rozána Akhbár Press	Amír Ahmad	1	...
	Anwár-i-Muhammadi Press ...	Abdul Rahmán	1	...
	Islámi Press	Muhammad Sa'id Khán ...	1	...
	Morning Post Press	Mr. T. G. Pyke	1	...
	Mamba-i-Faiz Press	Rahím-ud-dín	...	...
	Nigam Parkásh Press	Pandit Gupti	...	...
	Usmáni Press	Ghulám Ahmad Khán	...	...
	Job Printing Press	Kallu Mal	...	...
	Hamídi Press	Hamídulla	...	...
	Imperial Native Press	Raghbar Diyál	...	...
	Fauq Káshi Press	Chandi Parshád...	...	...
	Oriental Press Co., Limited, Delhi.	Rám Chand Verma	...	...
Gurgaon ...	Rewári Mission Press	Revd. T. Williams, M. A. ...	...	...
	Gulzár-i-Sehat Press (Rewári)	Mahfúz Husain and Brothers ...	...	...
Karnal	Shaháb Kháni Press	Shaháb ud-dín Hasan Khán ...	...	...
	Rifáh-i-'Am Press	Káshi Rám	...	...
	Azízi Press (Traori)	Fatteh Muhammad Khán ...	...	...
Hissar ...	Qádri Press	Abdul Qádir	...	...
Umballa ...	Medical Hall Press (Umballa Cantonment).	Ráj Kishan and Co.	...	...
	Weatherly Press (Umballa Cantonment).	Yúsaf Ali	...	...
	Empress Press (Umballa Cantonment).	Jagan Náth	...	...
	Biláli Press (Sádhaura) ...	Muhammad Bilál and Karm Bakhsh.	...	...
Ludhiana ...	Haqqáni Press	Núr Muhammad	...	1
	Narankári Press...	Rikhi Rám	...	1
	American Mission Press ...	American Mission	1	...
	Civil and Military News Press	Ghulám Munay-ud-dín	1	...
	Hitkári Press	Nathu Lál, Beri	1	...
	Ariel Press	Sant Singh	2	...
	Sanátan Dharm Press	Diwán Chand, Thákar Dás and Uttam Chand.	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1898-99—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Simla	Simla News Press	Mr. W. H. Guest	1	...
	Simla Times Press	Mr. G. Corstorphan	1	...
	Simla Courier	Messrs. Cotton and Morris ...	1	...
	Station Press	Mr. J. Thorpe	1	...
	Pioneer Daily Bulletin Press ...	Pioneer Press	1	...
	Army Temperance Association Press.	Temperance Association ...	1	...
	Curzon Press	Hakím Niáz Husain	...	...
	Army Press	Abdul Kádir Taib	...	...
	Army Press (Dagshai)			
Jullundur ...	Aftáb-i-Hind Press	Barkat Ali	3	...
	Qaisari Press	Ahmad Bakhsh	1	...
	Sat Dharm Parchárak Press ...	Munshi Rám	2	1
	Bhárat Sewak Press	Gujar Mal	2	1
	Public Press	Ghulám Ali	...	...
Hoshiarpur ...	Moti Press	Híra Lál	...	...
	Khatri Press	Ganesh Dás	...	1
Kangra	Jalwa-i-Núr Press	Sultán Bakhsh	...	...
Amritsar ...	National Press	Harji Rám	...	...
	Wazir-i-Hind Press	Wazír Singh	2	1
	Rást Guftár Press	Ghulám Rasúl	...	...
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press	Ghulám Muhammad	1	...
	Anand Parkásh Press	Rám Náth	2	...
	Roz Bazár Press	Ghulám Muhammad	1	1
	Chashma-i-Núr Press	Narsing Dás	2	2
	Dabír-i-Hind Press	Karím Bakhsh	1	1
	Municipal Press	Municipal Committee	...	1
	Mission Press	Dr Lankaster	1	...
	Al Qurán Wal Sunnat Press ...	Abdul Ghafúr	...	...
	Qanún-i-Hind Press	Jagan Náth	...	...
	Diamond Jubilee Press... ...	Abdulla	...	...
	Riáz-i-Hind Press	Núr Ahmad	1	...
	Vakíl-i-Punjab	Niáz Ali	...	...
	Amar Press	Natha Singh	1	...
	Public Press	Amín Chand and four others ...	1	...
	Guru Rám Dás ji ka Press ...	Thákar Singh	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1898-99—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Sialkot ...	Imperial Press	Budha Shah	...	...
	Denny's Press	Hákim Ali	...	...
	Punjab Press	Ghulám Qádir, Fasíh	...	...
	Mirza Press	Mirza Mawáhid	1	...
	Victoria Press	Gyán Chand	1	...
	Rifáh-i-'Am Press	Rái Diwán Chand	1	...
	Khairkhwáh-i-Punjab Press ...	Brij Lál	1	...
	Mufid-i-'Am Press	Karím Bakhsh	...	2
	Samdi Press	Abdul Rahmán	...	...
	Mashír-i-Hind Press	Kamál Beg	...	...
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press	Muhammad Shafi Beg	...	...
	Christie Press	Rustamji & Co.	...	...
	Ahmadi Press	Muhammad Muzaffar Ali ...	...	...
Gurdaspur ...	Sher Punjab Press	Anant Rám	...	...
	Sher Afghan Press	Abdul Rahmán	...	...
	Shola-i Núr Press	Ghulám Mustafa	...	...
	Zia-ul-Islám Press	Fazal Dín	...	...
Lahore ...	Aftáb-i-Punjab Press	Atar Singh	1	1
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press	Háfiz Núr Ahmad	...	...
	Akhbár-i-Haftawár Press ...	Kunj Bihári Thápur	2	...
	Albert Press	Dilbágh Rái	...	...
	Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Rám Chand	...	...
	Aror Bans Press	Sálig Rám	...	2
	Azízi Press	Muhammad Abdul Rashíd and Abdul Azíz.	...	...
	Bengali Press	Upendra Chandra Dás	...	...
	Bishan Singh Námdhári Gurmukhi Press.	Sant Singh	...	...
	Civil and Military Gazette Press	The Honorable Sir W. H. Rattigan, Q. C., and others.	1	1
	Central Jail Press	Punjab Government	...	...
	Commercial Printing Works Press.	Pandit Gopi Náth and others ...	...	...
	Dat Parkásh Press	Shám Dás	...	...
	Dil Kusha-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh	...	...
	Economical Press	Lála Súraj Bhán and others ...	3	3
	Empress Press	Rája Rám	...	...
	Fakhr-ud-dín Press	Fakhr-ud-dín	...	2
	Farrukh Press	Muhammad Ali	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1898-99—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
Lahore—contd.	Frankfort Press (Meean Meer)...	Arjan Dás	...	...
	Fateh-ul-Mubin Press	Mirza Ali Husain	...	...
	Ganesh Parkásh Press	Harsukh Rái	...	...
	Gulshan-i-Hind Press	Imám-ud-dín	...	...
	Gul Bahár Press	Bír Bhán and Chunni Lál ...	...	...
	Ghamkhwár-i-Hind Press ...	Pandit Maháráj Kishan ...	1	...
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press ...	Gulzár Muhammad	2	1
	Guru Khálsa Press	Bhái Búr Singh	...	1
	Guru Gobind Singh Press ...	Rájindar Singh	3	...
	Hari Parkásh Press	Jagat Singh	...	...
	Islámia Press	Karm Bakhsh	...	1
	Jáfari Press	Jawád Ali Shah	...	...
	Khálsa Press	Khálsa Press Committee ...	1	...
	Kishan Chandra Press	Sarb Dyál	1	...
	Khatri Samáchar Press ...	Híra Lál Kapúr	1	1
	Khádim-ul-Tálim Press ...	Mahbúb Alam	1	3
	Koh i-Núr Press	Mussammát Párbati	1	...
	Khairkhwáh-i-Riyása t-i-Hind Press.	Hakím Ghulám Nabi	...	...
	Mádan-i-Hikmat Press	Hakím Mahtáb ud-dín	...	1
	Mufid-i-'Am Press	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons.	...	...
	Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Dittu	...	...
	Mahesh Yantralaya Press ...	Bihári Lál	...	...
	Mitra Vilása	Mukand Rám's sons	1	1
	New Lyall Press	Iláhi Bakhsh and Maula Bakhsh	...	...
	New Albion Press	Lál Dín	...	...
	North-Western Railway Press...	Government of India	...	...
	Nawal Kishore Press	Parág Naráin	...	...
	News Press	Mancherji Manakji	...	...
	Punjab Government Press ...	Punjab Government	1	...
	Punjab Observer Press ...	Khwája Ahad Shah	1	...
	Punjab Christian Press ...	Messrs. George Alfred and Co.	2	2
	Rahmánia Press	Malik Pír Bakhsh	...	...
	Rifáh-i-'Am Press	Mumtáz Ali and Son	1	2
	Sewak Press	Atma Rám	2	...
	Shams-ul-Hind Press	Muhammad Shams-ud-dín Sháiq	1	...
	Siddíqi Press	Abdul Haq	...	...
	Sun Printing Press	Mahbúb Alam	1	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1898-99—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
Lahore—concld.	Sada-i-Hind Press	Dín Muhammad	1	...
	Sri Akál Press	Sant Singh	1	...
	Sant Singh Luther's Oriental Press.	Sant Singh, Luther	1	...
	Táj-ul-Hind Press	Muhammad Bakhsh	1	...
	Tribune Press	Sardár Dyál Singh's Trustees...	1	1
	Victoria Press	Muhammad Ján	...	...
	Virja Nand Press	Durga Parshád	...	...
	Qamr-ul-Hind Press	Wazír Husain Khán	1	...
	Delhi Punch Press	Muhammad Fazal-ud-dín ...	1	...
Ferozepore ...	Gouldsbury Press (Cantonment)	Sheo Sahái	...	...
	Ornamental Job Press (Cantonment).	Híra Lál	...	...
	Star Press (Cantonment) ...	Lahori Lál	...	...
	Siddíqi Press (City)	Maulvi Wali ulla	...	...
Gujranwala ...	McKee Press	Muhammad Dín...	...	1
	Uttam Parkásh Press	Diwán Atma Rám	1	...
Rawalpindi ...	Egerton Press	Jíwa Rám Thapur	2	...
	Indu Parkásh Press	Bansi Lál	...	...
	Eureka Printing Press	Sáhib Dyál	...	...
	Eagle Press	Ala Ditta	...	...
	Frontier Exchange Press ...	Adamji Mamuji	...	...
	Commercial Union Press ...	Nabi Bakhsh	...	...
	Universal Press	Rahímulla and others	...	...
	Victor Press	Gobind Parshád	...	...
	Chaudhwín Sadi Press	Siráj-ud-dín Ahmad	1	...
	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press ...	Búta Mal	...	...
Jhelum ...	Universal Press	Ghulám Nabi	...	...
	Siráj-ul-Matába Press	Faqír Muhammad	1	1
Gujrat ...	Azíz-i-Alam Press	Mufti Mírán Bakhsh	...	...
Shahpur ...	Wilson Press (Bhera)	Bakhshi Rám Labháya ...	1	...

No. 60.—STATEMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1898-99—concluded.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Mooltan ...	Victoria Press	Sonú Rám	...	...
	Naubahár Press	Chandu Rám	...	...
	Blooming Press	Ditto	...	...
	Narsing Press	Jamna Dás	...	...
	Dánish-i-Hind Press	Pandit Ráj Náth	...	...
	Diamond Jubilee Press... ...	Abdul Husain Ali	1	...
Jhang ...	Montgomery Press (Lyallpur) ...	Mohan Lál	...	...
D. I. Khan ...	Sant Press	Sant Parbhu Dyál	1	...
D. G. Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto...	Ditto	...	...
Peshawar ...	Job Printing Press	Sohan Lál	...	...
	Commercial Press	Diwán Chand	...	...
	Frontier Press	Mehdi Shah	...	...
	Jail Press	Punjab Government	...	...
	Royal Scots Fusiliers' Press ...	Officer Commanding	...	...
	Hampshire Press	Ditto	...	...
	Sharif Press	Muhammad Sharif	...	...
Hazara ...	Punjab Frontier Press	Messrs. R. C. Didden and Sons	...	...
Kohat ...	Frontier Press	Kanhya Singh	...	...
	Anglo-Vernacular Frontier Press	Hara Singh	...	...
	Sherin Afghánistán Press ...	Rala Rám	...	...

No. 61.—Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of the Punjab for the year 1898-99.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons (according to the Census of 1891).		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.*	Annual cost of Church Establishments sanctioned by Government (exclusive of the salaries of Ministers and Priests and of charges for lighting).†	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.			Rs.	
Church of England	4,822	23,093	25	34	7,371	
Church of Scotland	3,449	2,773	10	...	120	
Roman Catholic	1,112	6,021	19	...	...	
Greek Church	...	3	...	...	...	
Armenian	...	14	...	...	...	
Other Christians	10,367	2,255	...	...	...	
Jew	...	33	...	...	...	
Pársi	412	...	...	...	...	
Hindu	10,237,700	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadan	12,915,642	1	...	...	...	
Buddhist	6,236	...	...	...	...	
Jain	45,693	...	...	...	...	
Sikh	1,870,481	...	...	...	...	
Other religions	8	22	...	...	...	

N.B.—This statement includes figures for Native States situated in the Punjab.

*Only Government buildings are shown.

† A Chaplain is provided for each Protestant Church, his salary being Rs. 800, Rs. 500 or Rs. 400, according as to whether he is a Senior or Junior Chaplain or a Probationer.
Church of Scotland Clergymen draw allowances from Government at rates which vary according to the number of soldiers they minister to.
Roman Catholic Priests receive pay at rates varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 per mensem.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1898-99.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Punjab Masonic Institution ...	For educating and supporting children of indigent and deceased Freemasons.	...	4,210 0 0	10,716 0 0	14,926 0 0	300	2	...	302	Registered	1872
Board of Management of the Lahore High School.	To maintain and manage the affairs of the Lahore High School, an institution established at Lahore for the education of European youths.	2,840 4 0	820 0 0	...	3,660 4 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1862
Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-'Am, Kasúr	For the revival and improvement of Oriental literature and the introduction amongst the people of the Punjab of Western knowledge, science, arts and ethics.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1873
Additional Clergy Society ...	To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.	4,800 0 0	2,986 0 0	5,870 0 0	13,656 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1878
Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore.	Purely religious			No statistics available.						Ditto	1888
Anjuman Islámia, Lahore ...	The promotion of Muhammadan interest. Popularization of Government measures affecting Muhammadan management of principal mosques at Lahore.	...	2,754 6 11	175 0 0	2,926 6 11	147	...	...	147	Ditto	1869
Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.	To establish in the Punjab an Anglo-Vedic College institution which shall include a School, a College and a Boarding House as memorial in honor of Swámi Daya Nand Saraswati, with the following joint purposes:— (*a*) To encourage, improve and enforce the study of Hindu literature. (*b*) To encourage and enforce the study of classical Sanskrit and of the Vedás. (*c*) To encourage and enforce the study of English literature and science, both theoretically and applied.	...	19,073 0 0	229 0 0	19,302 0 0	228	...	...	228	Ditto	1886

Sat Sabha, Lahore	The diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjábi and the reformation of the moral and social condition of the Hindús.	73 13 6	...	347 1 6	420 15 0	150	50	...	200	Not registered.	1866
Káyastha Sabha, Lahore ...	The encouragement of Káyastha interest and discussion of social literary interests and removal of bad customs.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	45	...	11	56	Ditto.	1884
Bangha Sahita Sabha or Bengáli Social Reading Club, Lahore.	Culture of learning	...	...	178 15 9	178 15 9	63	1	10	74	Ditto.	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Lahore	(*a*) To support the principles of Sanátan Dharm, the ancient religion of the Hindús. (*b*) To establish a College for imparting Sanskrit and other prescribed subjects. In fulfilment of the object there is at present a purely Sanskrit "Pátshála" and an Anglo-Sanskrit High School up to the Entrance Standard. (*c*) To establish a library of Sanskrit Religion, Philosophy, Science, Literature.	...	2,130 0 0	2,110 0 0	4,240 0 0	320	...	250	570	Registered	1890
Managing Committee, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Lahore.	To impart useful education to Hindu girls ...	35 0 0	2,484 13 2	435 2 3	2,954 15 5	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1885
Anjuman Khádim-i-Ulúm Islámia, Marúf Niamánia, Lahore.	To propagate science and literature of Islám relating to religion.	...	...	2,911 0 0	2,911 0 0	472	...	...	472	Not registered.	1888
Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám, Lahore.	To impart religious and secular education to Muhammadan boys and girls, and to maintain and educate destitute Muhammadan orphans.	...	...	31,350 0 0	31,350 0 0	498	...	...	498	Registered	1885
The Punjab Text-Book Committee.	1. Preparation and revision of Text-Books for Punjab schools. 2. Development and encouragement of the Vernacular literature of the Province.	12,938 8 5	...	...	12,938 8 5	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1877
The Punjab Association ...	1. To promote female education and social reforms. 2. To create social intercourse between Europeans and Natives.	13,439 11 6	1,400 0 0	2,467 9 6	17,307 5 0	116	9	...	125	Ditto	1886
The Aitchison College, Lahore	For education of the sons of Chiefs and Native gentlemen of good families.	9,000 0 0	8,306 0 0	25,190 0 0	42,496 0 0	69	...	...	69	Ditto	1886
Anglo-Indian Children's Relief Association (Punjab and Sind Branch).	To help to send the children of Europeans to Hill Schools.	...	...	9,666 0 0	9,666 0 0	15	2	...	17	Ditto	1891

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Edowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
The Punjab Public Library ...	(a) To provide a Public Library for the use of all classes of the community, which shall contain official publication as well as general literature, both Oriental and of other kinds. (b) To provide a Reading Room which shall be open to the public free of charge.	2,000 0 0	...	3,001 8 9	5,001 8 9	43,444	...	...	43,444	Registered	1884
The Lady Aitchison Hospital for women.	(a) To treat in and out patients medically and surgically. (b) A Clinical School for diseases of women and midwifery for the female students, Medical College. (c) For a School of midwifery ... ... (d) For training nurses	2,400 0 0	722 0 0	1,399 0 0	4,521 0 0	...	8,902	4,712	13,614	Ditto	1885
The Anjuman Ahsan-ul-Ikhlák, Lahore.	To create union among and ameliorate the conditions and afford help to Press Compositors who are members of the Association. National association.	...	...	1,131 4 0	1,131 4 0	57	...	...	57	Ditto	1883
Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Punjab Branch.	For supplying female medical aid to the women of India.	2,100 0 0	2,476 3 11	2,911 0 0	7,478 3 11	69	9	...	78	Ditto	1886
Lahore Charitable Association...	To maintain a Strangers' Home and to relieve cases of urgent want and necessity.	...	...	3,662 0 0	3,662 0 0	93	21	21	135	Ditto	1891
Punjab Brahmo Samáj, Lahore	Preaching religion of Brahmo Dharma and social and moral improvement of the country.	...	60 0 0	337 0 0	397 0 0	51	10	15	76	Ditto	1862
Punjab Science Institute ...	The diffusion of scientific knowledge and the encouragement of technical education amongst the people of the Punjab.	...	80 0 0	39 0 0	119 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1889

Indian Association, Lahore ...	To improve the political status of the people of the Punjab.	..	...	168 0 0 per annum,	168 0 0 per annum.	28	...	...	28	Not registered.	1883
Arya Samáj, Sharkpur ...	Purely religious	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	66	...	...	66	Ditto	1890
The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute.	Commemoration of the Victoria Diamond Jubliee and Industrial and Technical Education of Hindús.	...	37,000 0 0	...	37,000 0 0	60	...	...	60	Registered	12th April 1898.
Roberts' Volunteer Club ...	Encouragement of Volunteering	...	...	1,436 0 0	1,436 0 0	89	1	...	90	Not registered.	1891
Central National Muhammadan Association, Punjab.	To represent the political grievances of Muhammadans and the encouragement of Mudammadan interests.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	...	600	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	600	Ditto	Decr. 1887
Arya Sámáj, Amritsar ...	Diffusion of Vedic Religion	...	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	53	...	...	53	Ditto	1877
Sri Gúru Singh Sabha ...	...	...	1,442 1 7	256 14 0	1,698 15 7	68	...	...	68	Registered.	1873
Amritsar Temperance Society	Temperance	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	500	...	260	760	Not registered.	1891
Hindu Sabha	Social and religious	375 0 0 per mensem.	4,500 0 0 per annum.	...	...	64	...	...	64	Registered	1888
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Amritsar ...	Diffusion of religious knowledge, Muhammadan encouragement of English Education and amelioration of their condition.	2,514 0 0	1,200 0 0	8,581 3 9	12,295 3 9	55	...	...	55	Ditto	April 1873
Anjuman-i-Himáit i-Islám ...	Religious reforms	...	...	130 0 0	130 0 0	50	...	...	50	Not registered.	1887
Hindu Sudhár Sabha	Social refcrmation of the Hindu Society of Amritsar.	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	Ditto	1895
Sanátan Dharm Sabha ...	Advancement of the Sanátan Vedic regligion and education.	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	117	Ditto	1st Jany 1889
Arya Samáj, Dera Ismail Khan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	70	...	...	70	Ditto	1886
Bhirátri Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Educational, social and general advancement ...	*500 0 0	110 0 0	28 0 0	638 0 0	14	...	...	14	Registered	1882
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Dera Ismail Khan.	The propagation of the Muhammadan religion, the teaching of its tenets to children in order to counteract the influence of other creeds, the maintenance and education of orphans, and the general promotion of Muhammadan interests.	92 12 11	...	134 11 6	227 8 5	31	...	...	31	Not registered.	1889

* From Municipal Funds.

No. 62—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Arya Samáj, Karor	Diffusion of Vedic Religion	...	14 4 0	78 15 0	93 3 0	26	...	...	26	Not registered.	27th Decr. 1890.
Arya Samáj, Bhakkar	Ditto ditto	...	...	11 0 0	11 0 0	36	...	...	36	Ditto	March 1896.
Arya Samáj, Leiah	Ditto ditto	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	16	...	...	16	Ditto	1893
Sat Sang Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Diffusion of the Pauranic and Vedic Religion ...	...	...	100 0 3	100 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1896
Public Library, Dera Ismail Khan.	To provide a Public Library for the use of all classes.	100 0 0	...	12 0 0	112 0 0	22	...	15	37	Ditto	1893
Library, Arya Samáj, Dera Ismail Khan.	To provide a reading room for the public ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	23rd March 1893.
Arya Samáj, Umballa City ...	Diffusion of Vedic Religion	...	...	6 10 0	6 10 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto	1st Decr. 1890.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Umballa City	To promote the welfare of the Muhammadan community in concert with the rules and regulations of the British Government, and to discuss social, political and religious matters so far as the rules and regulations of Government permit.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1st August 1886.

Karnál Institute	To provide a library and English and Vernacular newspapers, also a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	9	...	...	9	Ditto	1892
Sanskrit Pracharan Sabha, Kurkshetra.	To encourage Sanskrit literature	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	70	...	...	70	Not registered.	1898
Anjuman-i-Madrasa-i-Islámia, Karnál.	For encouragement of religious and secular education among Muhammadans.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	9	...	...	9	Ditto	16th May 1886.
Arya Girls' School, Karnál ...	To teach Hindi Bhásha to girls	...	...	238 0 0	238 0 0	37	...	...	37	Ditto	20th Septr. 1895.
Arya Samáj, Shábabad ...	For diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	53 4 0	53 4 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1894
Arya Samáj, Pundri	For diffusion of Dharma	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Ditto	1st Jany. 1899.
Dharm Samáj, Pundri	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1st Augt. 1898.
* Káisth Dharm Sabha, Hissar	The encouragement of Káisth interests and social reforms.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	11th Septr. 1890
Gau Rakhshni Sabha, Hissar ...	Protection of infirm and unserviceable kine and oxen.	...	...	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1st July 1885.
Jain Sabha, Hissar	To impart English, Sanskrit and religious education to Jain children.	...	84 6 0	160 0 0	244 6 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	June 1890.
Arya Samáj, Hissar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	54	...	...	54	Ditto	Feby. 1889.
S. H. K. Sanátan Dharm Mandal, Hissar.	To teach Sanskrit and other prescribed subjects and to support the principles of Sanátan Dharm (the ancient religion of the Hindús).	...	747 10 0	...	747 10 0	21	...	...	21	Registered	Septr. 1890.
S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Hissar.	Propogation of the Gospel	18 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	...	20	25	45	Ditto	1889
Girls' School, Hissar	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	75	Not registered.	Septr. 1895.
Sanátan Dharm Club, Hissar ...	Diffusion of Sanátan Dharm	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Ditto	March 1892.
Arya Samáj, Hánsi	Diffusion of Vedic religion and social reform ...	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto	26th Feby. 1889.
Hánsi Hindu Mitra Sabha ...	Social reforms	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	30	Ditto	18th March 1897.

* No action is being taken for the present.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Arya Samáj, Bhiwáni	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	11 9 0	11 9 0	37	...	...	37	Not registered.	26th April 1890.
Agnew Islámia School, Bhiwáni	Muhammadan education	...	...	39 0 0	39 0 0	24	...	...	24	Ditto	1st Septr. 1897.
Gau Rakhshni Sabha, Bhiwáni	Protection of infirm and decrepit kine and oxen.	...	...	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	2	...	...	2	Ditto	March 1885.
Baptist Zanána Girls' School, Bhiwáni.	Native female education	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	35	35	Ditto	June 1890.
Anjuman Islámia, Sirsa ...	Development of religious education and protection of widows, orphans and religious endowments.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto	Septr. 1888.
Arya Samáj, Sirsa	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	7th Novr. 1892.
Arya Samáj, Jhajjar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	36 0 0 per annum.	36 0 0 per annum.	13	...	...	13	Ditto	1891
Quwat ul-Islámia, Jhajjar ...	For encouragement of religious and secular education.	187 0 0 per annum.	100 0 0 per annum.	132 0 0 per annum.	419 0 0 per annum.	21	...	...	21	Ditto	1893
Singh Sabha, Umballa City ...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	14	...	...	14	Registered	16th Decr. 1885.

Arya Samáj, Umballa Cantonment.	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	5 0 0 per mensem.	5 0 0 per mensem.	15	...	...	15	Not registered	1883
Singh Sabha, Umballa Cantonment.	To promote the welfare of the Sikh community and to preach the doctrines of the Sikh religion.	...	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	70	...	...	70	Ditto	1888
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Umballa Cantonment.	To teach Vedas, &c.	...	...	30 0 0 per mensem	30 0 0 per mensem.	90	...	...	90	Ditto	1896
*Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Rúpar	Ditto	...	1,000 0 0	425 0 0	1,425 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1896
† Arya Samáj, Rúpar	The diffusion of Vedic religion	...	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1896
Anjuman Islámia, Rúpar I ...	To spread education among poor classes of the community.	...	100 0 0	108 0 0	208 0 0	148	...	...	148	Ditto	15th March 1896.
‡ Vedic Samáj and Sat Dharm, Thánesar.	Not known	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	Ditto	1896
Arya Samáj, Kharar	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1896
Arya Samáj, Mustafabad ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	2 4 0 per mensem.	2 4 0 per mensem.	14	...	2	16	Registered	1854
Arya Samáj, Shahabad ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	44 0 0	44 0 0	22	...	...	22	Not registered.	1891
Singh Sabha, Panjokhra ...	Not known	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1896
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Jagádhri	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástras and return to the older and purer forms of Hindu religion.	...	...	4 0 0 per meesem.	4 0 0 per mensem.	16	...	...	16	Ditto	1st Jany. 1885.
Arya Samáj, Jagádhri	The diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	4 0 0 per mensem.	4 0 0 per mensem.	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1st Jany. 1881.
Singh Sabha Rúpar	To preach the doctrines of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	4th Septr. 1897.
Arya Samáj, Rúpar II	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	650 0 0	650 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	10th Jany. 1899.
Arya Samáj, Ghanauli	Ditto ditto	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	7	...	...	7	Ditto	17th Octr. 1897.
Head Quarters Army Temperance Association, Simla.	To encourage temperance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...

* Number of members reduced to 4 since 2 months.
† The Samáj has built a shrine at a cost of Rs. 2,000.
‡ About to be abolished.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1898-99.—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.						
Young Women's Christian Association, Simla.	Religious	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	...
St. Joseph's Catholic Young Men's Society, Simla.	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Rádha Sawámi Sat Sang, Simla	Ditto	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto	May 1894
Gaur Sabha, Simla	Social and moral inprovement	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	Septr. 1894.
Anjuman Islámla, Gujrát ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	...	198 0 0	...	198 0 0	46	...	...	46	Ditto	1886
Arya Samáj, Gujrát	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	46	...	...	46	Ditto	1883
Dharm Sabha, Gujrát	For opening a Sanskrit School	...	...	163 0 0	163 0 0	53	...	...	53	Ditto	4th March 1890.
Arya Samáj, Jalálpur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	100 0 0	8 4 0	108 4 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1888
Dharm Sabha, Jalálpur... ...	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástras	...	...	11 1 6	11 1 6	40	...	...	40	Ditto	March 1889.
Anjuman Islámia, Jalálpur ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	...	...	276 0 0	276 0 0	42	...	...	42	Ditto	26th May 1889.
Singh Sabha, Khárián	Diffusion and reform of Sikh religion	...	...	3 0 0 per mensem.	3 0 0 per mensem.	20	...	...	20	Ditto	July 1899.
Arya Samáj, Phália	Diffusion of Vedic	...	...	10 8 6	10 8 6	8	...	...	8	Ditto	1853.
Arya Samáj, Hoshiárpur ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	56	...	...	56	Ditto	1884

Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Hoshiárpur.	Religious, social and moral reformation of Hindús.	...	...	2,653 10 3	2,653 10 3	49	...	...	49	Registered	1889
Sarín Sabha, Hoshiárpur ...	Social reformation and reduction of marriage and funeral expenses among the Sarín Khatrís.	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1889
Arya Samáj, Mooltan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	314 0 0	314 0 0	120	...	...	120	Ditto	April 1878.
Anjuman Islámia, Mooltan ...	Education of orphans	...	296 2 0	957 13 6	1,253 15 6	250	...	...	250	Ditto	1888
Shubh Sabha, Utradha, Mooltan	Social and moral reform of Hindús of the district, especially Arora Utradhi.	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	16th June 1889.
Narsingh Sabha, Mooltan ...	Management of Narsinghpuri and Parládhpuri temples.	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	42	Ditto	Septr. 1898.
Young Men's Association, Mooltan.	Literary and moral improvement	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	26	26	Ditto	July 1889.
Gaushála Sabha, Mooltan ...	Protection of infirm and decrepit kine and oxen	...	1,500 0 0	...	1,500 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1898
Arya Samáj, Jullundur ...	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	310 0 0	310 0 0	297	20	...	317	Ditto	1885
Istri (Female) Samáj, Jullundur	Ditto ditto	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	30	...	30	Ditto	1893
Dharm Sabha, Jullundur ...	Progress of Sanskrit language, &c.	...	...	2,432 0 0	2,432 0 0	100	...	...	100	Registered	1885
Singh Sabha, Jullundur ...	Diffusion of Sikh religion	...	...	30 14 0	30 14 0	31	...	...	31	Not registered.	1891
Orphanage, Jullundur	Protection of orphans	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1897
Arya Samáj, Nawashahr ..	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	89 0 0	89 0 0	14	...	...	14	Ditto	1895
Singh Sabha, Shankar	Diffusion of Sikh religion	...	...	51 0 0	51 0 0	34	3	...	37	Ditto	1896
Arya Samáj, Jullundur Cantonment.	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1898
Reading Club, Gurdáspur ...	To provide a Reading Room and Library for the public.	...	...	61 0 0	61 0 0	9	...	...	9	Ditto	April 1888.
Arya Samáj, Gurdáspur ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	44	...	...	44	Ditto	1878

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Singh Sabha, Gurdáspur ...	Religious	...	500 0 0	93 0 0	593 0 0	22	...	...	22	Not registered.	1896
Arya Samáj, Dínanagar ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	494 0 0	494 0 0	52	44	46	142	Ditto	1897
Sanátan Dharm, Batála ...	Teaching ancient Hindu religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	October 1893.
Arya Samáj, Chína ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	110 0 0	110 0 0	62	...	...	62	Ditto	1897
Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, Batála.	Prevention of cruelty to animals	...	...	...	...	1,008	...	...	1,008	Ditto	1882
Arya Samáj, Kádian ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1887
Arya Samáj, Srígovindpur ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1887
Arya Samáj, Bhagowála ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1st Jany. 1895.
Guru Nának Sabha, Dera Nának	Religious	...	...	410 0 0	410 0 0	13	...	...	13	Ditto	1897
Singh Sabha, Dera Nának ...	Ditto	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Shakargarh ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto	1897
Arya Samáj, Jhang-Maghiána...	Ditto ditto	...	...	173 0 0	173 0 0	85	...	...	85	Ditto	Feby. 1893.
Arya Samáj, Chiniot ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	Ditto	July 1899.

Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Jhang-Maghiána.	Development of Sanskrit education and teaching in ancient Hindu religion.	...	...	136 0 0	136 0 0	55	...	...	55	Ditto	Formerly established in Jany. 1894.
Arya Samáj, Lyallpur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto	March 1897.
Singh Sabha, Lyallpur	Religious	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1897
Arya Samáj, Ráwalpindi ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social advancement.	...	...	25 0 0 per mensem.	25 0 0 per mensem.	30 to 40	...	...	30 to 40	Ditto	1897
Guru Singh Sikh Sabha, Siálkot	Social reform and diffusion of Sikh religion ...	...	...	55 0 0	55 0 0	14	...	...	14	Ditto	1892
Anjuman Islámia, Ráwalpindi...	Religious	...	...	100 0 0 per mensem.	100 0 0 per mensem.	15 to 20	...	...	15 to 20	Ditto	1894
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	The diffusion of the doctrines of the Sikh faith and the encouragement of education.	...	...	20 0 0 per mensem.	20 0 0 per mensem.	80 to 100	...	...	80 to 100	Ditto	1884
Sri Nánakji	Ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...
Arya Samáj, Siálkot	Religious and social	...	1,350 0 0	150 0 0	1,500 0 0	35	...	...	35	Not registered.	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Siálkot	Diffusion of a better knowledge of Shástrás and a return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1889
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	40 or 50	...	...	40 or 50	Ditto	1892
Jain Sabha	Social, moral and religious improvement ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1899
Debating Club, Siálkot ...	Literary and moral improvement	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	August 1893.
Arya Samáj, Nárowál	Diffusion of Arya Vedic	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	1	...	20	21	Registered	1st April 1897.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Anjuman Himát-i-Islám, Zafarwál.	Diffusion of Muhammadan religion	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12	...	...	12	Registered.	1st June 1895.
Arya Samáj, Zafarwál	Diffusion of the Hindu tenets	...	...	54 8 0	54 8 0	47	...	...	47	Ditto	1st May 1897.
Arya Samáj, Pasrúr	Ditto ditto	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	12	...	...	12	Not registered.	1892.
Arya Samáj, Kila Sobha Singh	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Ditto	1898.
Mashir-i-Hind, Kila Sobha Singh	Diffusion of the Muhammadan tenets	...	...	8 4 6	8 4 6	7	...	...	7	Ditto	1881.
Montgomery Library, Siálkot City.	Encouragement of literature	...	700 0 0	100 0 0	800 0 0	16,000	...	...	16,000	Ditto	1894.
Volunteer Club, Siálkot ...	To promote social meetings and encourage volunteering.	...	...	69 0 0	69 0 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1890.
Officers' Club	Recreation Club for Civil and Military Officers	...	...	7,345 0 0	7,345 0 0	68	12	...	80	Ditto	1890.
Arya Samáj, Pesháwar	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	17th April 1881.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Pesháwar...	For encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan commuity.	...	...	1,205 0 0	1,205 0 0	120	...	...	120	Ditto	1883.
Dharm Rakhshak Samáj, Pesháwar.	Religious	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	121	...	...	121	Ditto	23rd June 1887.

Sanátan Dharm Sabha Sanskrit School, Peshávar.	To impart Sanskrit education	...	...	102 8 0	102 8 0	203	...	...	203	Ditto	5th Augt. 1890.
Arya Samáj, Muzaffargarh ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	500 0 0	200 0 0	700 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	July 1885
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Montgomery.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1891
Sat Sang, Montgomery ...	For social and moral advancement	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1895
Sat Sang, Pákpattan ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	39	Ditto	1893
Arya Samáj, Montgomery ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	45 2 3	45 2 3	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1888
Arya Samáj, Kamália ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	169 6 3	169 6 3	25	12	22	59	Ditto	Decr. 1891.
Sanátan Dharm, Montgomery...	Revival of Orthodox Hindu religion and moral advancement.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	24	...	...	24	Ditto	1893
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Dipálpur	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto	Feby. 1895.
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Jindraki	Ditto ditto	...	...	39 0 0	39 0 0	20	10	...	30	Ditto	1891
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Sayadwála.	Ditto ditto	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	35	...	4	39	Ditto	1897
Arya Samáj, Dera Gházi Khan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	120 0 0	90 0 0	210 0 0	77	...	...	77	Ditto	1886
Anjuman Mazhar-ul-Islám, Dera Ghází Khan.	To promote Islám	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1895
School Anjuman Islámia, Dera Ghází Khan.	Religious education	...	...	1,066 11 0	1,066 11 0	125	...	20	145	Ditto	1895
Nadwat-ul-Islám, Dera Ghází Khan.	Religious and secular education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1896
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Dera Ghází Khan.	Support of the principles of Sanátan Dharm ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	50	10	...	60	Ditto	1890
Arya Samáj, Hazára ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	4,013 0 0	4,013 0 0	...	...	50	50	Ditto	21st Feby. 1886.
Majlis Islámia, Hazára	To adopt better measures for the subsistence and living of poor Musalmáns, specially of those in the Hazára District.	50 0 0	54 0 0	1,020 0 0	1,124 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1882

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.						
Arya Samáj, Kohát	The diffusion of the Vedic religion, the reformation of social customs and the stimulation of morality.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	15 Members, 30 Visitors.	...	...	15 Members, 30 Visitors.	Not registered.	October 1884.
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Kohát...	Diffusion and reformation of the Sikh religion	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	40 Members, 60 Visitors.	...	...	40 Mem bers, 60 Visitors.	Ditto	October 1894.
Arya Samaj, Bhera	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	8 0 0	2 8 0	10 8 0	24	...	...	24	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Shahpur Sadr ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	46 3 0	46 3 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto	October 1886.
Arya Samáj, Shahpur City ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	8	...	...	8	Ditto	11th Novr. 1894.
Arya Samáj, Khusháb	Ditto ditto	...	...	27 2 0	27 2 0	11	...	...	11	Ditto	Septr. 1891.
Anand Sabha, Bhera	Social reformation	...	...	66 1 3	66 1 3	148	...	...	148	Ditto	1893
Purity Association, Bhera ...	To minimise the consumption of liquors and intoxicating drugs and to encourage female education, &c.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1894
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Bhera	Ancient Hindu religion	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto	March 1893.

Anjuman-i-Islámia, Bhera ...	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests	...	118 15 9	337 15 9	456 15 6	43	...	...	43	Ditto	Feby. 1889
Singh Sabha, Jhelum	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	50 0 0 per annum.	50 0 0 per annum.	25	...	...	25	Ditto	Decr. 1886.
Arya Samáj, Jhelum	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	7 0 0 per mensem.	7 0 0 per mensem.	24	...	...	24	Ditto	1878.
Gujránwála Library	The maintenance of a free public library and museum.	...	*550 0 0	35 0 0	585 0 0	27	1	...	28	Ditto	1856
Arya Samaj, Gujránwála ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform.	...	...	227 13 0	227 13 0	26	...	...	26	Ditto	1887
Singh Sahha, Gujránwála ...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	251 9 9	251 9 9	20	...	25	45	Ditto	1885
Sanátan Dharm, Gujránwála ...	The diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástrás and return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	75 0 0	15 0 0	90 0 0	10	...	10	20	Ditto	1888
Anjuman Himáyat Islám, Gujránwála.	Encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community and to support poor and orphan children.	...	97 14 6	2,558 6 3	2,656 4 9	5	1	20	26	Ditto	1891
Arya Samáj, Wazirabad ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	41	...	...	41	Ditto	1887
Singh Sabha, Wazirabad ...	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	15	Ditto	1891
Arya Samáj, Háfizabad ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	12	...	4	16	Ditto	1892
Arya Samaj, Eminabad ...	Ditto ditto	...	7 8 0	40 6 3	47 14 3	42	...	...	42	Ditto	1886
Arya Samáj, Rámnagar ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	165 0 0	35 0 0	200 0 0	22	...	60	82	Ditto	1891
Anjuman Himáyat Islám, Wazirabad.	Diffusion of the Muhammadan religion ...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1881.
Sanátan Dharm, Wazirabad ...	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástrás and return to the older and purer forms of Hindu religion.	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	Ditto	May 1895.
Star of Delhi Club	Social intercourse, &c.	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	...	...	90	90	Ditto	1880
Kaisth Self-improvement Society.	Social reform and self-improvement	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	115	...	...	115	Ditto	1884
Kaisth Anjuman Atfál	Improvement of Kaisth lads	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	90	90	Ditto	1885

† Rs. 550 Municipal grant.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Anjuman Muid-ul-Islam, Delhi	Religious improvement, education of girls, orphans, &c.	...	353 0 0	1,741 0 0	2,094 0 0	530	...	...	530	Registered 11th May 1895	1893
Arya Samáj, Delhi	Religious	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	78	...	...	78	Not registered.	1882
Anjuman-i-Islam, Delhi ...	Ditto	...	1,55,000 0 0*	...	1,55,000 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1875
Udeep Imrat Barsáni Sabha, Delhi.	Ditto	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1887
The Delhi Institute, Literary and Reading Room.	To provide a library, &c.	...	...	4,216 0 0	4,216 0 0	65	...	...	65	Registered	1861
Delhi Literary Society	Advancement of learning science and social improvement.	...	...	192 0 0	192 0 0	46	...	...	46	Not registered.	1865
Vaish Young Men's Association	Religious and social	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	80	...	...	80	Ditto	1st June 1897
Agarwál Sabha	Ditto	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200	Ditto	1897.
Burn Asram Dharm Badani Sabha.	Social	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	1898
Mayo Industrial School Society	To afford an asylum for European and Eurasian girls whose circumstances are such as to make them fit objects for compassionate help, and to teach them industrial occupations.	1,800 0 0	...	6,000 0 0	7,800 0 0	...	...	...	...	Registered	1870
Parem Sabha	Improvement of Khatri cast fellows	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1898
United Service Institution of India.	The promotion of Naval and Military Arts, Science and Literature.	3,000 0 0	...	3,300 0 0	6,300 0 0	600	...	...	600	Ditto	1870
Magisan Club	Social meetings for grames, &c.	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	42	...	...	42	Ditto	1898

Union Club	Games	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	13	...	...	13	...	1898
Hingman Club	Ditto	...	...	12 8 0	12 8 0	25	...	...	25	Not registered.	1893
St. Joseph's Catholic Library ...	Religious and literary	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1882
Christ Church Library, Simla ...	Literary	...	...	900 0 0	900 0 0	60	5	...	65	Ditto	1876
Arya Samaj, Simla	Diffusion of the Vedic doctrines, including religious, moral and social improvements.	...	...	358 4 9	358 4 9	60	...	60	60	Ditto	1882
Simla Works Society, Simla ...	Providing clothes for different charitable institutions.	...	100 0 0	125 0 0	225 0 0	...	...	...	143	Ditto	1887
Young Men's Christian Association, Simla.	Religious	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	42	...	...	42	Ditto	1877
Young Men's Christian Library, Simla.	Literary	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1892
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Simla	Religious	...	...	452 0 0	452 0 0	34	...	...	34	Registered	1889
Káistha Sabha, Simla	Social reform amongst Káistha community ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	Not registered.	1885
Singh Sabha, Simla	Religious, and maintenance of a rest-house ...	...	...	450 0 0	450 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1885
Simla Fine Arts Society ...	Promotion of art	...	...	1,779 0 0	1,779 0 0	...	...	...	650	Ditto	1868
Simla Station Library	Literary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	Ditto	Not known.
Simla Horticultural Society ...	Improvement of horticulture	100 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	1,300 0 0	39	1	...	40	Ditto	1889
Brahmo Samaj, Simla	Religious	...	300 0 0	60 0 0	360 0 0	18	4	8	30	Ditto	1875
Jain Sabha, Simla	Ditto	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1888
Hari Sabha Káli Bári, Simla ...	Ditto	...	...	170 0 0	170 0 0	82	...	...	82	Ditto	Septr. 1892.
Hari Sabha Káli Bári, Chota Simla.	Ditto	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	October 1892.
Ripon Hospital	To treat in and out-patients medically	1,500 0 0	10,000 0 0	2,700 0 0	14,200 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1886
Simla Union Library	To diffuse knowledge among the people ...	...	...	86 0 0	86 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	4th June 1893.
Auckland High School for Girls	Educational	5,618 12 0	...	...	†5,618 12 0	...	140	...	140	Ditto	1865
Bishop Cotton School ...	Ditto	5,442 3 0	...	293 4 0	5,735 7 0	147	...	...	147	Registered	1859
Young Women's Christian Association.	Social and religious	...	...	...	...	...	116	6	122	Not registered.	1890

* Now only Rs 4,500 in hand. † Includes Rs. 1,200 for repairs.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1898-1899—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P						
Rádha Swámi Sat Sabha ...	Religious	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...
Prayer Sabha	To diffuse religious knowledge	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	8	...	...	8	Not known	March 1897.
Anglo-Sanskrit High School ...	Diffusion of knowledge among the native community.	...	...	1,040 15 6	1,040 15 6	10	...	...	10	Ditto	Ditto.
Himalayan Vidia Parbundeni Sabha.	Diffusion of knowledge, social reform and encouragement of agriculture among hillmen.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	90	...	...	90	Not registered.	1st March 1896.
Gurkha Association	Social reform and diffusion of knowledge among Gurkhás.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400	Ditto	Ditto
Gaur Sabha	Religious and social Reform	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	50	...	...	50	...	1894
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Jhajjar ...	For opening schools, looking after principal mosques, old buildings and tombs of saints, supporting orphans, reforming improper customs and bearing the funeral expenses of dead bodies of Muhammadans destitute of means.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1893.
Arya Samáj, Ludhiána ...	Reformation of the Vedic religion and objectionable social customs.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	49	...	...	49	Ditto	Ditto.
Arya Samáj, Jagráon ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto	1895.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ludhiána ...	The instruction of Muhammadans in Arabic and other languages.	1,237 7 8	...	466 7 6	1,703 15 2	68	...	...	68	Ditto	22nd January 1884

Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Ludhiána.	Support and propagation of the principles of Sanátan Dharm.	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1885
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Jagráon.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1887
Theosophical Society, Ludhiána	To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, &c.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	7	...	...	7	Ditto	1891
Singh Sabha, Ferozepore City...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	324 0 0	324 0 0	41	...	...	41	Registered with Khálsa Diwán Sabha.	1884
Singh Sabha, Muktsar ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	76 0 0	76 0 0	13	...	...	13	Not registered.	1897
Singh Sabha, Moga	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1897
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore Cantonment,	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	117 12 6	117 12 6	36	...	...	36	Ditto	1878
Ditto ditto ...	Maintenance of orphanage	78 14 0	4,092 2 6	455 7 0	4,626 6 7	25	...	...	25	Registered	1879
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore City ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	250 0 0	126 0 0	376 0 0	40	...	20	60	Not registered.	1885
Arya Samáj, Muktsar ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	3	...	...	3	Ditto	1897
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore Cantonment.	Educational and industrial improvement ...	...	75 0 0	60 0 0	135 0 0	102	...	...	102	Ditto	Feby. 1887.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore City.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	645 0 0	645 0 0	113	...	...	113	Ditto	1893
Anjuman-i Mufíd-i-'Am Tambol Fund Musilmín, Ferozepore Cantonment.	Advancing money to members for marriages, &c., &c.	...	...	298 0 0	298 0 0	232	...	...	232	Ditto	1st July 1899.

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1898-99—concluded.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Arya Samáj, Dharmsála ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	9	...	...	9	Not registered.	1889
Bhargava Sabha, Rewári, Gurgaon District.	To provide means for the education of the Bhargava community and to adopt measures to improve the status of that community.	...	587 11 9	1,014 1 0	1,601 12 9	385	2	...	387	Ditto	24th Novr. 1888.
	To curtail unnecessary expenses and to effect social reforms.										
	To introduce female education and to succour helpless widows.										
	To submit the wants of the community to the Government.										
	To erect and maintain a Boarding-house chiefly for the boys of the Bhargava community.										
Arya Samáj, Palwal, Gurgaon District.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	34	...	...	34	Ditto	1881
Mittr Hit Karin Sabha, Sohna	(1) To preach the Manu Shastar	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	16	...	...	16	Ditto	15th March 1896.
	(2) To encourage the people for the learning of Sanskrit.										
	(3) To persuade the persons to remove the bad customs in marriage ceremonies in India.										

Jain Swadasha Pracharin, Farrukhnagar.	Progress in Dharma	...	100 0 0	42 0 0	142 0 0	7	...	...	7	Ditto	6th July 1897.
Mittr Prem Bardhani, Farrukhnagar.	(1) To try to improve the union with each other and to improve morality, &c. (2) To remove the bad ceremonies and useless expenses. (3) To try to nourish the orphans.	...	25 0 0	33 0 0	58 0 0	11	...	...	11	Ditto	2nd Octr. 1896.
Arya Samáj, Bannu	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	10 12 0 per mensem	10 12 0 per mensem	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1886
Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám, Bannu.	Literary, social and religious reformation ...	...	...	18 2 0 per mensem	18 2 0 per mensem	54	...	...	54	Ditto	29th April 1894.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Jhelum ...	Social reformation	...	...	4 0 0 per mensem	4 0 0 per mensem	22	...	...	22	Ditto	Novr. 1896.
Bru Asvan Bharu Bardhani Brahmani Sabha.	To stand against extravagance and pray for the long reign of Her Majesty the Queen Empress.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	18	...	...	18	Registered	Decr. 1896
Jain Dharam Rakshni Sabha, Rewári.	Jain religion and to improve the education of Jain religion.	...	...	...	...	Nearly 30 and 40	...	Nearly 10.	Nearly 40 and 50.	Not registered.	7th May 1897.

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